ENGLISH
TRACED TO ARABIC

MAZHAR

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TRACED TO ARABIC

BY

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PUBLISHED BY :
SUNRISE ART PRINTERS
68, FLEMING ROAD - LAHORE (PAKISTAN)

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NOVEMBER, 1967

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Printed & Published by : Sh. Naweed Ahmad at the
SUNRISE ART PRINTERS
68, Fleming Road, Lahore (Pakistan)

Preface

The author's book "Arabic, the Source of All Languages" 1963 Edition, was well-received. The esteemed paper Pakistan Times of Lahore dated 28th March, 1965 reviewed the book chapter by chapter and made the following significant observations :—

"The formulas evolved by the author are invariably and sufficiently illustrated by telling examples. *The book forms fascinating reading providing surprises at every page.* A considerably long period of intensive study of the major languages and philological treatises has gone in the compilation of the book. *It turns a seemingly impossible task into an easy mathematical one.*

"The book is at once a *fulfilment* and a *challenge.* One wishes the Islamic Research Institute, Karachi, the compilers of the Urdu Encyclopaedia of Islam, and the Oriental College Lahore, to pick up the thread and weave the entire web."

The present book seeks to trace English language to Arabic. God willing, it is proposed, in the wake of this volume, to publish the following languages as traced to Arabic, *viz.*,

Tarahumara
French
Greek
Persian
Punjabi
Mahrati
Indonesian
Russian
German
Italian
Aryan Roots
Nepali
Pali
Chinese
Swedish
Spanish
Swahili
Sanskrit
Tlegu
Nepali
Japanese
Dutch
Latin
Lugunda
Hindi
Gujrati
Tibetan
Akkadian
Sumerian
Egyptian
Ateso
Runyankore-Rukiga

This is the result of the humble writer's 20 years continuous hard work with the object of vindicating the claim of the Holy Quran that Arabic is the ultimate source of all the languages.

The humble writer has worked single-handed. The subject is very vast and the writer knows his limitations. Therefore, it goes without saying that any corrections or suggestions will be gratefully received.

It may be noted that philology is a science full of surprises and it often makes curious detours. As a language develops, the final shape and meaning of words sometimes totally differ from the original form and sense of the stem-word. Therefore, a hasty judgment should always be avoided.

In tracing out the etymologies the Western scholars have always treated Arabic as a forbidden ground. Having gone off the track, they committed numerous etymological mistakes as shown in this book. With all deference, I have differed from numerous etymologies given by Skeat or the Oxford Dictionary. However, in such cases the correet etymology has been placed in juxtaposition with the wrong one so that the reader can make his own choice. In my humble opinion the etymologies given in the English lexicons must be revised and rewritten. Perhaps I have already made my humble contribution to this end.

It may also be submitted that the English dictionary could have been traced to Arabic in the alphabetical order. But it may have been difficult for the reader to follow the subject because different formulas apply to different words. Therefore, I had to put them in 10 categories according to the ten formulas. Obviously enough, this process of sorting and sifting has occupied years of hard work.

The book contains some unavoidable repetitions because I had to explain and illustrate some points more than once.

The writer has tried his best to arrive at the correct roots of words given in this book and has tested and re-tested them in the light of the 10 formulas discussed hereafter, but he claims no infallibility or authoritativeness for every root and leaves the matter to the sound judgment of the impartial reader. The subject is very vast, difficult and quite a new one. I have tried to put it as clearly as I could ; but if there is any obscurity or doubt I shall be glad to explain it.

Mohammad Ahmad Mazhar

LYALLPUR :

10th February 1967.

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
نحمده و نصلي على رسوله الكريم

الحمد لله الرب الرحمن ، ذى المجد و الفضل و الاحسان ، خلق الانسان ، علمه البيان . ثم جعل من لسان واحدة ألسنة فى البلدان ، كما جعل من لون واحد انواع الالوان . و جعل العربية أماً لكل لسان ، و جعلها كالشمس بالضوء و اللمعان . هو الذى نطق بحمده الثقلان ، و أقر بربوبيته الانس و الجان ، تسجد له الارواح و الابدان ، و القلب و اللسان يحمدان . سبحان ربنا رب ما يوجد و يكون و كان ، يفعل ما يشاء و كل يوم هو فى شأن . (منن الرحمن ، صفحة ٢ .)

"All praise is due to Allah, the Sustainer, the Beneficient. To Him belongs all Excellence, Grace and Goodness. He created man and taught him a plain language. And out of one language He created various languages in different countries just as He created various colours out of one colour. And He made Arabic the mother of all languages. He made it the like of the sun in brightness and lustre. He it is Who is praised by men and the Jinn who testify to His being the Sustainer. The souls and the bodies prostrate before Him and the hearts and tongues remain engaged in praising Him. Our God is Holy. He is the Lord of the present, the future and the past. He acts as He pleases and every day He is engaged in an Act."

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

نحمده ونصلي على رسوله الكريم

Origin Of Language And Various Theories

Philology is a comparatively new science. "The history of what may be called European Sanskrit Philology," says Maxmuller, "dates from the foundation of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta in 1784 by Sir William James." Philology owes its origin to the development of means of communication and the consequent efforts of the Christian missionaries. They came in contact with different nations and learnt their languages in order to teach them the Gospel. The Buddhist and Muslim missionaries also contributed to the growth of philology. It has passed through various stages as shown below :—

I. *The Onomatopoeic Theory* or, to be simple, the sound-theory. It assumes that words were formed in imitation of natural sounds produced by inanimate objects *e.g.*, ding-dong, tick-tack, puff, or by animate objects *e.g.* bow-bow, mew, caw, purr. This theory now stands discarded like a spurious coin. (See next article).

II. *The Ding-dong Theory* met with the same fate :

> This theory which Maxmuller propounded and afterwards wisely abandoned is mentioned here for curiosity of matter only (Jesperson on Language P. 415).

III. *The Interjectional Theory* which presupposes that natural sounds uttered in a state of excited feeling were the beginning of speech is now considered to be a false guess :

> All attempts to explain the origin of language in this way have been fruitless. There is no tangible evidence, historical or other, tending to show that the mass of speech elements or processes has evolved out of interjections (Language by Marshal Urban, 1951 edition, P. 73).

IV. *The Qesticulation Theory* which assumes that a motion of the body or limbs illustrative grew into speech is considered to be no more than a vain assumption :

> Assumption is made that up to the creation of language, man was, so to speak, mute and inexpressive, whereas it is much more probable that he had already been able to communicate both by vocal and other organs (Ibid P. 75).

V. All the above-noted theories having miserably failed the religious theory re-established itself :

> On ultimate origin of language speculation has been rife, more among philosophers than among philologists. Some scholars (among them quite recently W. Schmidt) see the insufficiency of usual theories, and giving up all attempts at explaining it, in a natural way, fall back on the religious belief that first language was directly given to the first man by God (Ency. Br. P. 702).

And this is in accord with the Old Testament :

> And out of ground Lord God formed every beast of the field and every fowl of the air, and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them; and whatever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof. And Adam gave names to all cattle and the fowl of the air and to every beast of the field (Genesis).

And the Holy Quran says :

> "And God taught Adam all the names" (2 : 32). And also, "Bounteous God created *Insan* (a social being) and taught him *Bayan i.e.* the mode of expression" (55 : 2-4).

Therefore it is clear that according to the Holy Quran language is as old as the creation of man and it is God-given and not man-made.

VI. At this end another theory came to the fore *viz.*, *Sanskrit is the mother of Aryan languages* which group contains all the languages of Europe and Persian. This theory reached its climax so much so that "round the beginning of 19th century knowledge of Sanskrit became a part of the equipment of European scholars." But within a very short time it had its anti-climax.

According to Ellis,

> For the pure science of language, to begin with Sanskrit was as much beginning at the wrong end as it would have been to commence zoology with plaeontology—the relations of life with the bones of the dead (Jesperson P. 67).

According to Maxmuller,

> No sound scholar would even think of deriving any Greek or Latin word from Sanskrit. Sanskrit is not the mother of Greek, as Latin is of French and Italian. Sanskrit, Greek and Latin are sisters (Science of Language vol. II P. 426).

VII. The failure of Sanskrit to be the mother of Aryan group gave birth to another theory *i.e.* the *theory of a prehistoric language* :

> The old confused notions of linguistic relationship lived on for a brief time in the opinion that European languages were derived from Sanskrit. But this opinion soon gave way to the obviously correct explanation,

> namely, that Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and so on, were divergent later forms of some one prehistoric language (Bloomfield on Language P. 12).

The reason for the above-noted climax and anti climax about Sanskrit is not far to seek. There were some points of similarity in the roots of Sanskrit, Latin and Greek. And Sanskrit being older and vaster was supposed to be the parent language. But then there were points of dissimilarity in a much larger number of roots of these languages. In order to make both ends meet the theory that Aryan languages including Sanskrit, Latin and Greek were derived from a prehistoric language was only a plausible explanation and no more.

Considering that "even in regard to old languages period known to us is extremely short" (Ency Br. P. 66) the philologists reached a dead end and did not attempt to go further in quest of the alleged prehistoric language.

VIII. *Monogenisis Theory of Languages*—However, in the hearts of their hearts the philologists believed that all the languages of the world should and must have originated from one language alone. This gave rise to the monogenesis theory of languages :

> (*a*) The Semitic family may originally have been a part of Indo-European family, but this contention has not been incontestably proved (Eric Portridge on Language P. 7).
>
> (*b*) Perennially the question comes up, if there was original unity among such widely diversified tongues as English, Russian, Greek, Armenian and Hindustani, what is there to belie the possibility that at much remoter epoch all of the world's languages may have sprung from one common stock. May not the Biblical account of Babel's tower of confusion be figuratively, even if not literally, true ? There is nothing to belie this possibility, just as there is nothing to oppose the theory that Truman and Stalin may have sprung from a common original ancestor some hundreds of generations ago (Story of Language by Mario Pei, 1952 edition, P. 357).

This is in accord with the Holy Quran :

> And the diversity of your tongues and colours. In that surely are signs for those who possess knowledge (30 : 23).
>
> (*c*) Is there a possibility that our present classification of languages will be improved ? More light is being shed upon language affiliations as more material is discovered. It is even possible that one day the dream of some linguists will come true, and all languages be proved to have a common origin. Linguists, however, are hard headed scientists, not impractical theorists. Before they will accept a hypothesis, however attractive, the proof must be cogent beyond a shadow of doubt (Story of Language P. 31).

(*d*) Maxmuller raises a strong natural presumption in favour of a common origin of languages :

> (*i*) If you wish to assert that language had various beginnings, you must prove it impossible that language could have a common origin. No such impossibility has ever been established with regard to a common origin of Aryan and Semitic dialects (Science of Language Vol. I P. 369).
>
> (*ii*) And the grammatical framework is totally distinct in these two families of speech (Aryan and Semitic). This does not exclude the possibility that both are diverging streams of the same source, and the comparisons that have been instituted between the Semitic roots, reduced to their simplest form, and the roots of the Aryan languages have made more than probable that the material elements with which they both started were originally the same (Ibid P. 316).

IX. At this end claims were raised from time to time by Sanskrit, Hebrew, Dutch or Italian that it was the source of all the languages. These claims have been held to be quite untenable.

X. In the year 1895 the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Community Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835 - 1908) wrote a book named Minan-ul-Rahman wherein he claimed *that Arabic is the first language given by God to man and that all other languages are derived from it.* He based this claim on the teachings of the Holy Quran and elucidated this proposition in the light of several Quranic verses. He even foretold that in course of time Arabic will be found to be the mother of all the world languages. In the Great Religious Conference held in Lahore in the year 1896 he proclaimed this truth as follows :

> We have shown in our book Minan-ul-Rahman that the Arabic language is the only language which can claim to be Divine, the fountain from which all sorts of knowledge flow, the mother of all tongues, the first as well as the last medium of Divine revelation. It is the first, because Arabic was the word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world from which men learned to make their own languages, and the last, because the Divine Book *i.e.* the Holy Quran is also in Arabic (Teachings of Islam P. 132).

Conclusion

The foregoing discussion leads to the following irresistable conclusions :—

(*a*) The onomatopoeic theory, the gesticulation theory and the interjectional theory are mere assumptions which lead us nowhere.

(*b*) Greek, Latin and Sanskrit are sisters whose mother was a prehistoric language.

(*c*) Language must have been God-given and not man-made.

(*d*) The monogenesis theory of languages is one of the highest truths which awaits proof and demonstration.

(*e*) The claims made by Sanskrit, Hebrew, Dutch or Italian to be the source of all languages have been held to be quite untenable.

(*f*) That Arabic is the source of all the languages, is the theory propounded by the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Community. This theory may be called *The Minan-ul-Rehman theory of languages.*

Guided by Minan-ul-Rahman, the humble writer began his research at the last end and to his agreeable surprise he discovered :

(*i*) That there are definite phonetic laws by means of which the root words of all the languages can be traced to their Arabic origin with mathematical certainty.

(*ii*) These laws are simple and obvious. They are also accepted principles of philology ; but the Western scholars never attempted to apply them to Arabic in order to find out the ultimate origin of languages.

(*iii*) These laws apply equally well to all the languages, so much so that the root words of all the languages can be divided into 10 main categories as shown in this book.

The theory of a prehistoric non-existent language is again an assumption like the other theories which have been repudiated as shown above. Is it reasonable to think that a language vast enough to give birth to all the world languages, itself vanished away ? It was a mountain and not a molehill which has disappeared. It was an elephant and not an ant which has become extinct. The question arises, where is the mother of three sisters—Latin, Greek and Sanskrit. And where is the main trunk from which all the languages of the world branched out. If monogenesis theory of languages is a truth, how to prove this truth ? How to reconcile the Semitic and Aryan or any other groups ? The ten formulas discussed hereafter are an answer to these questions. These formulas demonstrate the fact that Arabic is the ultimate source of all the languages.

With its vastness Arabic can feed all the languages (see synonyms). Having remained unchanged througout the ages it is pre-eminently fitted to be a standard for other languages. Having been always a living tongue with its triliteral roots it is an omniscient guide.

The theory of a prehistoric language means no more than that the Western scholars have not been able so far to discover that language. But

> Let knowledge grow from more to more,
> And more in us of reverence dwell.

As already observed, philology is a comparitively new science which needs further investigation. The modern inventions of the 20th century were already inscribed in the book of nature ; but they have been discovered gradually and after patient research. Hence, the monogenesis theory of languages was destined to be established in this age like so many other discoveries which were not made earlier. There is a time for every discovery to be made and elucidated. The Holy Quran says,

و ان من شيئى الا عندنا خزائنه و ما ننزله الا بقدر معلوم

And there is not a thing but with Us are treasures thereof, and We send it not down except in a known measure (15 : 22).

Onomatopoeic Theory

The onomatopoeic theory is in fact a very old one and requires a separate discussion. Ibn-Jinni (932 - 1002) refers to some earlier philologists who believed in this theory :

و ذهب بعضهم الی ان اصل اللغات کلها انما هو من الاصوات المسموعات ،
کدوی الریح ، و حنین الرعد ، و خریر الماء ، و شهیق الحمار ، و نعیق الغراب ،
و صهیل الفرس ، و نزیب الظبی ، و نحو ذالک ، ثم ولدت اللغات عن ذالک فی ما بعد

> And some of them hold that all language is founded upon the sounds that are heard *viz.* rustling of wind, rumbling of thunder, murmuring of water, braying of ass, cawing of crow, neighing of horse, belling of deer and so on And hence language was a later production out of these (Khasais P. 45).

Ten centuries after this, please note the following passage which appears to be a copy of the above quotation :

> It is supposed, then that man, being as yet mute, heard the voices of birds and dogs and crows, the thunder of the clouds, the roaring of the sea, the rustling of the forest, the whisper of the breeze (Science of Language Vol. II P. 336).

The Onomatopoeic Theory needs being studied from the following view-points :

1. It is a mere supposition. "Every argument has its postulates. We cannot reason from the known to the unknown, unless something be first known." And this theory lacks the very foundation *i.e.* something known to build upon.

2. A closer study of this theory will show that it is in a way linked up with Darwin's theory of evolution. This is as much as to say that as ape developed into man, sounds and gesticulations grew into speech and language. But we all know that at no time in the known history man was without the faculty of speech. The most savage tribes inhabiting the remostest corners of earth are not without a speech of their own.

3. Speech has always distinguished man from the lower animals who do not possess vocal organs like those of man. Man's intonations and pronunciation differ in different climes and countries. But we find that "animal cries on the contrary are strikingly uniform, both within a given species and in the performance of any individual" (An introduction to Linguistic Science by Edgor H. Sturtevant P. 43). This means that animals are not endowed with *Bayan* or power of expression which has been given by God to man alone.

4. Man is a thinker as well. A Sanskrit word for man is ***Munish*** which means a thinker. To say that man had always been a thinker but he could not give expression to his thoughts is a paradox. Speaking is, in fact, thinking aloud, and thinking is speaking low.

5. In Greek 'Logos' means a word and a thought, because both are inseparable.

6. An Arabic word for man is ***Insan*** which means a social being. Man has to keep a household and for his day to day requirements he has to depend upon others. Even a monk or a recluse has to be looked after by others. The social bonds necessarily unite one man with his fellow beings in numerous ways. In fact, sociability distinguishes man from other creatures. Says a Persian proverb, "A man reaches a man, but a mountain does not reach a mountain." If man was speechless in the beginning of the world how could he fulfil his needs. Practically speaking, he would have been unable to live unaided and without speech. The Holy Quran says, "Bounteous God created ***Insan*** (***i.e.*** a social being) and taught him the mode of expression" (55 : 2-4).

Out of His bounty did He give man numerous faculties and an environment congenial to sociability. So He could not withhold the faculty of speech from man for the obvious reason that speech was indispensable for a social being. To say that man had eyes to see, ears to hear, hands to touch, nose to smell is a truism only. But to say that he had a tongue for taste but not for speech which he needed most is a contradiction in terms. To create a social being without the power of speech would have been a glaring antithesis, a negation of God's bounty, a frustration of the very object for which man was created. Hence the above verse. And "through speech man evolved society. To live alone one must either be an animal or a god" (Aristotle Politics - Story of philosophy P. 86).

7. The child learns to speak in his cradle from his mother and those around him. Throughout the past ages this process has been going on from generation to generation. It is clear, therefore, that speech is impossible without teaching. And perennially the question arises as to who taught speech to the first man ? The answer is provided by the above-quoted verse that God taught man the mode of expression.

8. It is true that man can imitate the sounds of animate and inanimate objects. And almost in every language there are a few onomatopoeic words. But they are meaningless utterances and their number is negligible as compared with the vast vocabulary of any language.

The argument, that because man can imitate sounds, therefore he must have invented language on the basis of sounds, is a mere fallacy. The faculty of speech co-exists with the ability to imitate sounds and one does not exclude the other. In fact, ability to imitate sounds is only a minor part of the faculty of speech. Words full of wisdom, reason and logic, words describing the whole universe, human nature—its passions and thoughts and all that man lives and works for—cannot be reasonably supposed to be the outcome of mere accidental sounds.

> 9. For all that, it is quite impossible to show, nor does it seem reasonable to suppose, that more than a negligible portions of elements of speech, or anything at all of its former apparatus is deriveable from an onomatopoeic source. The most primitive peoples of aboriginal America, for instance, particularly the Alaskan tribes of the Mackenzie river have languages in which such words seem to be nearly or entirely absent (Languages and Reality by William Marshal Urban P. 75).

This shows that even the primitive man enjoyed the gift of speech and he did not stand in need of any onomatopoeic words.

10. Herder, a German philospher (1744 - 1803), the best propounder of this theory, had to renounce it :

> After having most strenuously defended this theory of onomatopeia, as it is called, and having gained a prize, which the Berlin Acadamy had offered for the best essay on the origin of language, renounced it openly towards the later years of his life, and threw himself in despair into the arms of those who looked upon language as miraculously revealed (Science of Language Vol. II P. 398).

Thus the imsonic theory ended in smoke. This renouncement must have been dictated by reasons like the above.

Under the circumstances it is only reasonable to believe that man had always been endowed with the organs of speech which he used effectively to convey his ideas and that he was never mute. This conforms to history, experience and logic while the other theories are based not upon knowledge and observation, but upon sheer conjecture and surmise.

The origin of language is shrouded in mystery.

> It is quite clear that we have no means of solving the problem of the origin of language historically or explaining it as a matter of fact which happened once in a certain locality at a certain time (Science of Language Vol. II P. 381).

And we also know that "No man can ever invent an entirely new word" (Science of Language Vol. I P. 256). And furthermore, "No new root or radical has ever been invented by later generations, as little as one single element has been added to the material world in which we live" (Science of Language Vol. I P. 28).

And the question of questions is that if the prehistoric primitive man could invent language why the advanced man of 20th century cannot invent a single word. Here we reach a dead end.

In a word, the origin of language is hidden in the remotest past and is beyond the reach of human knowledge. Speculation and conjecture cannot take the place of proof. Only the Maker could throw light on this important subject. And this is exactly what the Holy Quran has done. It has solved this vexed problem. It has also shown us the way to find out a God-given language from which all languages were derived. (See Articles, The Holy Quran and one language ideal and Diversity of tongues and colours).

Age of Language

A leading linguist has rightly remarked :

> All language is primarily spoken and only secondarily written down. So the real life of language is in the mouth and ear, and not in the pen and eye (Jesperson P. 23).

The art of writing was invented much later. and it is an auxiliary to its life and not its sine qua non. The oldest inscriptions, so far discovered, are not a deciding factor in fixing the age of a language. They only show that a certain nation had learnt the art of writing earlier than another nation. The inscriptions, so far discovered, tell the following tale in order :—

1.	Sumerian	4,000 B. C.	2.	Elematic	2,000 B. C.
3.	Cossean	1,600 B. C.	4.	Chinese Manuscripts	1,500 B. C.
5.	Hittite	1,400 B. C.	6.	Rigveda	1,200 to 2,000
7.	South Arabic	800 B. C.	8.	Avesta	600 B. C.
9.	Arabic	328 B. C.	10.	Asoka's inscriptions	300 B. C.

(V. Bloomfield P. 65).

The Rigveda which is the oldest Veda, is supposed to be not older than 2000 B. C. in spite of the claim of the Pandits that the Vedas were revealed in the beginning of the world.

It is apparent from the above that Sumerian inscriptions are the oldest and the Arabic inscriptions are comparatively later. And this is quite natural, because the Arabs were called *Ummi* or illiterate people, and they learnt the art of writing at a much later period of history. In any case, the inscriptions or manuscripts are not a decisive factor in fixing the age of a language which must have existed long before it was inscribed or written down.

> Hence even in regard to old languages period, known to us, is extremely short (Ency. Br. P. 699).

With this handicap we are left with internal evidence alone that can prove which is the first or oldest language.

It is this lack of knowledge about the age and the beginning of language that gave rise to conjecture and speculation in the form of onomatopoeic and other kindred theories.

It is on account of the data as shown above, that some people suppose that Arabic is not the oldest language. We shall presently prove that Arabic is the original source of all the languages, and hence it is the oldest and the first language. The structure of Arabic roots is so unparalled that it is impossible that Arabic could itself have been derived from any other language. These two aspects of the question will be discussed later on.

According to the Holy Quran language is as old as the creation of man :

> He has created man and taught him plain speech (55 : 45).

The Holy Quran and One Language Ideal

We have shown above that language could not have been invented by man and also that Monogenesis Theory of Languages is the last word on the subject. The Holy Quran throws a flood of light on this subject as shown by the following verses : و علم آدم الاسماء كلها

(A) And God taught Adam all the names (2 : 23).

It is clear that the verse refutes the theories about the origin of language which hold that language was man-made and not God-given.

الرحمن ، علم القرآن ، خلق الانسان ، علمه البيان

(B) Rehman (The Beneficient God) taught Quran. He created man and taught him *Bayan* (the mode of expression—55 : 1-4).

The following points have been made out in these verses :

(a) *Rahman* means Beneficient God who has made provision for all the requirements of mankind out of His perfect bounty and not as a result of human labour and industry. He has provided the sun, moon, air, water the earth and all other amenities of life. Similarly, he has given language to man out of His bounty.

(b) He taught man *Bayan i.e.* a clear and plain language. According to the Holy Quran, *Bayan* is another name for Arabic *e.g.* هذا لسان عربی مبین. "This is Arabic tongue plain and clear" (16:104); بلسان عربی مبین "In plain and clear Arabic tongue" (26:196).

So far as Arabic is concerned, the word *Bayan* is an answer to the charge that languages are imperfect and illogical, hence they are man-made and not God-given.

The Quranic teachings being in Arabic are called plain and clear :

"These are the verses of the Book (Quran) that makes things manifest" (15 : 2).

"So We have made it (Quran) easy in thy tongue (Arabic) that they may be mindful" (44 : 59).

"We have made the Quran easy for rememberance, but is there any one who will mind" (54 : 41).

And compare the Quranic language with what the learned pandit Brahmanand says about the Vedic tongue :

> Vedic statements cannot correctly be understood by all, and that co-operation of the learned men and guidance of virtuous and experienced scholars *is at all times necessary to decide upon the meaning* (Voice of Vedas p. 86).

(c) In proof of the claim that Arabic is the parent language, the Holy Quran draws the pointed attention of the learned men towards the laws which govern apparent diverse languages :

> And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the *diversity* of your tongues and *colours*. In that, surely, are signs for those who *possess knowledge* (30 : 23).

The following points are inherent in this verse :

Firstly, the verse lays stress upon the study of laws of language as much as the study of laws governing the universe which lead to the conclusion that there is *one ultimate cause of creation thereof.*

Secondly, the diversity of tongues has been placed on the same footing as the diversity of human races—white, yellow, black, etc. This is as much as to say that just as climatic differences have brought about racial differences while human genus is the same, similarly differences of climate and habit have caused a diversity in the languages; otherwise they belong to the same stock.

Thirdly, the verse draws pointed attention of the men of light and learning to resolve linguistic differences, keeping in view the principles governing the differences of race and colour, which in fact are differences only in form and not in substance. That is why the diversity of languages has been placed in juxtaposition with the diversity of colours *i.e.* from one colour He created various colours.

Fourthly, the verse envisages all the historical periods—past, present and future—wherein the laws of linguistic affiliations will be found to prevail like the laws which govern the universe. In other words it will be found to be an everlasting truth.

Languages have changed from time to time. Words have drifted away from their original form and meaning. Spellings have been reformed at various periods of history for necessary reasons. But the verse connotes that inspite of all these vicissitudes in every age and time, the principle of linguistic affiliations enunciated in the verse will be found to be true. This means that the essential parts of any language will always conform to the parent language which gave birth to it. In fact, the verse contains a prophecy that the diverse languages, with the increase of knowledge, will one day be found to belong to a common origin.

The Language of the Holy Quran is a Universal Language

According to the Holy Quran its teachings are meant for all mankind and the prophet of Islam is a universal messenger. The following verses are in point :

تبارك الذى نزل الفرقان على عبده ليكون للعلمين نذيرا

Blessed is He Who has sent down discrimination (*i.e.* the Holy Quran) to His servant that he may be a warner to all mankind (18 : 2).

وما ارسلناك الا رحمة للعلمين

And We have sent thee not but as a mercy for all peoples (21 : 108)

وما ارسلناك الا كافة للناس بشيراً و نذيراً

And We have not sent thee but as a bearer of glad tidings and a warner for all mankind (34 : 29).

And the Holy Quran also lays it down as a basic principle of Divine law that a messenger of God has to deliver the Divine message in the language of the people to whom he has been sent :

وما ارسلنا من رسول الا بلسان قومه ليبين لهم

And We have not sent any messenger except with the language of his people in order that he might make things clear to them (14 : 5).

The foregoing verses, read together, lead to the logical conclusion that the language of the holy Prophet of Islam should be universal in as much as his message is universal. This is another way of saying that Arabic is a universal language and all other languages are its off-shoots.

In this context it is very instructing to note that numerous words which have been used by the Holy Quran exist in various languages so that the different nations inhabiting the globe are not unfamiliar with the language of the Holy Quran.

The attached list contains words or their roots which are found in the Holy Quran and which exist in different languages in a modified form. Ninety words are given here below. Such instances can be given in thousands.

The writer has compiled a separate book which contains about 8 thousand words related to Quranic roots culled from the following 30 languages.

Japanese

MOKURO-mi, to plan, scheme	MKR مكر artifice, strategam
GURA-shi, to deceive	GR غر to deceive
KAN-ri, dishonest officer	KAN خان to be dishonest

Chinese

SHAI, niggard	SHA شح to be niggardly
HSUN, guard house on highway	HSN حصن stronghold, fortress
JEN, to think	JN=ZN ظن to think

Indonesian

KET-ik, to typewrite	KT خط to write
LAP-is, fold	LP لف to fold
SETURI, story	STR اسطورة story

Tibetan

KLUB-pa, to cover	KLF غلف to cover
KULIG, lock	KLG غلق lock
GYER-ba, to let fall	GR خر to fall

Nepali

AGAM, hidden	GM غم to conceal
H_2 UKLA-ni, rising, boiling	KL قل to raise, غلى to boil
UGHAR-o, exposed, uncovered	GHR جهر to be open, unveiled

Pali

NIBBAT-ti, to grow	NBT نبت to grow
abhi-SADDHA-nam, firm faith	SD شد to be firm
AGGI-ni, fire	AG اج to burn (fire)

Aryan roots

KAS, speak, report	KS قص to relate
GAR, to swallow	GR جرع to swallow
GAR, to oppress	GR جار to act tyrannically

Sanskrit

KSHAL, to wash	KSL غسل to wash
REG, tremble	RG رج to quiver
SKUT, to drop	SKT سقط to drop

Hindi

GHATA, covering	GTA غطاء covering
KSHIP-t thrown	KSP قذف to throw
DIYA, lamp	DYA ضياء light

Mahratti

BAR-en, to cure	BR برى to recover f. disease
AS-titwa, existence	AS عاش to live
KATHA, story TH/S	KSA قصة story

Tlegu

SAGA-mu, half	SG شق half, side
GITA, line	GT خط line
KALA-ta, measure	KAL كال to measure

Gujrati

SHAK-ti-van, able	SHK شوكة power
JAGAD-van, awake J/y,d/z	JGD=YGZ يقظ to be awake
KALP-ana, to imagine	KKB قلب to ponder over

Punjabi

AKHUR-na, to fall	KR خر to fall
ULAHMA, reproach (H)	LAM لام to reprove, blame
SOHAL, tender, delicate	SHL سهل soft, smooth

Persian

NIGRI-dan, to see g/z	NZR نظر to see
CHIRAG, lamp	SRAG سراج lamp, sun
PARESH-I-dan, to spread	PRSH فرش to spread

Swahili

CHOKA, fatigue	SK شق fatigue
CHAKAA, to get old	SAK شاخ to become old
CHOMA, to burn, scorch	SM سم to be burning to blast

Luganda

AWUKA, to separate	WK=FK فک to separate
BUSAUM, beauty	BSM=VSM وسامة beauty of face
GONE-ra, cover	GN جن to cover

Italian

AGGRAPP-ire, to grasp	GRP غرفة handful
CIFR-are, to write	CFR سفر to write
COPER-chi-are, to cover	CPR غفر to cover

Latin

CALCO, to tread	CLC سلک to tread
BRAC-tea, leaf B/V	VRC ورق leaf
in-STER-no, to cover over	STR ستر to cover

Greek

DERKO-mai, to perceive	DRK درک to perceive w. senses
EDO, gnaw, eat	ED عض to bite w. teeth
KLEP-to, to conceal	KLP غلف to cover up

Sumerian

GAL, be great	GL جل to be great
GANAM, ewe	GNM غنم ewes, sheep
AMA, mother	AM آم mother

Akkadian

SUMELU, left	SML شمال left hand side
AKALU, to eat	AKL اكل to eat
ZIKARU, male	ZKR ذكر male

Egyptian

YM, sea	YM يم sea
NHM, jubilate	NAM نعم to rejoice
HSB, count, reckon	HSB حسب to number, reckon

Spanish

HURG-ar, to excite g/z	HRZ حرض to excite
co-RABATA, tie	RBT ربط to tie
CHOCOR-eria, buffoonery	SKR سخرة buffoon

French

CRAC, to crack	CRC خرق *crack*
CRAQUE, fib	CRQ خرق lie
TRIQU-er, to beat	TRQ طرق to beat, knock

German

ap-DRES-en, to thrash	DRS درس to *thrash*
tSAN, tooth	SN سن tooth
ZIN-en, to think	ZN ظن to think

Russian

AHD-een, one	AHD احد one
RAHB-eet, to be timitd	RHB رهب to fear
KAHVVRR-kaht, to twist	KVR كور to wind

Swedish

FLAKA, to slit	FLK فلق to split
FRUK-ta, fear	FRK فرق to fear
to shut	SBR صبر to restrain f.

Dutch

be-ZER-en, to injure	ZR ضر to injure
DRESS-er-en, to train	DRS درس to teach
GREEP, handful	GRP غرفة handful

English

GRIEF, load	GRB كرب to load, كرب *grief*
ABIDE, dwell	ABD ابد to *abide*, dwell
BRIGH-t, shining	BRG برق to shine

Tarahumara

CHIBI-ora, to abuse	SB سب to abuse
CHERA, dawn	SRA سحرة beginning of dawn
CHINA-su, to conceal	KN كن to conceal

N.B.—Every word when traced to Arabic is a triliteral. Can any other language give a parallel list ?

Advantages of One Language Ideal

The word language also means a nation or race as distinguished by its speech. Generally speaking it is language that distinguishes one nation from the other. National differences are ultimately found to be based upon linguistic differences. One nation hates the other on account of difference of language apart from other causes. A Hitler hates a Churchill and vice versa, and the result is a world war. The conqueror imposes his own language upon the conquered, and linguistic intolerance grows and gradually leads to national intolerance.

If all the languages are proved to have originated from a common source, it is well-nigh possible that national intolerances will be reduced to the minimum and a sense of toleration and goodwill engendered. The idea of a common original language from which all other languages have sprung will, in the course of time, foster common brotherhood of man and the linguistic differences will become innocuous, if they do not disappear. The yawning gulf between a nation and a nation may be bridged in this way. History tells us a lamentable tale. The Normans, when they conquered England wanted to uproot the English language. India was ruled by the British for one and a half century, and the Indian languages had to recede to the background in face of English which became the order of the day as it was the language of the ruler. The Britishers left India in 1947 and ever since Hindu India is trying to exile Urdu and Persian in order to impose Hindi upon the Muslim subjects whose mother-tongue has been Urdu for centuries. Alongside this, the Sikhs are clamouring for the protection of Gurmukhi which they claim to be their national and religious language. And a full-fledged agitation is afoot in Bharat for safeguarding Urdu and Gurmukhi. This vicious circle knows no bounds, and history bears testimony to the fact that linguistic differences have invariably sown the seeds of dissension, intolerance and even rebellion and war. If all the languages are off-shoots of one language, it is reasonable to think that the above differences may be reconciled to a large extent to make the languages quite impersonal. One language theory may bring nations much nearer and change their outlook about linguistic and national differences which are differences in form only and not in substance. In this way, one language theory may prove to be a great blessing to mankind. The idea is not beyond the range of possibility, and in fact it is commensurate with the Unity of God and brotherhood of man. In other words, it is one of the greatest ideals to be achieved. And yet there is another advantage that one may master the roots of parent language, and thus it will become easier to learn other languages which are rooted in the former. In the present state of society it is essential to know many languages. One language theory can help promote national understanding in this way as well. The idea is not beyond the range of human achievement. If Sir William Jones could master ten languages at the age of 24, one who is pre-equipped with the roots of parent language can do still better. And above all, the proof of monogenesis theory of languages will be an additional evidence of *the Truth of the Holy Quran which guided us aright to the hitherto unknown and hidden treasures of knowledge, which human efforts had admittedly failed to trace out.* Withal, the common man's charge against philology, that it is not a utilitarian science and "does not help us in learning language more expeditiously," will fall to the ground.

Arabic is a Perfect Language

In proof of the fact that Arabic is a revealed language from which other languages were derived, the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement has dwelt upon the following five unique virtues of Arabic :

> Firstly, it possesses a complete treasure of simple words befitting every human requirement, while other languages are devoid of this perfection. Secondly, it accurately describes the attributes of God It is a facsimile of the book of nature as regards the names of elements, vegetables, animals, minerals and human limbs. All these names are based on supreme wisdom and philosophy. Other languages cannot stand comparison with Arabic in this virtue. Thirdly, there is a complete order of verbs and nouns in Arabic. Similar verbs are mutually related with similar nouns in a scientific way. This perfection is not found in other languages. Fourthly, Arabic expresses more meaning in a few words. By using mere signs like *al* or *tanween** or changing the order of words, Arabic conveys an idea which other languages have to express in many sentences. Fifthly, Arabic possesses a store of simple words which faithfully and completely depict most subtle thoughts and feelings of man (Minan-ul-Rehman, P. 10).

The following narrative will give only a bare idea of the above-noted virtues of Arabic :

A—Vastness

(*a*) Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters. Each pair of letters in whatever order combined is potentially capable of giving a root word, provided, that in case of a verb the second letter has to be doubled, *e.g.*, حب، هب، رب، صف، كف، غب، عب . A biliteral or uniliteral verb is unknown to Arabic language.

(*b*) Each trio of letters in whatever order combined is again capable of giving a root word.

(*c*) The number of words formed under (*a*) and (*b*) amount to thousands by means of permutation and combination. Out of these, many combinations may be meaningless and they may be eliminated, and we can safely assume that actual roots under (*a*) and (*b*) may be, say, 25 thousand. *Each root is further capable of yielding a further crop by a slight variation of vowel points.* In this way you can imagine how vast Arabic roots are. Other languages have a much smaller number of root words ; and hence the necessity of employing prefixes and suffixes. For instance, Sanskrit, though vaster than other Aryan languages contains less than two thousand roots which have to receive aid from 25 prefixes and 200 suffixes. This comparison shows that Arabic is the richest language with its inexhaustible armoury of simple words to meet numerous human requirements.

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*ال or تنوين

It does not stand in need of prefixes and suffixes or of compound words or of borrowing words from different languages. English language, for instance, is mainly dependent upon borrowed words. It will also be conceded that the above-noted structure of Arabic roots is quite logical, natural and mathematical.

N.B.—The Arabic lexicon named Kitabul Ain was complied by Khalil Ibn Ahmad Alfrahidi on the basis of permutation of 28 letters of Arabic alphabet (V. Muqaddima Ibn Khaldun, Chapter 37).

B—Family of words

The combination of letters in Arabic roots is like the combination of different ingredients in a prescription. Similar letters when combined denote generally different shades of meaning of the same idea. This makes Arabic rich in synonyms and rhymes. In fact the Arabic roots can be put into families and clans. The following words may be compared and contrasted to bear out this aspect of Arabic tongue :

(*a*) كور to wind round; كفر to cover; غفر to conceal; خفر to protect.
(*b*) فرق to set apart; فاق to split ; فرك to rub; فرقع to burst.
(*c*) غلب to overcome ; خلب to clutch ; كلب to cohere ; قلب to reverse.
(*d*) خسف to be eclipsed (moon) ; كسف to be eclipsed (sun) ; غسف darkness.

(*e*) خلا to retire; خلع to luxate; كلا to guard; عقل to tie; عكل to detain in prison.

(*f*) قل to be small ; خال bachelor ; كل single (man) ; and so on and so forth.

We shall see that when a foreign word is retraced to its Arabic origin it will be found to be a fugitive member of the family or clan from which it had been separated and to which it shall become repatriated. We will not find the family of the retraced word in the foreign language. It will show that the word had migrated from the Arabic language.

C—Triliterals

The outstanding feature of Arabic is that the largest number of words are those which contain three letters. Roughly speaking, they form 90% of Arabic roots. Words containing more than three letters may be taken to be an exception to the general rule. Allama Ibn Jinni says at page 380 of his book named Al-Khasais :

الثلاثی هو اکثر استعمالا و أعم تصرفا و هو کالاصل للرباعی لم یبالوا
ما فوق ذالک مما جاوز الثلاثة

> The triliterals are the commonest words in use and they are easily conjugated and in a way they are foundation for the quadriliterals. They (the Arabs) did not attach much importance to words containing more than three letters.

A triliteral is a golden mean between a long and a short word and is easy to pronounce and hear. Other languages contain long and windy words to convey even a simple idea. Obviously, a triliteral is a very economical word.

D—Spelling

(*a*) The number of letters of a word are definitely fixed in Arabic, the general rule being three letters as shown above. Hence there is no question of surplus letters by way of prosthesis, epenthesis. Neither there is any question of deformity of a word by way of aphesis, elision or apocope. The number of letters of a word being perfectly fixed it is impossible to add to or subtract from a word.

(*b*) The order in which the letters are combined is also sure and definite. If the order of letters is changed it will give quite a different root. For instance, the reader may compare the shades of meaning in the following words :

1. لغب ، بلغ ، غلب. 2. کمل ، لمک ، ملک ، لکم ، کام . 3. صرم ، مصر ، رمص
مرص ، صمر. 4. لفح ، فلح ، حفل · لحف ، فحل ، حلف .

This shows that some (not all) of the triliterals can be rotated so as to give different shades of an idea. This aspect of Arabic roots completely insurer them against metathesis.

(*c*) Like the number and order of letters the accent of a letter is also perfectly fixed in that the slightest change of accent will yield a different root, *e.g.*, ضار، شار، صار، سار، ثار are quite distinct just as فلخ ، فلغ ، فلق ، فلک are different. Hence there is no question of a variant or homonym in Arabic. A glance at the above aspects of words shown under (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) proves that the spellings of Arabic words are unchangeable and permanent for all time. This is in a marked contrast with other languages which have been reforming their spelling from time to time.

I have enumerated 21 diseases of non-Arabic words. It is crystal clear from this discussion that Arabic words are proof against any of these diseases. There may be a slight difference of accent in the colloquial speech of a clan due to non-Arabic contact or climatic influence, but this does not detract from the permanency of spelling of Arabic words. In such a case the language of ام القرى or the Hejaz is the standard language which can always correct a wrong accent.

In this connection the spelling of European languages may be contrasted :

> There is no doubt, however, that most European languages are far worse off than need be. Several times within the last century efforts have been made to eliminate some of the worst features of English spelling and once the movement was promoted by an imposing organisation of scholars equipped with financial support, namely, the Simplified Spelling Board. The results attained have been negligible and hardly any one now seems to have hopes of improvement in English spelling (Linguistic Science by Edgar H. Sturtenat, P. 25).

The following sarcasm may also be noted :

> As another example of the lunacy of English spelling George Bernard Shaw constructed the word GHOTI. He pointed out that 'gh' combination is pronounced like 'f' in cough ; the vowel 'o' is pronounced like short 'i' in the women and 'ti' combination is pronounced like 'sh' in nation. Hence 'ghoti' is pronounced FISH (Reader's Digest July, 1961, P. 31).

In this connection another minute peculiarity of Arabic may also be noted, *i.e.*, the stronger the word the stronger its action (فاقوى اللفظ ان يقابل به اقوى الفعل—Khasais, P. 546). Many roots may be studied from this view-point.

(*a*) ع is stronger than الف, *e.g.*, سار to walk, سرع to be quick, سعر to run ; or, رأى to see, رعى to be mindful of.

(*b*) ش is stronger than س, *e.g.*, سد to stop, شد to bind tightly.

(*c*) ک is stronger than ق, *e.g.*, عقل to tie, عکل to detain in prison ; وقف to stop, عکف to confine.

(*d*) ظ is stronger than ذ, *e.g.*, لذع to burn, لظى to blaze.

E—Brevity

Jesperson rightly remarks that a best language should ensure brevity of expression. A triliteral being the rule in Arabic language fulfils this condition. For different shades of meaning Arabic has distinct simple words. Hence you have to translate a triliteral into a sentence or a very long word. A glance at the Arabic lexicon will bear this out. The following words of Arabic and English illustrate this point. The short Arabic word may be compared with its rendering into English. The number of letters of the Arabic word and its English translation is shown opposite to each word :

مائى	my water	4= 7	بعيث	ambassador	4=10
كنع	to contract	3=10	هلوسة	hallucination	5=13
كع	to be a coward	3=11	عملة	emolument	4= 9
ال	relationship	3=12	علم	knowledge	3= 9

In this way you can compare any Arabic word with its equivalent in a foreign tongue and on the whole you will find Arabic to be more expressive, economical and brief.

Add to this the fact that Arabic is an inflectional language and hence it is more pithy than agglutinative languages. Arabic grammar also aims at brevity. For instance, فسيكفيكهم الله appears to be a short-hand sign as compared with its English translation, *viz.*, and surely Allah will suffice thee against them.

F—Social Needs

Arabic language keeps pace with the growing needs of society. The same root supplies the various human requirements connected with it. To take a simple illustration : لبن is milk, لبان breast, لبن to have udders filled with milk, لبين fed on milk, لبان milk-seller, ملبن milking vessel, لابن much milk-giving, ملبن milk-spoon, لبنة cream cheese, and so on. The auxiliary requirements have been supplied by the triliteral root.

G—Picturesqueness

In Arabic a verb is generally linked up with a noun to denote verbal action. Hence the action along with the actor presents a picture before the mental eye and the meaning is vividly expressed, *e.g.*,

(*a*) قاد to lead (horse) by the halter, is a picture of leading. The English word 'guide' is in fact قاد. But the word guide is not as eloquent.

(*b*) كشد to cut a thing with teeth. This is again a picture of a specific action.

(*c*) مرث to soak a thing in water. It is more eloquent than 'immerse' which is based on it.

H—Philosophy and Reason of the Word

This is an exclusive virtue of Arabic. This subject is very vast. A few hints only can be given here. A verb endows the noun with its quality, so that the noun formed from the verb denotes its reason and draws sustenance from the root.

(*a*) جن to cover, to conceal ; hence جنة a shield, جنان heart, جنين embryo, جن to be covered with plants (soil), hence جنة a garden, جان a serpent, because it conceals itself, جنان a veil, darkness of night, and so on. The verb has endowed the derivatives with the quality of covering and concealing.

(*b*) خرب to pierce, hence خربة a sieve, which is CRIB-R-UM in Latin. But there is no verb خرب in Latin and hence no reason for the work cribrum.

(*c*) علم to mark a thing, hence علم a limit-stone, which has become LIMIT-T (boundary indicated by stone) in Latin. But there is no verb علم in Latin and hence no reason for the word limit.

(*d*) عمل to work, hence عملة wages of work. EMOLUMENT is based on it but there is no corresponding verb and hence no reason for the word emolument, which has been wrongly traced to (MILL=مألة a hand-mill) by the Oxford dictionary.

(*e*) قرم to bark a thing, hence قرامة the chip of bread sticking to oven. The German work KRUME, and English CRUMB, are based on it. But there is no corresponding verb in German and English and hence no explanation thereof.

(*f*) غفر to cover, hence غفرة a disk which is 'coverlet', *i.e.*, a lid in English. Arabic word غفر has affinity with كفر ، خفر ، كور which form a family.

(*g*) The German word AIN-SALIG-en means, to wrap, to drive, to take a road, to beat, woof. Obviously enough, it is a homonym of 5 Arabic roots, *viz.*, سلک to wrap, سلق to whip, سلک to go along a road, صلق to beat, سلخ thread on spindle. It is clear hence that the homonym has been decomposed and the heterogeneous meaning explained.

The above examples prove that when a foreign word is traced to its Arabic origin it regains three qualifications :

1. It explains its meaning and philosophy as in examples (*a*) to (*e*).
2. It gets reunited with its family as in example (*f*).
3. If a homonym, it gets split up into component parts as in (*g*).

The repatriation of the word invests it with its lost privileges. It may be noted in this connection that Sanskrit also gives the philosophy of the word sometimes, *e.g.*, Kashap Isa, lord of night=moon ; ACHARYA, to be gone to=teacher ; Anadiant, without beginning and end=God, DYOTA, beaming=god. But such explanations are very rare in Sanskrit. Moreover, the above-noted words are compound words and poetical expressions and not the inherent qualities of the root.

I—From Physical to Moral

Arabic language moulds the physical into moral in a pictographic manner :

(*a*) قرف to scrape and also to suspect, because suspicion is scraping of mind. The English word 'Scruple' is based on قرف but it has no corresponding explanation.

(*b*) ضرس to bite strongly, ضرس ill-tempered.

(*c*) كرب to load, hence to distress and grieve. The English word GRIEF is traceable to كرب, *i.e.*, grief.

(*d*) حسن beauty, hence حسنة good work, alms, benefit.

(*e*) حصن to be inaccessible (place), حصن to fortify, to surround with a wall, حصن stronghold, fortress, hence حصان chaste woman, lawful wife.

(*f*) عقف to crook a thing, hence عقف a fox.

(*g*) خفش to be small-eyed, to be week-sighted, to see only by night, hence خفاش bat, night-bird.

(*h*) قرص to pinch, to sting, hence to prick with words.

J—Human Limbs

Arabic has a simple word for every human limb and its actions. However, other languages are defective in this respect too, Sometimes they have to coin words for ordinary and basic necessities :

(*a*) CALCO in Latin means to tread, whence CALX a heel.

(*b*) ARM comes from HARM-os, a joint.

(*c*) BELLY comes from BELG, a bag.

(*d*) FOREHEAD is a coined word for lack of an exact word.

(*e*) STOMACH comes from STOMA which means mouth.

It is clear that the above-noted 5 words are artificial and not natural. They do not convey the idea with exactness.

(*f*) KNEE comes from CNEO. In fact, it is ثنى to fold, to bend, whence مثنى a knee. The Arabic root has explained the philosophy of the word because a knee bends, doubles and folds itself.

Compare this poverty of language with Arabic vocabulary which gives a specific simple word not only for each human limb but also for its various actions.

K—Exactness

A simple word always pre-exists a compound word. We have seen that each Arabic root is singular in its spelling and meaning and faithfully conveys a specific idea unlike a compound word which does not exactly convey the idea. We do not mean to disparage compound words for the simple reason that they are formed out of simple words and they denote human ingenuity to meet the growing needs of society. A jeweller has to be appreciated for making beautiful ornaments out of a natural gold. The point here is that Arabic is rich in simple words and does not stand in need of compound words. Gold is a gift of nature ; but ornaments are the result of human art. The Holy Quran calls Arabic language by the name of *Bayan* which means an all-embracing and clearly expressive and precise language.

N.B.—It is next to impossible to be able to write even a small book with the aid of simple words in any language except Arabic.

L—Synonyms

Maxmuller says : "The more ancient a language the richer it is in synonyms." A glance at the Arabic lexicon will show that it is the richest language in synonyms as well. We have noted above that there are families and clans of words in Arabic. A language based on this system must yield a large crop of synonyms. The synonyms are, therefore, an argument in favour of Arabic being the most ancient language. They are also a reservoir which could feed many languages. In this book I have given, out of 200, about 153 words for such an ordinary notion as to RUN. Therefore synonyms are also an argument that Arabic could be the mother of languages.

M—Arabic is a God-given Language

To quote Maxmuller :

> Language may be a production of nature, a work of human art, or a divine gift. But to whatever sphere it belongs, it would seem to stand unsurpassed may unequalled by anything else. If it be a production of nature it is her last and crowning production, which she reserved for man alone. If it is a work of human art, it would seem to lift the human artist almost to the level of divine creator. If it be the gift of God, it is God's greatest gift, for through it God speaks to man and man speaks to God in worship, prayer and meditation (Science of Language, P. 74).

This has been excellently put.

In case of illiterate Arabs living away from the cross-roads of learning and civilization there can be no question of their making a language much less such a perfect language. Neither can there be a question here of Arabic being a production of nature. The above discussion leads to the only and third conclusion that Arabic is a language through which God spoke to man. In the words of the Holy Quran : The Beneficient God hath taught the Quran. He hath created man. He hath taught him a perfect language.

And hence the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement claimed that :

> Arabic was the word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world, from which men learned to make their languages, and the Divine book *i.e.* the Holy Quran, is also in Arabic (The Teachings of Islam, P. 132).

If God spoke to man it would be in His language and He will give His law in that language as well.

The unique structure of Arabic roots shows that Arabic could not have been derived from any other language. The vastness of Arabic vocabulary and its synonyms is an agrument that this reservoir is capable of feeding many languages. The philosophy and reason behind its words, the all-embracing five circles mentioned above in which this language revolves, shows that it must be a God-given language and not man-made.

In the Arabic language words were part of a homogeneous system. They were torn away from the context or weaned away from the mother and passed into various languages without the system. And hence the controversy about the origin of language :

> Sussmilch held that language could not have been invented by man but was a direct gift from God. But Herder's strongest argument against this is that if language had been framed by God and by Him instilled into the mind of man we should expect it to be much more imbued with pure reason, than it is as an actual matter of fact. Much in all existing languages is so chaotic and ill-arranged that it could not be God's work, but must come from the hand of man (Jesperson, P. 27).

The above-noted chaos and confusion does exist in non-Arabic languages. But the above discussion about the structure, vastness and philosophy of Arabic words is sufficient to convince an impartial student that the charge of chaos and confusion does not apply to Arabic at all. It is so systematic, scientific and philosophic that it must have come from the hand of God.

Criteria of the Best Language

Otto Jesperson has rightly raised the point at page 324 of his book, "That language ranks highest in the art of accomplishing much with little means, or in other words, which is able to express the greatest amount of meaning with the simplest mechanism."

And obviously enough there can be no simpler mechanism than a triliteral which is the general rule of Arabic language. A glance at the Arabic lexicon will bear this out. The following are some triliterals picked up at random :

لمظ	to wipe o's lips with the tongue	رب	to possess, collect, rule over
رتج	to begin to walk (child)	صعق	to swoon at the sound of thunder
ربک	to be entangled in an affair	جثا	to recline on the chest
ربع	to make a 4 stranded rope	جاثی	to sit knee to knee w. anyone

ضعل to produce weak-bodied children on account of marriage between relatives from the paternal and maternal side (the word itself is a science of physiognomy).

The following points are clear :

(*a*) The Arabic triliteral had to be translated into a long sentence.

(*b*) There is no silent or surplus letter as they are all triliterals.

(*c*) The shortest possible word has conveyed the largest possible meaning and has correctly described the actions which take place.

(*d*) Bernard Shaw condemned and deplored English spelling as entailing wear and tear of machinery, loss of time and space. He was compelled to resort to short-hand on account of uneconomical and wasteful English spelling. He went so far as to dedicate some of his property with the object of working out a reform in the English spelling. The above-noted words are perfectly free from such defects.

Jesperson has made another point on page 442 of his book :

> An ideal language would always express the same thing by the same and similar means, any irregularity or ambiguity would be banished, sound and sense would be in perfect harmony, any number of delicate shades of meaning could be expressed with equal ease, poetry and prose, beauty and truth would be equally provided for, human spirit would have found a garment and gracefulness, fitting it closely and yet allowing full play to any movement.

Jesperson has rightly been called the king of philologists. He is perfectly right in laying down the above standards which in fact show the yearning ingrained in human nature for a perfect language. The following Arabic words, again taken at random from the Arabic dictionary, fulfil the above-coveted requirements.

(*a*) قبس to ask or take fire from someone or to learn a thing from anyone. قبص to take a thing with the end of fingers ; to take a pinch of. قبض to seize with the hand. قبط to grasp a thing.

(*b*) نبا to inform. نبه to remind anyone, to rouse, to notify a th. to. انب to reprehend a.o. energetically. ونب to upbraid, to rebuke.

(*c*) فد to tread heavily. وفد to come to, to reach. حفد to do a thing speedily. خفد to walk quickly. عفد to jump on both feet.

(*d*) قد to cut a thing lengthwise. كدا to cut off. قدح to perforate a thing. قط to nib (a pen) to pare (the hoof of a horse). قطع to curtail, to settle an affair. قص to cut off. قض to crackle.

(*e*) غمز to wink with the eye. غمض to be hidden. رمز to wink a.o. لمز to make a sign with the eye. همز to suggest evil to a.o., to back-bite.

It is needless to point out that these groups of words conform exactly to the above-noted standard on the point of sense and sound, shades of meaning and rhythm. A slight change of accent has given another shade of meaning. From these instances some points stand out.

Firstly, the combination of letters in the above groups is like a graduated prescription of a physician who wants to gain an effect. There is a design, reason and logic in the combination of letters of the above triliterals to denote the most delicate shades of meaning with the help of three similar letters. The Arabs were an illiterate people before the advent of Islam. The Holy Quran says :

> He it is Who has raised among the unlettered people a messenger from among themselves, who recites unto them His signs and purifies them and teaches them the Book and wisdom although they had been before, in manifest misguidance (62 : 2).

Hence it is unthinkable that they could chisel and perfect their language to such an exquisite beauty. They had no philologers like Yashk and Panni to reform and graduate their language like Sanskrit. History shows that the philologers and scholars of different languages assembled from time to time in conclaves with the object of reforming and embellishing their languages. No such counsels of the elders ever took place concerning the Arabic language. Moreover Arabia was a barren peninsula segregated from the rest of the world, and quite aloof from the cross-roads of civilization. The Arabs led a nomadic life in 'a valley unproductive of fruit' (Al-Quran 14 : 37) so that nobody ever thought it profitable to conquer their land. Hence the Arabic language remained perfectly free from any foreign influence in its natural and pristine state. These facts show that beauties and vastness of Arabic are innate and God-given.

Secondly, Herder dubbed language as illogical and chaotic so that it could have been made by man only and not given by God.

This charge may apply to the languages other than Arabic which are deficient and defective in many ways.

But the charge fails absolutely against Arabic as the above instances and numerous similar instances can prove.

Thirdly, it is clear from the views of Herder, Maxmuller and Jesperson referred to above that there is an insatiable thirst for a perfect language ingrained in human heart. To say that God provided for all the requirements of man out of His bounty, but He did not deign to fulfil this desire which He could easily do, is a paradox and the worst charge against the Almighty God. The Holy Quran emphatically refutes this charge as absolutely baseless.

Fourthly, the philologers were generally concerned with languages other than Arabic which are the corrupted variations of Arabic and quite deficient to fulfil human needs. Maxmuller and Herder were right in attributing imperfection to man and not to God. But they were contradicting themselves by saying that God did not condescend to give any language to man much less a perfect language.

Fifthly, Languages other than Arabic fall far short of the standards which a perfect language should fulfil. Only a God-given language can be vast enough and all-embracing to fulfil them. It is in this setting that the Holy Quran says : "The Beneficient God taught the Quran. He created man; taught him the mode of expression."

This is as much as to say that God gave a perfect language to man and the Quran is a standing proof of its perfection.

To sum up

1. The structure of Arabic roots is mathematical. Each root is as distinct as a thumb impression and is immune from the diseases enumerated under the caption 'The Diseases of Words.' Therefore it is impossible that Arabic could have been derived from any other language.

2. The roots are symbols which depict the natural phenomenon with which they are linked up. The words denote their philosophy and

reason. In the words of the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Community. "The Arabic language and the universe are two mirrors which are placed opposite to each other (مرايا متقابلة)."

Hence the Arabic vocabulary meets with every human requirement with its inexhaustible treasure of simple words.

3. Arabic language was a perfect machine. Every part was fitted into its proper place. Various parts were removed which passed into other languages without the order and system. Hence languages were found to be insufficient, confused and chaotic. The Arabic language is perfectly immune from these charges like everything which has come out of God's hand. Affixes were employed to make up for the deficiency of non-Arabic languages. They defaced the identity of Arabic roots. Other factors also deformed them. However, *it was so ordained that Arabic roots could be traced out of foreign languages according to definite laws to be discussed hereafter.*

4. Arabic is self-sufficient and does not stand in need of any borrowing from other languages. With its vastness of roots and synonyms it can feed many languages. Therefore it is capable of being the mother of languages. Unlike Sanskrit and some other languages it has always remained a living tongue.

5. The uniqueness of its roots in the minutest details and the perfection which pervades the whole system shows that it is a God-given language and not man-made.

Sanskrit and its Peculiarities

Some features of Snaskrit may be noted here in contrast with Arabic :

(a) Alphabet

Sanskrit possesses 49 letters of alphabet. It does not possess the letter Z. *The Z sound is conveyed by the letters G, J or Y. "Peoples of some lands are unable to pronounce the letter Z*" (Minan, P. 10), *e.g.*, 1. GANI, woman=ZNI ضانى prolific woman which is زن in Persian. 2. GARAYA, cast off skin=ZR ضرح skin. 3. GAR-a, old=ZR ذروة old age. 4. GARI-tri, worshipper=ZR ضرع to entreat in prayer. 5. GNA, to know=ZN ظن to know. 6. YUG, to join=ZG زوج to join. 7. YAVA, limb=ZV عضو limb. 8. YAG, sacrifice=ZG زكى to slaughter (a victim).

(b) Verbal Roots

Sanskrit contains not more than 1500 to 1700 verbal roots some of which are variants of another form and the number of true roots is still smaller.

ولا تكفى مفرداتها فى استيفاء انواع المرام ، ولا توجد فيها ذخيرة المفردات

And the simple words in non-Arabic languages are not sufficient to fulfil various human requirements and they do not possess a treasure of simple words (Minan, P. 78).

Obviously enough, these 1500 to 1700 roots dwindle into insignificance in comparison with the vastness of Arabic roots which we have already discussed.

(c) Affixes

The stock of roots being too small to cope with numerous human requirements Sanskrit employs 25 prefixes and about 200 suffixes to form compound words.

وأفحلوا ألسنتهم بأيديهم لا بأيدى الفياض المنان

Their languages received embellishment from their own hands and not from the hands of the Bounteous and Benevolent Lord.

وكان غاية سعيهم ان ينحتوا بازاء المفردات انواع تركيبات

And with their utmost effort they could fabricate various compound words as against simple words (Minan, P. 81).

(d) **Original Roots**

The original Sanskrit roots are Arabic triliterals, *e.g.*, 1. KSHAL, to wash=غسل to wash. 2. KSHOD, hunger=قصد hunger. 3. KHEDA, fatigue=كد fatigue. 4. VIKAR, reflection=فكر to reflect. 5. DRUH, hurt=ضر injury. 6. KSHEPA, mention=كشف to disclose. 7. KSHIP, to throw, abuse=قذف to throw, abuse. 8. KSHAP, night= غسف darkness. 9. KSAP, mortification=قشف to lead a painful life. 10. UDHAR, milk=درة milk.

> And let it not confound thee that in Sanskrit, etc., thou comest across a small number of simple words. They do not belong to their dilapidated house or their tattered kit-bags. On the contrary all these words are like stolen property or borrowed equipment (Minan, P. 105).

Thus KSHAL, KSOD are clearly borrowed from Arabic. However they become tattered in the compound forms, *viz.*, AKSHALITA, unwashed, AKSHODHUKA, not hungry.

(e) **Difficulties**

Aside from other factors, two main causes make Sanskrit a very difficult language: (*a*) The number of suffixes is very large and some of them are tongue-twisters such as *matrch*, *damhach*, *vidrich*, *dvlch*, *dhkj*, which are various devices to denote different shades of meaning. (*b*) The number of homonyms also is very large and it is very difficult to remember their heterogenous meanings. Abu-Rehan Alberuni (973—1018) says that Hindus of his time took pride in the fact that their language was most difficult to learn, which is obviously a great defect. Alberuni says that sometimes it so hapened that even his teacher would forget the meaning of a word which he had explained to his pupil a few minutes before. And it is this aspect of Sanskrit which makes Pandit Brahmanand say, "Vedic statements cannot be correctly understood by all and co-operation of virtuous experienced Vedic scholars is *at all times necessary to decide upon the meaning*" (Voice of Vedas, P. 86). And the learned Pandit minimises the importance of Sanskrit when he says : "But it must not be supposed that the Vedic language and the *so-called Sanskrit* are one and the same. The former has many peculiarities which distinguish it from the latter, its direct descendent" (Voice of Vedas, P. 94). The word Sanskrit (Samskrit) means 'collected together' (ثمّ to collect). The presence of a large number of homonyms is an evidence that various dialects were collected into the *so-called Sanskrit*. The homonyms are an admitted fact in Sanskrit. They are a riddle to the philologists, *e.g.*,

SUBH^1, glide along, سبح to swim — VAS^3, to wear, وشح to gird with
SUBH^2, to shine, صبح to shine — VAS^4, to cut, اوسى to cut

NAS^1, to reach, نشا to reach (youth)
NAS^2, associate, انس associate
NAS^3, nose, نص utmost limit
VAS^1, power, وسع ability
VAS^2. to shine, بص to shine
VAS^5, rush, attack, فزع rush, attack
VAS^6, to dwell SV, ثوى to dwell
SAM, toil, عسم to toil
SAM^1, calm, سمح be gentle
SAM^2, injure, حسم to cut, cauterise
SMA^3, to hear, سمع to hear

KAUPI-na, loin-cloth, infamous deed, كيفة piece of cloth, وكف sin.

It is clear hence that the remarks of Alberuni and Pandit Brahmanand are quite justified regarding enigmatic words of Sanskrit. Only Arabic can solve these riddles as shown above. Ease of pronunciation and clearness of meaning is the normal human requirement. Sanskrit lacks both. No wonder that it remains a dead language and the Vedas are found to be ununderstandable by all. Thus Sanskrit is far from being a clear (*Mubeen*) language which is the exclusive virtue of Arabic.

(f) Grammar

Sanskrit has nearly 4,000 rules of grammar which is a most complicated technique dealing with interchange of vowels and consonants in order to denote the minutest shades of meaning which have been shaped out by human industry. It is this aspect of Sanskrit which fascinated the European scholars.

> In time they (Hindus) worked out a systematic arrangement of grammar and lexicon. Generations of such labour must have preceded the writing of the oldest treatise that had come down to us, the *grammar of Panni.* This grammar which dates from somewhere round 350 to 250 B.C. is one of the greatest monuments of *human intelligence.* No language has been so perfectly described. It may have been, in part due to this excellent codification that Sanskrit became in time, the official and literary language of all Brahman India. The Indian grammar presented to European eyes, for the first time, a complete and accurate description of a language, based not upon theory, but upon observation. Moreover, the study of Sanskrit disclosed the possibility of a comparative study of languages (Bloomfield, P. 11).

There is no doubt that Hindus were much advanced in the science of language as early as the fourth century B.C. It is true also that Sanskrit is a comparitively vast and beautiful language. And both these facts justify the admiration of European scholars. But it must be noted that the beauties of Sanskrit are partly innate but mostly they are the result of human efforts. And the above-noted eulogies have been elicited not by the vastness or completeness of Sanskrit but by the technique, ingenuity, labour and industry employed by Sanskrit-grammarians and scholars like Yashk, Panni, and a line of their predecessors no fewer than 64 and their successors like Katanya, Vartikas, Patanjali, Bhartari, Jayaitya, Vamana and several others. This is what Mr. Bloomfield means by 'generations of such labour, etc.' The fact that 4,000 detailed rules were accomplished as early as 300 B.C. made the European scholars wonder at the achievements of Sanskrit grammarians. In this respect the contrast between Arabic and Sanskrit is all the more remarkable as a contrast between things natural and artificial.

> And a wonderful feature of Arabic is the fact that it was the language of an unlettered people who never polished it like men of extensive knowledge. They had no share of Greek philosophy ; nor had they the arts of Hindus or the Chinese. Notwithstanding this, we find that this language surpasses all other languages in being able to depict the subtlest of philosophical thoughts and most delicate of human ideas (Minan, P. 95).

(g) Nouns

As a matter of fundamental principle all nouns in Sanskrit are derived from verbs. This has advantages as well as disadvantages. The advantage is that the noun formed on verb denotes the reason and philosophy of the noun, *e.g.*,

1. HRID, heart, *i.e.*, throbber=(H) RD رعد to shudder.
2. BANDHU, relative, from BADH, to bind=BD, ابض to fasten.
3. GURU, spiritual leader, *i.e.*, heavy=GR وقر burden, وقار dignity.
4. BRAH-ma, creator, from the verb BHR to bear=BR برأ to create.

5. BHAJ, share, from the verb BHAJ, to break=BZ بعض to divide, بعض share.

6. DHAN-us, bow, دن to be crook-backed.

7. ISTR-i, woman, ستر to cover whence ستيرة chaste woman, because chastity is in a way connected with veiling of women.

But the number of verbal roots being very small, the derived nouns do not always conform to the verbs and one often comes across forced etymologies and conventional nouns which is a great disadvantage, *e.g.*,

1. ACHAR-ya, to be gone to, *i.e.*, teacher. Here the noun does not exactly conform to the verb as the teacher is not the only person to be gone to. It is only a conventional word (SAR سار to go).

2. RAJ-a, ruler, from the verb RAJ, to shine. The idea of ruling is only a metaphorical sense of shining (رعج to shine).

3. AS-va, horse, from the verb AS, to travel. Here the derived noun ill-accords with the root because every traveller can be called As-va (ساح to travel).

4. GU-a, cow from the verb GU, to bellow, to cry. The noun does not fit in with the verb because cow is not the only animal that bellows or cries (عج to bellow, to cry).

5. LYMPH, clear water, from the verb LAP, to shine. The sense of shining is too general to be confined to water (لهب to blaze).

It is clear hence, that the formation of nouns on verbs is an advantage as well as a drawback because the number of verbal roots is too inadequate to yield every required noun and the derived nouns are in many cases poor and forced etymologies.

(h) Artificialities

Some words are merely artificial and metaphoricial, *e.g.*,

1. UT-KALPA, spreading its tail, *i.e.*, peacock UT=ST سطح to spread, KLP خلف to remain behind, *i.e.*, tail.

2. DARP-ana, causing pride, *i.e.*, a mirror. TRP ترف to render inordinate.

3. VIP, to shake, VIP-ana, waving, *i.e.*, forest and VIP-ra, inwardly stirred, *i.e.*, inspired. The sense of forest is remote but the sense of inspiration is too far-fetched. [وهف to be shaken (plant)].

4. SINDH-U, moving for a goal, *i.e.*, ocean. The sense of ocean is too remote (سدا to direct o's self towards).

5. VAMS=VANS, a tree used for making lutes. The knots of vans have been assimilated to the pedigree table and therefore vams means a family pedigree. It is only a conventional sense. (VS وعس tree used for making lutes). It is BANS or VANS in Hindi.

6. VA-ta-ASA, feeding on air, *i.e.*, snake. It is only a poetical way of thinking (VA هوا air, AS هاس to eat).

7. URA-GA, breast-goer, *i.e.*, snake. This is again an allegory (UR=SR ضرة breast, G حجا to walk).

8. NAD-a, roarer, *i.e.*, a bull (ندى to re-echo).

9. SU-VAR-na, glittering well, *i.e.*, gold. This is too general to apply to gold. S صح to be well, VR=FR فرى to shine.

10. NAS-ya, relating to nose, *i.e.*, bridle; نص utmost limit, *i.e.*, nose (see the English word NESS).

Such like words may be considered to be poetic beauties but they are not the inherent qualities of the roots. They are only human fabrications.

ألا ترى الى اللسان الويدية الهندية وغيره من الالسنة الاعجمية كيف توجد الفاظها من
قبيل البرى والنحت ، و شتان مابينهما وبين المفردات البحت،

> Do you not see that the Vedic and other non-Arabic languages possess a vocabulary which is a sort of trimming and fabrication. And there is a vast difference between artificial words and purely simple words (Minan, P. 80).

This artificiality in Sanskrit sometimes fabricates such long words as :

Devapoojasangatikaranadaaneshu

This can also be split up into Arabic triliterals.

Antiquity

We have already seen that Sanskrit is not the mother but sister of Greek and Latin and the theory of its being the oldest language has no basis.

Conclusion

In the light of the foregoing features of Sanskrit let the reader see whether with a very limited stock of roots aided by 25 prefixes and 200 suffixes and the attendant compound words and artificialities it can bear any comparison with Arabic or justify the eulogies poured upon it by some of the Western scholars.

والاسف كل الا سف على بعض المستعجلين المسيحيين والغالين المعتدين،
انهم يحسبون اللسان الهندية اعظم الالسنة ومدحوها باخيالات الواهية.

> And it is a matter of extreme regret that some of the hasty among the Christians have exceeded the bounds in supposing that Sanskrit is the greatest language and they have eulogised it on account of their fantastic notions (Minan, P. 99).

> The ancient list of verbs (dhaatupaatta) gives some 2000 Sanskrit roots from which all the words of the language are derived (Voice of Vedas, P. CXLI).

And this is the be-all and end-all of Sanskrit.

Hebrew

The word Hebrew or EBRI means to cross over (عبر to cross a river). The name was given to Israelites coming from the East of Euphrates.

Admittedly, Hebrew belongs to the Semitic group of languages.

> **In this book we need not mention Hebrew and Syriac because there is no doubt or dispute among the intelligent about their common origin, and these two languages are the altered forms of Arabic (Minan, P. 106).**
>
> **And Syriac was the firsr to emerge out of Arabic in an altered form. That is why the ancients called it earliest Arabic (Minan, P. 90).**

In this connection it may be noted that Hebrew alphabet does not possess 6 letters of Arabic alphabet, *viz.*, ث ، خ ، ذ ، ض ، ظ ، غ .

Therefore, it goes without saying that the Hebrew vocabulary will fall far short of numerous Arabic roots which contain these six letters and which are separate and independent words. And in any case Hebrew vocabulary will be contained within the Arabic vocabulary. Hebrew is not as vast, scientific and systematic as Arabic.

PART II

Diseases of Words

It is a curious phenomenon that a language which is not spoken and remains confined to books and manuscripts retains its purity. This is true of Sanskrit which is not a spoken language and is confined to Vedas and Shastras. Therefore the root words of Sanskrit are nearer to Arabic than the roots of spoken languages.

On the other hand a spoken language develops and in course of time suffers from many changes and diseases. It is like a current coin which undergoes wear and tear while a coin lying in coffers retains its pristine form. However, these changes are based on definite phonetic laws so that these changes can be discerned and removed.

The following are some of the diseases or changes to which some words are prone. They are either natural changes that have cropped up in course of time due to difference in climate, habit or faulty development of organs of speech, or, some of them are artificial changes invented by the philologers or grammarians for various reasons.

Subtractions

1. *Aphesis* : The gradual and unintentional loss of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, *e.g.*, 'mend' for 'amend.' It is a form of apheresis.

2. *Apheresis* : The dropping of an unaccented syllable or letter from the beginning of a word, as 'squire', for 'esquire' 'neath' for 'beneath.'

3. *Apocope* : Cutting off or dropping or elision of the last letter or syllable of a word, as 'chapel', for 'chapelle', 'th' for 'the'. (KOP-to, to cut=كاف to cut.)

4. *Elision* : Eliding or striking out of a part of a word for euphony or ease of pronunciation, as 'oer' for 'over,' 'tis' for' 'it is.'

5. *Syncope* : Elision of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word as 'arblish' for 'arcubalish', 'ne'er' for 'never.'

Hence, it is clear that a word may be curtailed in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end.

Additions

6. *Prothesis :* The addition of a letter in the beginning of a word for ease of pronunciation as 'splash' and 'squeeze' for 'plash' and 'queeze'.

7. *Prosthesis* : This is akin to prothesis or another name for the same. It consists in the addition of a letter or letters to a word especially at the beginning as 'begloom' for 'gloom'.

7-A. Reduplication or the doubling of the initial part in inflection and word-formation, *e.g.*, 'Pipto from Pet, 'Fefelli' from Fallo. Verbs are reduplicated in Sanskrit and Greek.

8. *Epenthesis :* The insertion of a letter or syllable within a word chiefly to facilitate pronunciation as 'l' in 'could' and 'n' in 'passenger'.

9. *Paragoge* or *Epithesis* : The addition of an excrescent letter or syllable at the end of a word without changing its meaning as 'amongst' and 'whilst' for 'among' and 'while'.

Hence it is clear, that a word may receive addition in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end.

Irregularities

10. *Metathesis* : Transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation as 'lisp' for 'lips', 'waps' for 'wasp' 'slop' for 'police', 'thrida' for 'third'.

11. *Doublet* : A duplicate form of a word due to difference of function, origin or dialect as 'of' and 'off' 'to' and 'too'.

12. *Variant* : A variant form of the same letter or symbol or spelling of the same word, *i.e.*, to spell a word in a different way as 'apprise' or 'apprize'.

13. *Corruption* : Corrupt or vitiated form of a word, as 'critter' for 'creature'.

Sound Changes

14. *Sound Shifts*, *i.e.*, the change of alphabetical letters under the influence of climate, habit or defective development of sound-organs. It will be noted, however, that Sound-Shifts conform to definite phonetic laws and the change of sound can be discerned and corrected to find out the real word. Some Sound-Shifts have separate names as given below :—

15. *Zezament* : (French term) to lisp G as Z.

16. *Sakari* : (Sanskrit term) to pronounce S for SH.

17. *Shatva* : (Sanskrit term) to pronounce SH for S.

18. *Kashkasha* : (Arabic term) to pronounce S for K as عليش for عليک. This is a very important Sound-Shift. Latin alphabet has expelled K and retained C which gives K and S sounds. The Banu Tamim clan

of Arabia used to pronounce S for K ; for instance, they would say ربش تحتش for " ربک تحتک ". We shall see that change of K to S and *vice versa* is responsible for tracing hundreds of words of Sanskrit, English, Latin, etc., to their Arabic origin.

19. *Kaskasa* : (Arabic term) To add a surplus S to a word ending in K as بکس for بک . This is a kind of paragoge.

20. *Vowels* : Vowels are also a fertile cause of disfiguring the word.

21. *Homonym* : A word agreeing in sound with, but different in meaning from, another as, fair, fare ; read, reed. Sometimes the term Homonym is extended to words of like spelling but different pronunciaton.

These 21 diseases of words are an admitted fact and by keeping this diagnosis in view we shall try to cure the words of different languages so that they are retraced to their Arabic origin. The European philologers, to my knowledge, have not yet done so.

The above list is not a complete picture of the diseases of words, but it is sufficient for our purpose. It will be seen that the main diseases are subtractions, additions and irregularities, etc. But they conform to regular phonetic laws and can be cured easily. In other words, the above state of affairs is not a chaos but a disorder only, out of which order can be evolved. The deficient parts of a word can be made up, excrescent tumours removed, and Sound-Shifts corrected, in the light of Quranic verse :

> And the diversity of your tongues and colours ; most surely there are signs in this for the learned (30 : 22).

Arabic roots are free from all the above-noted defects and hence Arabic is pre-eminently fitted to be a STANDARD for other languages.

Resemblances

A few points about the resemblances of the words of one language with those of another may be noted here.

1. *True Resemblance* : In tracing a word to Arabic it is necessary that its sound and sense should agree with the Arabic root which should also cover its derivatives. The Arabic root must also conform to one of the ten formulas and must be a triliteral, *e.g.*, PIERCE=فرص to pierce, Neck=عنق neck, etc.

2. *Chance or false Resemblance* : It is possible that a few words may agree in sound and sense of an Arabic word but the root may be a quite different Arabic word. Thus (*a*) Mystery is not based on مستور ; (*b*) manacle is not منكل ; (*c*) Genus is not جنس ; (*d*) measure is not معيار. They are based on quite different Arabic roots. And the etymologist has to caution himself against such pitfalls and blinds.

3. *Lost Resemblance* : Arabic root may be completely lost in a foreign language in course of time. Thus Tongue=Dingua=LINGUA, which is a nasalised form (of لهجه, language). Similarly, the Sanskrit word LOHA = RUH=RUDDHA=ورد red. In such cases the earliest root has to be traced and the intervening sound changes corrected.

Synonyms

Maxmuller says, "The more ancient a language the richer it is in synonyms." No language can stand comparison with Arabic in this respect too. To take an illustration. The following words mean (to RUN) in the following 29 languages and all these words have been traced to Arabic in conformity with the ten formulas. Let us travel from West to East :

Tarahumara

(Language of aboriginies of Maxico)

MAYA, to rum Y/J	MY=MJ مجع to rush forth
SIMI, to run	SM سمح to run away
HUMA, to run H/S	HM=SM سمح to run away
BESORA, to run	(B) SR سعر to run
MAA-me, to run	MA ماع to run
DOWE-pu, to run	DW عدوا run
SAPU, to rush	SP سفا be swift in running

2. English

	BORZO-I, swift	BRZ برز to outrun
	DROM-os, running	DRM درم to run w. short steps
	FLEE, run away f. danger	FL فل to run away, escape
	LEAP (HLEAP-en) to run	HLB هلب to run
	MIZZ-le, to decamp	MZ مزع to bound swiftly
ن	ab-SQUATU-l-ate, decamp	SQT ساقط to outrun
	SCUTTER (SKUD) run hastily	(S) KD كهد to run
غ	es-CAPE (CAPPA) coat	CB قاب to run away ↑ قبا coat
●	SPRI-nt, to run (NT)	(S) PR فر to run
	SKUD, run hastily	(S) KD كهد to run
ن	CANTER, easy gallop (N)	CTR قطر to run (horse)
	TRUCK, to run	TRK=KTR قطر to run
	RUN (initial K elided)	RN=KRN قرن to gallop
	HEAT, run	HT حتا to run
	RACE, a swift course (RAES)	RS رهص to hurry a.o.
●	re-FUGE, run	FG افاج to run
ن	GALLOP (WALLOP)	WLP ولاف *gallop*
ش	BOLT, running away	BLT بالط forsake and run away
	DASH, rush, sudden advance	DSH دشا to rush into fight
	RUSH, to hustle forward	RSH رعشة startle, panic

GUSH, flow w. violence	GSH جشأ to rush on
CURR-ent, running	CR كرا to run fast
COURI-er, runner	CR كرا to run fast
SHOOT, come quickly	SHT شطح to run
ATTACK, rush, attack	ATK عتك to rush, *attack*

3. Russian

● OOBEG, to run	OBG ابق to run away
● BEG, running	BG ابق to run away
OODER-aht, to gallop	DR در to run (horse)
OOMTCH-aht, to gallop	MCH=MS محص to run away
● SBEG-aht, to run	(S) BG ابق to run away
● pah-BEG, flight	BG ابق to run away
● BEHJ-aht, to run	BJ=FJ افاج to run
PAHL-ot, flight	PL فل to run away

4. Dutch

GUTS-en, to gush	GS جشأ to rush on
KEER, traffic, running	KR كرا to run fast
KOERI-er, runner	KR كرا to run fast
SCHIET-en, to shoot, fire	SHT شطح to run, شوط race

5. Swedish

FORT, fast	FRT افرط to hurry
en-LEVE-ra, run away w.	LV=LB هلب to run
RUSA, rush, run headlong	RS رعشة startle, panic
RYMMA, to run away	RM رمح to galloph (horse)
RUNNA, run (K dropped)	RN=KRN قرن to gallop

6. German

anf-FLU-x, flight	FL فل to run away
FLI-en, to flee	FL فل to run away, escape

7. French

ACCOUR-ir, to run	CR كرا to run fast
E-CHAPPE, run off	KB قاب to run away cf. كفأ run away
PASS-er, to run	PS فحص to run
es-QUIV-er, to make off	QV=QF كفأ to run away
● FUY-ant, to fly (FUGE)	FY=FG افاج to run

8. Spanish

	re-BOS-ar, to run over	BS ابز to run
●	desa-BOAC-do, run away	BC ابق to run away
	CORRE-d-or, runner	CR كرا to run fast
●	FUGA, flight	FG افاج to run

9. Latin

	DROM-os, race course	DRM درم to run w. short steps
●	FUGA, run	FG افاج to run
	CURRO, to run	CR كرا to run

10. Italian

	ACCOR-ere, to run up	CR كرا to run
	FIL-are, to run away	FL فل to run away

11. Greek

	ORMEO, to run	RM رمح to gallop
H_2	ORMAO, to rush, desire	رمح to gallop, رام to desire
	AIGI-so, to rush forward	AG هاج to rush forth
	IS-AMILL-os, equal in running	S سيّئ equal, ML ملا to run
	DROM-os, running	DRM درم to run w. short steps
●	PHORA, rush	PR فر to run
●	PHUG, to run	PG افاج to run
●	KUMA-so, to rush wildly	KM قحم to rush blindly into
	DRA-so-mai, to run	DR در to run
	di-DRA-sko, running away	DR در to run
	KRAIP-n-os, rushing	KRB اغرب to run swiftly
●	SEO-mai, to rush	S سعى to run
●	AIS-so, to rush	S سعى to run
●	SEUO, to run	S سعى to run
	DIO, to run	D عدا to run
●	REO, to run	R هرع to run
	THEO, to run	T حتا to run
	THOA-so, to run	T حتا to run

12. Swahili

	KIMBIA, to run away (M)	KB قاب to run away

13. Luganda

	PULU-ka, escape	PL فل run away, escape
●	PIRYA-PIRYA, to trot away	PR فر to run away
	CWA, make one's escape	KW=KF كفا to run away
●	DDUKA, run away d/z	ZK زهق to disappear

14. Persian

CHAR-VI-dan, to run	CHR=KR كرا to run
DAVI-dan, to run	DV عدوا run
RAMI-dan, to run	RM رمح to run
TAKH-tan, to rush	TK عتك to rush, attack
GUREKH-tan, to run G/A	GRK=ARK عرق race of horse
● POYA, runnidg Y/J	PY=PJ افاج to run

15. Sanskrit

DHAVA, to run	DV عدوا run
PLA, to run	PL فل to run away
ALOP, to run	ALB هلب to run
KAR, to run	KR كرا to run fast
VALG, gallop	VLG ولقى run of a she-camel

16. Hindi

● BHAG-na, to run	BG ابق to run
● BHAJ-na, to run	BJ=FJ افاج to run
DHR-DAMAK-na, to run	DR در to run, دمك to run
● PAR-na, to run	PR فر to run
● NAS-na, to run	NS ناص to escape, run
DAUR-na, to run	DR در to run
NATH-na, to run	NT نط to run
SHOOT, run	SHT شطح to run, شوط race

17. Aryan Roots

H_2 ● BHAG, flee, go	BG ابق to flee, بقع to go
KAR, to run	KR كرا to run fast

18. Pali

SAR-I, running	SR سعر to run
PALA-yati, to run away	PL فل to run away
DHAVA-to, to run	DV عدوا run
SAPPA-to, to run, creep	SB سبح to run, flow (*i.e.*, creep)

19. Nepali

PHAL, to run	PL فل to run away
DHAWA, running	DW عدوا run
● BHAGU-wa, fugitive	BG ابق to run away (slave)
● BHAG-nu, put to flight	BG ابق to run away
DAUR, race	DR در to run

• PAIYA, to run y/j	PJ افاج to run
• SUI-K-nu, go, run	S سعى go, run (extended w. AKKA)
KURUN-ga, antelope	قرون galloping animal, قرن to gallop

20. Tibetan

• BRO-ba, to run	BR=FR فر to run
DUR-ba, to run	DR در to run
MYUG-pa, to run	MG معج to rush forth
r GUG-pa, to run G/Z	GG=ZG زج to run
• KYU-ba, to run K/S	KY=SY سعى to run

21. Punjabi

CHIND, to run (N)	SD شد to run
NATH-na, to run	NT نط to run
DAUR-na, to run	DR در to run
• BHAJ-na, to run	FJ افاج to run
SHOOT, run	SHT شوط race, شطح to run
DUL-KI=DUR-ki, run	DR در to run (horse)
• NAS-na, to run	NS ناص to run, escape

22. Tlegu

PANDE-mu, race (N)	PD فد to run
VAMSA-mu, to run	(V) MS محص to run

23. Gujrati

KUDA-vun, gallop	KD كهد to run
DOD-vun, to run d/r	DD=DR در to run

24. Mahrati

SUT-nen, escape	ST شطح to run away
DHAV, run	DV عدوا run
PAL, run	PL فل to run away

25. Indonesian

• PETJU-an, horse-race	PJ افاج to run
PANT-as, speedy (N) T/D	PD افد to hurry

26. Chinese

HSIA, to startle	HS هاش take fright, run away
TAO, to run	T حتا to run
• t SAO, to run	S سعى to run
• CHOU, to run	CH=S سعى to run
SUAN, to run away	SN=NS ناص to escape, run

27. Japanese

KUCHI, to run	KS اکص to run
• SHUPP-on, running away	SB سبح to run
KEIBA, to run, (عقب race)	KB قاب to run away
ochi-NOBI-ru, to run	NB ناهب to race
CHIKUT-en, to flee away	SKT ساقط to outrun

28. Sumerian

GUR, to run about	GR جری to run
QAR, to flee	KR کرا to run fast
RI, to run	R هرع to run

29. Egyptian

PHRR, to run	PR فر to run
TKK, attack, violate frontiers	TK عتک to attack, rush forth
PD, to run	PD فد to run
BHE, to flee (H)	B هبا to run away

These examples show that :

(*a*) Some words are common to many languages ; others are exclusively found in other languages. This shows that human race must have been living together before it spread out to different parts of the earth. Each group had taken from the parental store a stock of words. Some were common to many groups. Others were exclusively used by other groups. This stock-in-trade of each group subsequently developed into various languages on different phonetic lines.

(*b*) Each foreign word when traced to Arabic is a triliteral.

(*c*) The extreme richness of Arabic in synonyms shows that it is a reservoir which can feed numerous languages.

(*d*) Can Sanskrit or any other language supply the foregoing words or a similar list of synonyms ?

Homonyms

Homonym is a word having the same sound as another but a different meaning and origin. The homonyms are the greatest headache of the etymologist. There are 600 homonyms in the English language which are defined and well-marked. For instance, (1) Grave, (2) Grave, (3) Grave, (4) Grave. The roots were quite different but they have assumed common spelling in course of time.

Besides these admitted homonyms, there are numerous other homonyms in which different words have got mixed up and have not so far been traced and earmarked.

Sanskrit abounds in homonyms. Sometimes as many as ten different words have become huddled together in one word. And this is one of the greatest drawbacks and difficulties in Sanskrit. Abu-Rehan Alberuni (973—1048), when he was studying Sanskrit in India, has noted this aspect of Sanskrit. He says that Sanskrit is a vast and difficult language and a word has different meanings which are very difficult to remember. He says that some times it so happened that even his teacher forgot the meaning of a word which he had explained to him shortly before.

In my humble opinion the reason for these difficulties is centred round homonyms. And there is an apparent cause for the existence of homonyms in almost all the non-Arab languages. The Arabic letters of alphabet can hardly be imitated by the alphabets of other languages. For instance, the difference of accent in ث ، س ، ص cannot be imitated by other alphabets. S cannot exactly convey these three sounds and hence ثار ، سار ، صار are prone to become homonym. Similarly ذ ، ض ، ز ، ظ cannot be distinguished by Z sound, and ذر ، ضر ، زر ، ظر may become a homonym. And yet again, G or K cannot differentiate between خ ، غ ، ق ، ک hence خلب ، غلب ، قلب ، کلب may merge into a homonym. Apart from that the 6 delicate letters (ع ، ا ، ہ ، ح ، و ، ی) help keep the Arabic roots apart in most cases. This safeguard is absent in other alphabets. *e.g.*, اوی ، حوی ، عوی ، ھوی are quite distinct, just as عرب ، ھرب ، ورب have been kept apart by means of the delicate letters. It is obvious, therefore, that the Arabic words are constructed in such a way that different words must remain apart like the thumb impressions of different individuals and there is no question of corruption and confusion by way of homonyms in Arabic.

I am not merely theorising. I have discovered a large number of homonyms in various languages by analysing and differentiating the sounds of the above letters, *viz.*,

(ا، ه، ح، ع) (ذ، ز، ض، ظ) (ق، ک، غ، خ) (ت، ط، د) (ث، س، ص)

N.B.—In addition to the above reasons, the interchange of letters also contributes towards the formation of homonyms. For instance the English word GRAVE is a combination of 4 Arabic roots, *viz.*, (قرب - کرب - قرف - جرف) because B and F have changed into V. Labials interchange.

It is an admitted fact that different roots which have become blended into one word are generally untraceable. In Sanskrit I found at least three hundred words mixed up with other words and distinct roots of these homonyms are not available in Sanskrit. Similar is the case with other languages. The Arabic language furnishes the missing roots which are mixed up in the homonyms of various languages and are untraced. This is proof paramount of the fact that Arabic is the clearest as well as the vastest language in as much as it successfully analyses the homonyms which no other language can claim to do.

There is another noteworthy point about homonyms. The philologists like Herder branded language as illogical and incomplete, so that it could only be man-made and not God-given. The idea of imperfection of language, therefore, gave rise to imsonic theory and gesticulation theory.

One of the reasons for calling language illogical is the riddle of homonyms. And when these can be split up into distinct roots the charge of illogicalness should fall to the ground.

Please, note that a word may have many meanings without being a homonym, because homonym is a term applied to a word in which different words have become mixed up into one spelling.

Therefore, the analysis of homonyms into separate and distinct words also proves convincingly that Arabic is the mother of all languages. Sanskrit or any other language is simply unable to offer a solution of the homonyms. This point is amply proved by the following specimens which are a riddle to the philologers. They have been analysed and traced to their proper Arabic roots in conformity with the formulas discussed hereafter.

Only two words from each language have been taken by way of specimen. A book exclusively devoted to homonyms, taken from different languages can be compiled in further proof of this argument. Let us now travel from East to West :

1. Japanese

H_5	SHIME-ru, to make firm, to sum up, to scold, to put on belt, to close	SM اعصم to hold tightly, ثم to collect, حشم to be angry, عصمة collar, حتم to stop (a flask)
H_2	KIZU, wound, defect	KZ وخض to wound, وقص defect

2. Chinese

H_2	KAN, to shield, to beg	KN كن to cover, قنع to beg
H_2	CHAN, to cut, kill	KN خن to cut, قنأ to kill

3. Indonesian

H_3	SERO, to cry, proclaim, sharp	SR صر to cry, صرح explain, اشر sharpen
H_2	KIS-ir, to revolve, grind	KS كاس to coil, كس to grind

4. Tibetan

H_3	y TOR-ba, throw, scatter, rend	TR طرح to throw, طحر scatter, طر to rend
H_3	KAD-pa, to stick fast, draw near, just now	KD عكد to cleave to, قدا to draw near, قد just

5. Aryan Roots

H_2	KRI, to incline, cling to	KR اخار to incline, غرى to stick to
H_2	KAP, move to and for, bend	KP ققة shiver, KB قبا to bend

6. Sanskrit

H_2	KAUPI-na, loin-cloth, infamous deed	KP كيفة a piece of cloth و كف sin, vice
H_2	SUBH, glide, shine	SB سبح to swim, صبح to shine

7. Pali

H_2	AKUL-o, crowded, troubled	KL قلة crowd, كل trouble
H_2	anu-SARI-to, going, running	SAR سار to go, سعر to run

8. Nepali

H_2	UKLA-ni, rising, boiling	KL قل to raise, غلى to boil
H_2	KHIS-ya-nu, make ashamed, grin	KS خزى to be ashamed, كز to gnash (the teeth)

9. Hindi

H_2	KHOP, cave, stitch	KP كهف cave, كاف to sew
H_2	AMAL-n, bright, dejected	AML عمل to shine, امل be weary

10. Punjabi

H_2	GHAS-wai, wages of rubbing, grinding	GS قش to rub, قصع to grind
H_2	SAT, truth, power	SD سد to be true, شد be strong

11. Persian

H_2	KHAS, straw, mean	KS قشة bit of straw, خس to be mean
H_2	SAKH-tan, make, conform	SAK صاغ to shape out, ساغ to suit

12. Latin

H_2	MUN-us office, favour	MN مهنة office, منحة gift
H_2	CUMU-l-us, heap, summit	CM كوم to heap, قمة top

13. Italian

H_2	CURA, to cure, care	CR قرع to *cure*, قرح ب to care for
H_2	in-CEN-s-are, to glow, praise	CN سنا to shine, ثنا to praise

14. Greek

H_2	ERSE, rain, young animal	RS رش to sprinkle rain (sky) رشا fawn able to walk
H_3	KOP, smite, cut, fell	KP كف slap, كاف to cut, خفا to fell

15. Spanish

H_2	COLA, tail, glue	CL 'كلا remain behind, كمل to glue
H_2	COFIA, head-gear, net	CF كفة head-shawl, كفة net

16. French

H_2	COTE, share, letter	CT قطعة a piece, خط letter
H_9	COUL-er, to flow, pour, steal, slur slip, strain leak, to cast, to pass time	CL سال to flow, شل to pour, سل to steal, سلع to brand, زل to slip, 'سلا to extract (oil), اشل to leak, اسال to melt, CL=KL خلا to pass time,

N.B.—COUL-er, contains 9 Arabic roots and baffles logic.

17. German

H_2	GRAU, dawn, dread G/Z	ZR ذر to rise (sun), ذعر fear
H_2	IRE, wander, astray	IR عار to wander, حار to lose way

18. Dutch

H_2	KAPP-en, to chop, fell	KP كاف to cut, خفا to fell
H_2	KIL, channel, chilly	KL غيل stream, قل shudder

19. Swedish

H_2	KUL, top-hole	KL قلة top, خلة hole
H_2	KORA, to run, carry	KR كرا to run fast, كارى to carry

20. Russian

H_2	LEKH-oy, skilful, wicked	LK لياقة elegance, لقع humbugger
H_2	nah-SEP-aht, fill, scatter	SB صئب to fill, SP سفى to scatter

N.B.—It will be height of injustice to say that skill is wickedness.

21. English

H_5	GRAVE, to dig, carve, grave, shore, to load	GRF جرف to dig, قرف to pare off, قرافة grave, جرف river bank, GRB كرب to load,
H_2	CLYPE-us, to shield, to do too late	CLP غلف to cover, خلف to remain behind

22. Tarahumara

H_2	ACHE, perceive, touch, cover roots with dust	AS حس to perceive, feel حثا to pour dust upon
H_2	KATE, to hide, reap, save	غطا to hide, قطع cut, put apart

23. Swahili

H_3	ONA, distress, to see, ease	ON عنا distress, عاين to see, هون ease
H_2	UKOMBO, to curve, to ransom, fine (M)	KB قبا to bend عقاب requital, punishment

24. Lugunda

H_3	KALU, dry, clear, open country, poor soil	KL قحل to be dry, اقلع be clear خلا lonely place, open country
H_2	SSALA, set prayer, collect	SL صلى to pray, حصل to collect

25. Sumerian

H_2	SUR, delimit, shine	SR حصر to limit, شرى to shine
H_2	RI, go, run	R راح to go, هرع to run

26. Egyptian

H_2	MER, fortunate, happy	MR آمر to render wealthy, مرح rejoice
H_3	SEH, touch, approach, reward (H)	S حس to feel, سعى to go, آس to reward

N.B.—(*a*) These are 52 words which have been analysed into 125 distinct and separate Arabic roots.

(*b*) The Arabic alphabet and the way in which the Arabic triliterals are composed has been a complete safeguard against the blending of different words into a homonym. The different accents, *e.g.*, (ا ، ع) or (ث ، س ، ص) or (ذ ، ز ، ض ، ظ) or (ح ، ه) or (خ ، غ ، ق ، ک) have kept the different words apart from each other. Moreover, the six delicate letters, *viz.* (ع ، ا ، ه ، ح ، و ، ی) are placed as a barrier to distinguish different roots.

In fact, the delicate letters perform the duties of watch and ward against the admixture of different words. These two aspects of the structure of Arabic roots may be closely studied in the analysis of the above-noted homonyms. This is one of the features of Arabic language which also makes it ***Mubeen***, ***i.e.***, distinct and clear language ; a point which has been repeatedly emphasised by the Holy Quran. The word ***Mubeen*** comes from بان, *i.e.*, to be clear, distinct and obvious.

(*c*) I have already quoted Pandit Brahmanand who says : "The Vedic statements cannot be correctly understood by all and that co-operation of learned men and guidance of Virtuous and experienced Vedic scholars is ***at all times necessary to decide upon the meaning.***"

The learned Pandit is perfectly right in his diagnosis. It is obvious that if the words like Vas, SAM occur in the Vedas, there is bound to be an endless controversy in fixing their meaning and a large part of the Vedic texts must remain an enigma and can never be ***Mubeen.*** This result follows at once from Sanskrit homonyms which contain heterogeneous meanings. It is alphabetically impossible to analyse the homonyms except with the aid of Arabic alphabet.

(*d*) In the above context the following observations of the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement about the corruption of the non-Arabic languages are conspicuously noteworthy :

و بدلوا الصور بترک السداد ، حتى جعلوا العذق جريمة ، و اللعل وثيمة ، و الوليمة وظيمة و الحسنة جريمة ، و الضليع حماراً ، و الروضة مقفاراً ، و غادروا بيت الفصاحة أنقى من الراحة ، وأبعد من التلذذ و الراحة ، و ما بقيت حدائقها ولا ركيتها ، ولا نضرتها ، و ما برح يمطر عليها مطر الشدائد ، و تتلقاها يد النوائب بالحصائد ، حتى رمى متاعها بالكساد ، و بدل صلاحها بالفساد ، فاصبحت دارها كالمنهوبين ۔

> And they (the languages) gave up the right course and became deformed. So much so, that they substituted a fruit-stone for a palm-tree, a pebble for a ruby and a condolence meal for a marriage-feast, and vice for virtue, and

> an ass for a sturdy horse and a desert for a garden ; and the mansion of eloquence became empty like the palm of one's hand, far removed from pleasure and happiness. Their gardens, their wells and their meadows are no more, nor their freshness. Calamities incessantly rained upon the languages and accidents ruined them and dullness of market destroyed their goods, and their soundness changed into corruption, until their houses look like having been plundered by thieves (Minan-ul-Rehman, P. 88).

A deep study of the homonyms noted above shows that these observations are true beyond a shadow of doubt.

The analysis of homonyms by Arabic language is a permanent challenge to all other tongues. It is also a source of satisfaction to the etymologist that he has hit the mark because the heterogenous meanings have been explained by the component parts of the homonym.

Loan Words

Due to development of means of communication people of different climes and countries come into contact with each other and the words of one language pass into the other and are called loan words.

Due to Muslim conquests in Europe about one thousand loan words passed from Arabic into European languages. They are mostly terms of art and science, because Muslims were the torch-bearers of knowledge when Europe was submerged in darkness. About all such loan words one thing is conspicously noteworthy. All of them are nouns. Europe did not borrow a single verb from Arabic.

Similarly, the British ruled over India for About 150 years and some English words passed into Hindustani. All of them are nouns, such as station, ticket, card, hospital, etc. There is not a single verb of English language which passed into Urdu.

The conqueror imposes his own language upon the conquered, but as soon as he leaves, the loan words are generally replaced by native words and the local language comes back to its own.

Arabs used to be the first sailors trading between east and west and some trade names or names of some foreign commodities may have passed from Arabic into foreign languages. In the same way some foreign words, about 200, have passed into Arabic and are called *Dakhil*. All of them are nouns.

In all the above cases the reader may note that the loan words are confined to nouns and nouns alone. Such loan words are to be cautiously avoided in tracing out the roots of one language from the other.

> Loan words have frequently misled the philologists to claim kinship between languages where none existed (Standard English Dictionary under the word LOAN).

But it is clear that a loan word being always a noun may be a misleading factor. Not so the verbs. The writer has traced out the verbs of different languages to their Arabic origin and has taken care to mark out the loan words from others which are part and parcel of the languages and are not loan words.

In this connection it is noteworthy that the loan words which have passed into Arabic from different languages can mostly be retraced to their real Arabic origin.

Illustrations

سفسطة (SOPH-is) wise	SP حصف to be a sound judge. صفح to ponder
فلسفة (PHILO) love (SOPH-is) wise	PL=LP الف to love+prec.
سفنج fungus (N)	(S) PG فقع *fungus*
اسقف epi-SCOP-os, watcher	(S) CP كفا to watch
ن طلسم TALI-s-man, spell	TAL تال to practise witchcraft
متر METRE (MESS) to measure	MS مسح to measure
ترم term, limit, boundary (TER)	TR طرة side, bank
كاثوليكى catholic (KATA)+OL-os, whole	OL=KL كل all kata pfx.
اروبا Europe (K dropped)	ERB=KRB غرب west
قيتار Guitar G/W	GTR=WTR وتر string of musical instrument
درهم DRAHMA (DERKO) to seize	DRK ادرک to seize
منجنيق ballista (JANAK)	JNK جنق to hurl stones w. a ballista
شدياق=sub-DEAC-on=(DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد number f. 10 to 20

New Words

The primitive man led a very simple life. He lived in a shed with his cattle to protect them from beasts of prey. For his utensils he had a bag or a basket. Paper, pen and ink were not known to him and he used to scratch lines on the barks of trees to revive his memory. There was no mint or money and he used to exchange things by way of barter. For grinding corn he had a simple handmill. He used a potshred for voting. Cattle were his wealth. With the progress of civilization the same good old things were taken to mean highly developed modern things.

In the above context the following words represent the social equipment of the primitive man :—

1. House is now a mansion furnished with the most modern amenities of life. But the word house is based on KUS= قصج to keep at home or خص a hut (not allied to قش a small house).

2. Hangar now means a *shed* for carriages or aircraft. It is in fact a nasalised form of حجرة, *i.e.*, *cattle-shed.*

3. Case now means a box, compositor's tray, etc. It comes from كيس , *i.e.*, a bag. The word case has been wrongly traced to Capio, *i.e.*, to take which is the Arabic word كف , *i.e.*, to restrain, to fill.

4. Cash now means ready money. The root means a box which is again كيس , *i.e.*, a bag. By metonymy the word cash refers to the contents of the bag, *i.e.*, ready money.

5. Coffer now applies to a chest for holding money or treasure. Originally it meant a basket which is قفورة, *i.e.*, a large basket. Coffer has been wrongly traced to KOPH or قفة , *i.e.*, a basket.

6. Chest means a large strong box. Originally it was kiste, *i.e.*, a basket, which is the Arabic word قشوة, *i.e.*, a basket.

7. Scribe, script, scribble and manuscript are rooted in قرف, *i.e.*, to scrape, *i.e.*, to draw lines. قرف means the bark of tree which was used as paper by ancients. Similarly, write originally means to *tear*=هرت, *i.e.*, to *slit*.

8. Similarly, the word signature comes from SIG-N-UM which means a mark or token, *i.e.*, سحج to scratch, to abrade.

9. Literature now means the whole body of literary compositions universally. It comes from LETT-er, which is هلت, *i.e.*, to scratch, *i.e.*, to write.

10. Library is now a building containing a collection of books. Library is based on LIB-er, which means the inner bark of a tree. It is لحب, *i.e.*, to bark (a stick).

11. Book now means a large scale literary composition. It is supposed to be based on the word BOC, *i.e.*, beech tree, because at an early period both the Anglo-Saxons and Germans used to write on beechen boards. To my mind in the word book or box letters are transposed, *i.e.*, BK=KB=خب, *i.e.*, bark of trees. The beech tree may have been so called as its bark was used for writing.

12. Bible means the sacred scriptures of the Old and New testaments. The word comes from bibl-os which means papyrus bark. Its Arabic is (B) BL عبل to strip a tree of its leaves. The idea of a strip or bark of tree is the basis of the word.

It is clear that there is a common factor in the words 7 to 12.

13. Money now means current coin. Originally, it meant property convertible into money. The word money is supposed to be based on Moneta a goddess in whose temple at Rome money was coined. The word Moneta is itself based on (MONEO) to admonish. This is palpably wrong. Latin is addicted to transposition of letters, *e.g.*, MOAN=نأم to *moan*, Moneo, to admonish=نهم to scold, admonish.

Therefore MONEY, property convertable into money, is نعم, *i.e.*, cattle. Latin has been unable to distinguish between نهم and نعم.

14. DHAN in Sanskrit means cattle wealth. The word DHAN is metathesis of ندأة, *i.e.*, abundance of cattle or wealth.

15. Pecuniary comes from the Latin root PECU which means cattle. In Sanskrit it is PASHU, *i.e.*, cattle. It is the Arabic word فشاء, *i.e.*, increase of cattle.

It is clear that the words *money*, *dhan* and *pecuniary* are based upon a common idea that primitive man's wealth was his cattle.

16. Price and prize is the same word which means compensation. PRIZE=(P) RZ عرض compensation. This refers to barter system.

17. KOOP-en (the root of cooper) now means to trade. Originally it meant buying which comes from كفأ, *i.e.*, to requite, which again refers to trade by barter.

18. The word COS-T is also based on قاض, *i.e.*, to exchange. It has been wrongly traced to CON-STA, *i.e.*, to stand, which is palpably a wrong etymology. Con pfx+SDA صدا to stand.

19. Mill is now a big factory. Originally it meant a handmill. It is مالة, *i.e.*, a handmill.

20. HELICOPTER=HELIX, screw+PTER-on, wing. It is=حلقة circle, *i.e.*, screw, حلق to soar and *circle* in the air+TR طرة side, *i.e.*, wing.

21. Caprice means change of humour or opinion without reason, a freak. It comes from capra, *i.e.*, a goat which is regarded as freakish. It is the Arabic word غفرة, *i.e.*, mountain-goat.

22. The Italian word TICCHIO means caprice. This comes from تيس, *i.e.*, roa-buck, whence تيسية, *i.e.*, buck-like nature, obstinacy.

N.B.—Caprice and TICCHIO are based on one and the same notion. These words go a long way to show how a language develops in course of time according to social, historical and religious environment. And the etymologist has to be circumspect and he must keep these factors before his eyes in order to avoid mistakes.

Words Giving a Secondary Sense

Some words give a secondary sense as a bye-product :

1. خرش to scratch, to draw towards o's self; because when you scratch you draw the finger-nails towards yourself.

2. قلف to bark a thing, to pull out ; because when you bark a thing you pull the rind.

3. بذر ، ذرا to scatter, to sow, because you scatter the seeds when you sow them.

4. BEND=BIND ; because when you bind a thing, you bend the fastener, BD=ابض to fasten.

5. PULL=PEEL (because of the analogy in No. 2 above) when you peel a thing you pull the rind. (PL وفل to *peel.*)

6. SPER-ma, to scatter, to sow. See No. 3 (شفر to scatter).

7. SEED=SA, to scatter. See No. 3 (SA صاع to scatter).

8. DESH (Sanskrit), *i.e.*, side, country, because a country is bounded within sides (DSH=SHD شدى side). Similarly (رجا side, country).

غ 9. REGI-on, tract of country, division (RG رجا side, country) (قتر side, region).

10. RIDEO, to look cheerful, to laugh, because laughter is the effect of cheerfulness (RD رضى to be pleased).

11. ARRIG, to raise up, to straighten, because when you raise up a thing you straighten it upwards (ARG عرج to ascend).

12. PITY comes from PIE-ty because pity is the result of piety (P عف to be chaste).

13. TRA-ho, to draw=TR حتر to tighten a knot, because you *draw* the string in order to tighten a knot.

N.B.—The difference of vowels in two words sometimes shows that they come from the same root, as in PIETY and PITY, BIND and BEND, PEEL and PULL.

English and Etymological Mistakes in the English Lexicons

Some facts about the English language may be noted here. In the Western corner of Europe there still exists a district called Angle situated between the mouths of Rhine and Elbe. English was the language spoken by the people of this place in the 5th century. It was a rough guttural speech of not more than 2,000 words. From 5th century on, these people along with others emigrated to Britain and the place of their settlement became known as Angle-land, and their language English (Mackjohn's History of English L.).

> It was seldom written and hardly employed in prose till after the middle of the 14th century. Sir John Mendiville's Travels were written in 1356. This is our earliest English book (Hallam Lit. Europe, P. 47).

Under various historical and political influences, which need not be discussed here, this dialect expanded in course of time. The bulk of English language consists of Latin. Other languages of Europe—Anglo-Saxon, German, French and Greek also contributed to its growth.

> In addition to these main constituents of our language, we have borrowed words, sometimes in considerable numbers, sometimes singly and accidentally from almost every tongue known to mankind, and every year see new words added to our vocabulary (Romance of Words by Earnest Weekly, P. 10).

A nation's language is the mirror of its mind. And the expansionism and toleration of the English people are reflected in their language too. From a small beginning of 2,000 words it now possesses nearly a million words and is spoken by about 25 crore persons.

In the above context English language, being a mixture of all the world languages, offers us a full scope of etymological enquiry which no other language does. But a western etymologist is faced with an uphill task.

Firstly, he has to deal with a language which contains the words of every language.

> And it has been estimated that the world's people speak 2,796 different tongues, exclusive of minor dialects (Language by Mario Pei, P. 285).

Secondly, what is the wherewithal of the said etymologist to solve this huge problem ? His presupposition is that the Aryan and Semitic languages have nothing in common. This makes his field of research very narrow. His ideology is that Sanskrit, Latin and Greek are sisters whose mother is untraceable. So with his utmost efforts he can only reach the far-flung branches and not the main trunk. His outlook may be that all languages have grown out of meaningless sounds. Hence he has to call a considerable number of words to be mere imitative. With these handicaps, no wonder that he may make numerous mistakes. And that is exactly what has happened. A glance at the English dictionaries will show that in numerous cases (say 20 p.c.) the etymologies are unknown, obscure, dubious or doubtful. In many cases the etymologists agree to differ. This shows that there is no definite track to follow and no sure basis to build upon. Conjecture and surmise is the only equipment of the Western etymologist in his quest. He has to tread upon an uncertain path. Hence Jesperson rightly remarks that most of the etymologies given in different lexicons are incorrect, unacceptable and the number of true etymologies is extremely small (Jesperson, p. 305—310).

It may be pointed out here that the above remarks apply to old languages like Latin, Sanskrit, or Greek in a much lesser degree than English.

It was in the above context that I discovered numerous etymological mistakes in the English lexicons. They are shown in this dictionary with the following signs noted on the left margin :—

1. ن means that the unknown etymology has been supplied by Arabic, *e.g.*, CUFF, to strike with fist=كف slap, fist.

2. ث means that the etymologist has made a blunder with respect to Arabic alphabet, *e.g.*, SILLY, means, foolish=ثال to be foolish. But it has been taken to be originally meaning, blessed=صلى to bless. This mistake is due to the fact that ث has not been distinguished from ص. Again DEFT means skilful=ضبط ambidexterous. But it has been traced to DAFT, foolish=ضفاط foolish. The mistake is due to the fact that ب and ف have not been distinguished. And yet again, Skeat has traced GLOOM to glow, by treating M as suffix. The true etymology is GLM=ZLM ظلمة darkness and not GL جلا brightness. It is clear from these instances that in fact the etymologist was unable to find out the root and in his despair he has traced foolishness to blessing ; skill to folly ; darkness to light. And the etymologist deserves a thousand pities.

3. غ means that the etymology given is simply wrong, *e.g.*, CAT, to vomit=كاد to vomit and not CAT=قطة cat.

4. اصل means that the word itself is the root and the etymologist has strayed away to wrong root, *e.g.*, HISTORY=ASTE اسطورة story, and

it has been wrongly traced to ID, to see=عهد to see. CATTLE=غيطلة *cattle*, and not CAP-ut, head=قب head.

5. مم means that the word is a simple one and it has been wrongly bifurcated into two unmeaning roots, *e.g.*, QUINSY=KYNACHE=KNK خناق *quinsy*. But it has been traced to KUN, dog=KN=SN سن to seize with teeth+ANCHE, to throttle, ANK=KNK خنق, *i.e.*, to throttle.

6. علم means that the etymology has been wrongly traced to a proper noun while it is a definite Arabic root, *e.g.*, ROAM, to go=RM رمى to go. But it has been traced to the city of Rome, where people go. CANTER, easy gallop=CTR قطر to run (a horse). But it has been traced to Canterbury.

7. ا means that the etymologist calls the word as merely imitative while it is a definite Arabic root, *e.g.*, CRASH, to dash to pieces=CRS كرص to pound. But it has been treated as imitative word.

8. ش means that etymologist feels a doubt about the etymology and the doubt has been removed by Arabic, *e.g.*, BREAST=SRB سرب breast and not BRS برض to sprout forth.

9. ذ means that the Arabic root has two meanings and the etymologist has adopted the meaning which is not applicable to the case in hand, *e.g.*, GATHER, to collect=GDR جدر to inclose a thing. But it has been traced to جدر a swelling.

All these kinds of mistakes can be put in different categories. As a matter of fact they are all cases of unknown etymologies.

Wrong Etymologies

In this part we are giving some specimens of the etymological mistakes committed by the Western philologists, particularly by the Sanskritists. We do not intend at all to belittle their depth of knowledge, their life-long pursuit of philology and their invaluable contributions to this science for which we owe them a deep debt of gratitude. But one has to call a spade a spade.

They committed the fundamental mistake in basing etymologies on a very limited stock of Sanskrit roots as compared with the inexhaustably vast treasure of Arabic to which all languages can be traced with precision and certainty. In ignoring Arabic they went off the track. In their weakness for Sanskrit they sometimes made desperate attempt to link up the words of various languages with the roots of Sanskrit which did not always supply the required etymology.

This obsession sometimes made them quite indifferent to the sound and sense of the word as evidenced by the following three specimen lists.

Mistakes of Maxmuller

Maxmuller (1823—1900) the German Philologist, Scholar of Sanskrit, Translator of the Rig Veda, Professor of Philology at Oxford, whose greatness is admitted on all hands, rightly remarks that in the matter of etymology the wisest are sometimes misled. With all deference, I am constrained to say, that he himself is no exception to this rule. Maxmuller's obsession is that Sanskrit has 1,700 roots which again can be compressed into 500 basic roots. Hence, semetimes he bisects a root into two halves which become quite meaningless. His weakness is Sanskrit to which he tries to mould and trace etymologies. His handicap is the theory that Aryan and Semitic roots are wide apart and therefore, he never adverts to Arabic in tracing out the etymologies. No wonder, therefore, that he made many mistakes unwittingly.

He gave a discourse in the Oxford University which covers about 50 pages as contained in his book 'The Science of Language.' The following discussion will show how he was utterly misled in tracing out the etymologies given in the said discourse. The reader may consider the following dialogue to have taken place between Maxmuller on the one hand and Arabic language on the other. This dialogue is based on Maxmuller's discourse given at pages 315 to 333 of his book, 'The Science of Language,' Vol. II :—

Maxmuller : Yudh, to fight and Yug, to join are based on the root Yu, to join.

Arabic : You are not right. Yudh is also pronounced as Judh which is a contraction of the Arabic word جاهد (to fight). And Yu is short for Yug which is a changed form of Greek root ZYG, to join, *i.e.*, زوج to join, to pair. Sanskrit alphabet has no Z sound which is conveyed by Y or G. Hence ZYG in Greek is Yug in Sanskrit. G of Yug has been elided and we have YU only. Similarly, HOOG=HAW.

Maxmuller : There is a Sanskrit root MAR which means, to crush, to pound.

Arabic : Yes, Mar is aphetic of همر (to stamp the ground—horse). The word *hammer* in English has retained the letter H. When a horse stamps the ground with its feet, we get a picture of the hammer and its action. *viz.*, beating and crushing. Also, مری to stamp the ground—horse. It is a kin of همر.

Maxmuller : R changed into L, and hence Mar became Mill in English and it has adopted 7 forms in the languages noted below :—

English=Mill	Irish=Meile	Latin=Mola
Bohemian=Mlyn	Greek=Mile	Lithunian=Malu-nas.
O.H.G.=Muli		

These close resemblances show that mills were known to Aryans before they spread to the north. Or, they may have borrowed the name from others who were inventors of mills.

Arabic : You have again missed the mark. If you were to look into the Arabic lexicon you will find the exact word مالة (a handmill) which has assumed the seven forms noted above, according to local accents. R and L sometimes do interchange.

الراء أخت اللام, *i.e.*, R is the sister of L. But a sound-shift should not be adopted when you can avoid it. This is a simple rule of etymology, as you know.

Maxmuller : Miller, molar, mill-stone are based on the idea of grinding and smashing.

Arabic : Yes, these are formed on the word مالة and not on Mar.

Maxmuller : To grind a thing is to soften it, hence the Latin word Moll-is, soft.

Arabic : There is no need to import a metaphor here. Moll-is only aphetic of همال (soft, flaccid). H has been dropped in the word mollis. Please note that Moll-is is an adjective. It is not connected with ماس (to be soft) which is a different root.

Maxmuller : Grinding gives the sense of weariness whence Greek MOL-os (worn-out), English Toil and Moil, and Sanskrit Mala-ni (weariness).

Arabic : You have again adopted a metaphor quite needlessly. Moil, etc., are مل to be weary. Toil is طلح to be weary.

Maxmuller : The Latin word Malg means, to stroke the udder of cow, *i.e.*, to milk. It is based on Mill or Mar.

Arabic : Malg has nothing to do with Mill or Mar. It is the Arabic word ملق, to suck milk. The word ***milk*** is a noun formed on the verb, ملق also means to strike with a stick.

Maxmuller : In Greek Malak-os, means soft and sweet.

Arabic : It is ملق to soften, to smooth. It has nothing to do with Mar or Mill.

Maxmuller : MOR-os means foolish. It may have come from MAR, and have meant soft.

Arabic : It is امر (foolish). It has nothing to do with softness.

Maxmuller : Mora in Latin originally means time hence delay, *i.e.*, gradual wasting to time.

Arabic : No need of a far-fetched metaphor, *viz.*, pounding hence wasting hence wasting time or delay. Mora is عمر (life-time). Time and delay are of course inter-connected.

Maxmuller : In Sanskrit Maru means barren, unfruitful soil, hence desert which is based on pounding.

Arabic : You are miserably mistaken. It is the Arabic word معر (bare soil without plants). There is no question of pounding here.

Maxmuller : In Latin Mar means sea. Because pounding means killing and sea is dead or stagnant water. Greeks, who were familiar with sea, called it TRA-ssu, which means commotion. Of course there is always some uncertainty in these guesses at the original thoughts. But if it is established that there is no other root from which (Mare-sea) can be derived more regularly than from Mar, then we are at liberty to draw some connecting line between the root Mar and its off-shoot.

Arabic : You need not guess and you need not stretch the idea of pounding to the remotest seas. Your sense of proportion seems to prick you and you seem to be in search of a word which may mean commotion of sea or sea. Here is exactly what you want, *viz.*, مار to be in commotion (sea), whence مور commotion of sea. As for Tra-ssu, it is تار dashing and swelling of waves. There is no need to twist the root Mar and take it to mean, pounding and dying and then dead water, *i.e.*, sea.

Maxmuller : Mar also means to die, *i.e.*, fade.

Arabic : This is a separate root مر (to pass, elapse). The Spanish root expresses both the ideas, *viz.*, MOR-ir, to go out, to die. This is exactly مر, *i.e.*, to pass, elapse ; a euphemism for dying. This euphemism may further be noted in ذهب to go away, to die; بعد to go away, to die. It connotes a great truth, *viz.*, dying is only passing on to the next world because soul does not die but lives on.

Maxmuller : In Sanskrit Mur-ti, means body, *i.e.*, decaying whence Mortal. Brotos means mortal. Brotos is also based on Mar. In Sanskrit Mar-ta means man, *i.e.*, dying. Latin has Mori, to die.

Arabic : MUR-TI, and Mar-ta of Sanskrit, MORI of Latin and Mortal of English are based on مر (to pass away, to elapse). Bro-t-os, is based on بار (to perish) which is not cognate with mortal.

Maxmuller : Maru-T, means storm *i.e.*, smasher.

Arabic : No. It is مور, *i.e.*, commotion of sea hence storm.

Maxmuller : Mar was used in the sense, if not of dying, at least of killing.

Arabic : Dying is مر (to pass away). But dying is the opposite of killing. It is مار (to shed blood), a different Arabic root.

Maxmuller : Mar means dust, *i.e.*, grinding of stone.

Arabic : No. مار means, to raise dust (wind) hence مور dust raised by wind.

Maxmuller : In Sanskrit Mridu (soft) is based on Mar=Mal, *i.e.*, to grind.

Arabic : You are pitiably wrong. مرد (soften) is the true root.

Maxmuller : In Sanskrit Mridh means killing hence enemy.

Arabic : Mridh is مرد which means to cut, to rebel, whence مريد rebellious, *i.e.*, enemy. It is a distinct Arabic root.

Maxmuller : The English word smart has been well compared with Mord-era. 'A wound smarts' means a wound bites or hurts.

Arabic : Please note that the word smart means, to gnaw. It also means lively and brisk. The letter S in smart is admittedly a surplus letter by way of Prosthesis and the root is only mart which is مرط (to bite with tooth, to gnaw). This is what you mean by 'a wound bites or smarts.' There is the other Arabic word عمرط (brisk, young, bold). So the word smart is a homonym of مرط and عمرط. It has no connection with Mar which means to pound. Biting is not pounding.

Maxmuller : The English word Mild means soft. It is based on Mar=Mal, *i.e.*, pounding.

Arabic : It is a distinct Arabic root ملد, to be soft, tender املد soft. It is not Mar or Mal.

Maxmuller : The English word Melt is also based on Mar, *i.e.*, to crush, hence soften and melt.

Arabic : Not at all. Melt is only metathesis form of مطل to melt or beat (iron).

Maxmuller : The Latin word Marc-us means a hammer. It is based on the Sanskrit word Mris which means gentle stroking, *i.e.*, Mar.

Arabic : It is again a separate Arabic root, *viz.*, مرث (to soften a thing).

Maxmuller : The fate and fortune of this one root Mar show the unlimited sway of metaphor in the formation of new ideas.

Arabic : No doubt, metaphor plays its part in the development and growth of language but you have unnecessarily imported metaphors in tracing the above 18 distinct roots to one Sanskrit root Mar. If you had just looked into the Arabic lexicon you could not have failed to find exact words answering the above ideas. Mar and Mal are separate roots. You have overloaded the Sanskrit root Mar with heterogenous ideas as shown above. These metaphorical and poetical conceptions have made Sanskrit quite unintelligible. Again, this sort of stretching, twisting and wire-drawing has made the philologists dub all language as illogical, man-made and not God-given. You can easily see that this charge against language utterly fails in the light of Arabic language which is the mother and original source of all the languages. By a series of mistakes you have mixed up 18 distinct Arabic roots into one Sanskrit root Mar. The Arabic roots as shown above are :—

1. مألة a mill.
2. مل to be weary.
3. همل Soft.
4. ملق to suck, to soften, to strike.
5. همر To stamp the ground (horse).
6. أمر foolish.
7. عمر life-time.
8. معر bare soil.
9. مور commotion of sea.
10. مر to pass away.
11. مار to shed blood.
12. مور dust raised by wind.
13. مرد to soften.
14. مرط to gnaw.
15. عمرط brisk.
16. أملد soft.
17. مرث to soften.
18. مطل to melt or beat iron.

They are all independent and separate Arabic roots. Your ramification of the Sanskrit root Mar is palpably wrong and absolutely imaginary.

And verily, I believe that if you had been alive this day, you would have frankly admitted your mistakes in the light of the foregone discussion. *And here is an object lesson for those who regard every verdict of Western scholars and philosophers as gospel truth.*

N.B.—This is what Jesperson says about Maxmuller :

> **His arguments do not bear a close inspection. Too often, after stating a problem, he is found to fly off at a tangent and to forget what he has set out to prove for the sake of an interesting etymology or a clever paradox (Jesperson on Language, P. 86).**

And the above discussion fully justifies the remarks of Jesperson.

Mistakes of Skeat

Skeat (1835—1912), Philologist, Churchman, Professor of Anglo-Saxon literature at Cambridge University, author of the Etymological Dictionary of English language, seems to have an obsession for Sanskrit like his contemporary Maxmuller (1823—1900). Skeat also tries to mould and force etymologies into Aryan roots ; and in so doing he commits numerous mistakes. Be it said to his credit that he is conscious of his shortcomings when he says, "It is not intended to be always authoritative nor are conclusions arrived at to be accepted as final." Again he says, "With many articles I am not satisfied." Skeat's dictionary belongs to the period when Sanskrit was considered to be the mother of Aryan languages—a theory which was dispelled soon after.

Skeat's mistakes can be given in hundreds. The following is a specimen only. In this list the root given by Skeat is bracketted. The correct Arabic root is shown first and Skeat's root is given after an arrow-head in the second column :

1. GLOOM, darkness (GLOW) (GLU-m) sullen look	GLM=ZLM ظلمة darkness ↑ GL جلا brightness ↑ كلح to frown
2. GLUT, to devour (GRA)	GLT=ZLT زلط to gobble ↑ GR جرع to swallow
3. MAZE, labyrinth (MA) to think	MZ=MJ عمج to wind (valley) ↑ M هم to meditate
4. MENI-al, servile (MEINE) dwell	MN مهن to serve, ماهن servant ↑ عمن to dwell
5. NOD, let head fall forward in drowsiness (NOD) push	ND ناد to *nod* head f. sleepiness ↑ نده to urge a beast, repel
6. NON-CHAL-ant, not caring (CHAL) to glow	KAL خال to take care of ↑ خال to shine
7. MEED, reward of merit (MA) to measure+(DA) to put	MD حمد to reward a.o. for ↑ M=MS مسح to measure+D وضع to put
8. MARINE, of sea (MERE) pool	MR مور commotion of sea ↑ مرهة pool
9. MELLOW, soft (MAR=MAL) to grind	ML همال soft ↑ ML مالة handmill

10.	MERE, pool		MR مرهة pool
	(MARI) sea		↑ مور commotion of sea
11.	MING,-le, mix		MG ماج to *mingle*
	(MAG) to have power		↑ MG=MZ مز to overcome
12.	ODD, strange, not even		OD وحدة singular, strange+أحد one
	(OD) point of sword		↑ حد edge of sword
13.	NIGH, near		NHV نحو near
	(NAHV=NAK) to attain		↑ NK=NG نجح to gain
14.	NUMB		NM نام to *benumb*
	(NEMA) to take	N/L	↑ NM=LM لما to take
15.	APE, monkey		KP قفا follow, تقفه imitate
	(KAMP) tremble	(M)	↑ قفة shiver
16.	NUMBER		NMR نمر to *number*
	(NUM) to allot	(B)	↑ NM انعم to grant
17.	RICE		(W) RD=RZ أرز rice
	(WARD) grow	d/z	↑ أرض to produce herbs
18.	PER-ish, come to naught		BR بار to *perish*
	(I) to go (root of I=GEH)		↑ I=G جحا to walk
19.	SOOTH, true		ST=SD سد to be correct
	(AS) to be		↑ AS عاش to live
20.	QUIV-er, to tremble		QF قفة shiver
	(GI) to live		↑ G=Y حيى to live
21.	SPAR, tremble,		SPR سفر to flash, hence tremble
	box with hand		↑ SBR=RBS ربس to slap
22.	REND, teer	(N)	RD هرد to tear
	(KART) to cut		↑ KRT قرط to chop
23.	re-BUKE, reprove, cut		BK بكع to *rebuke*, cut
	(BUK) to puff		↑ بغا to swell
24.	SOIL, ground		SL صلة dry earth
	(SAD) to sit		↑ SD=KD قعد to sit
25.	SOL-ace, consolation		SL سلا to *console*
	(SAR) preserve		↑ SR عسر to restrain
26.	SPEAK, say, express		(S) PRK فرق to state clearly
	(SPRAK) crackle		↑ فرقع to burst
27.	SPARROW		SPR عصفور sparrow
	(SPAR) quiver		↑ سفر to flash (hence quiver)

28.	REACH, to near		RG رهق to near
	(RAG) to rule		↑ روق chief, راق to excel
29.	ANNOUNCE, make known		N (N) C نث to divulge (news)
	(NEW)=(NEF-os)		↑ NW=NF انف new
30.	SAP-id, to taste,		SP عذف to taste
	to be wise		↑ حصف to be sound judge
31.	PSALM, twang	-M sfx	(P) SL صل to resound, clash
	(SPAR) throb		↑ SFR سفر to flash (hence quiver)
32.	THRE-at,		TR تأر to scold a.o.
	(TAR) rub		↑ طر to whet
33.	CABLE, rope	K/H	CBL=HBL حبل rope
	(CAP) take		↑ CP كف to restrain
34.	CALF	L/R	CLF=CRF خراف *calf*
	(GARBHA) womb (perhaps)		GRB كرب to load, اكرب to fill
35.	CAP-s-ize, upset		CB كب to turn upside down
	(CAB) head		↑ قب head
36.	CARB-on, charcoal		CRB غرب to be black
	(KAR) to burn	K/S	↑ KR=SR سعر to burn
37.	CALYX, cup		KL قلة cup
	(KAL) to cover		↑ كلة veil
38.	READY, to be prepared		RD عرض to prepare
	(RID) to ride		↑ عرض to ride
39.	READ, interpret		RD عرض to *read* mentally
	(RAD) to assist		↑ اردا to assist
40.	PATCH, a piece sewn on		PK عفق to *patch*
	garment (PLAKK) large spot		↑ PLK فلقة scar
41.	JOKE, to jest		JK=ZK ضحک to laugh, joke
	(DIW) to shine		↑ DW ضو to shine
42.	FADGE=FAG, to succeed		FG=FZ فاز to succeed
	(PAK) to fasten		↑ BK بوق to tie
43.	FAIR, pleasing, beautiful		FR فرح be pleased, فاره beautiful
	(PAK) fasten		↑ BK بوق to tie
44.	LIQUID (LIK) to flow		LK=RK راق to flow
	(LI=RI) to flow		↑ R هر to flow
45.	CALM, quiet		CM عقم to remain silent
	(KAI) to burn		↑ K كوه to burn

46.	CATTLE, animals collectively	CTL غيطلة *cattle*
	(CAP-ut) head	↑ CB قب head
47.	CATCH, seize	CCH=CS اخذ to seize
	(CAP) hold	↑ CP كف to restrain
48.	LITT-le, small	LT الت to decrease
	(LOUT) incline	↑ LT=TL اطلى to incline
49.	GLUE, tenacious	KL كعل to glue
	(GLOI-os) mud, clay	↑ قلاع clay
50.	GLO-w-er, to look frowningly	GL كلح to be stern-looking, frown
	(GLA-re) shine brightly	↑ GL جلا brightness
51.	GIDD-y, insane	GD=DG دوخة *giddiness*
	(GODD-y) possessed by god	↑ GD اوجد to create (God) nfv.
52.	GOB-let, cup	GB قعب wooden cup
	(CUPA) a vat	↑ قواب large vessel
53.	NUDE, bare, naked	ND نضى to take off the clothes
	(NAK) to strip (NAGOI)	↑ NK نقح to strip ↑ انجى to lay bare
54.	BUNCH, fastened cluster	BCH=BK باقة *bunch*, بوق to tie
	prob. imitative (N)	↑ no question of imitativeness
55.	BURDEN, load	BR بهر to overload
	(BEAR) to carry	↑ عبر to convey
56.	CARP, cavil at	CRP قرف to charge a.o.w.
	(CARP) pluck	↑ خرف to pluck
57.	CASE, receptacle	CS كيس bag
	(CAP) to hold	↑ CP كف to restrain, كف hand
58.	CASE, event	CD. قضية event
	(CAD) to fall	↑ CD. قض to pull down
59.	SHE, that woman	HEO هى *she*
	(HEO)=SA, that	↑ SA ذا that
60.	LEFT (LIB) to castrate	لفت *left*-handedness, ↑ هلب to clip
61.	AM-BASSA-d-or, minister sent,	euphonic a, nasal m, BS بعث to send
	(AMBI) around (AG) drive (B)	↑ AM حام to go round, AG هاج be stirred.
62.	GUIDE (WEID) to know=(ID)	GD قاد to lead ↑ (W) EID عهد to know
63.	GINGER (ZINGIBER) R/L	ZNGBL زنجبيل *ginger*
	skt.=CRYN-ga-VERA, horn-	↑ CRN قرن horn+VR=BR
	shaped	
	(VERA) body	بهر to burden (*i.e.*, body)

64.	SCOWL, look sullen	(S) KL كلح be stern-looking
	(SKUIL) shelter	↑ كى to come to a secret place
65.	LOOT f. Sanskrit LOP, to	LT لحت to strip
	plunder, strip	↑ LP لفا to strip
66.	STARE, to gaze fixedly	(S) TR اتار to *stare*
	(STA) to stand	↑ STA=SDA صدأ to stand
67.	STAR, skt. (TARA)	TR طر to shine (star)
	original sense uncertain	↑ the sense is certain
68.	STARE, to glitter	(S) TR طر to shine (star)
	=stare (1)=(STA)	↑ SDA صدأ to stand
69.	OGLE, to glance at	OGL هجل to *ogle*
	(OOGE) eye	↑ OG حاق to surround (transf.)
70.	OLD (AUD) (AL) nourish	AUD عود old
	(AL-t-us) high	↑ AL عال to feed ↑ علا be high
71	KIBE, chilblain	KB قوبة itch
	(CIB) cup	↑ كوب cup
71-A.	ZIG ZAG, angular crookedness	ZAG زاغ to deviate, swerve f.
	(ZACKE) a tooth	↑ ZK ضاحكة tooth displayed
72.	MULATT-O, one of mixed breed	MLT ملط to be of mixed race — nom. o
	(MUWALLAD) begotten (WALAD) son	↑ مولد from ولد, to beget, ولد son

N.B.—This is how etymological blunders are made by ignoring Arabic.

73.	OCCID-ent, to set (sun)	CD خدع to set, disappear (sun)
	(CAD) fall	↑ CD قض to pull down, fell
74.	BRACK-ish, briny	RK حراق brine
	(WREK-en) to drive, reject	↑ حرك to rouse, excite
75.	CROWN, wreathe	CRN قرن lock of hair, summit
	(CURUU-s)bent	↑ CR اخار to incline
76.	OGEE, curve (AWJ) apogee	OG عوج to crook ↑ اوج apogee
	ob-SCURE, dim, dark	SCR سكر to be dim (sight)
	(SKEU) cover	↑ SK=KS غشى to cover, be dark
77.	GLOW-er, to look frowningly	GL كلح to frown
	(GLO-r-en) to stare (GL-are) shine	↑ GL اغل to fix looks ↑ GL جلا brightness

78.	RUMI-n-ate (RUM-en) gullet (RUG-ire) to roar skt. (RU) roar	RM=MR مرىء gullet ↑ RG رغا to roar ↑ R عر to low, cry

N.B.—RUM is traced to RUG which is again traced to Sanskrit. RU, to roar. The result is that gullet has become a roar. That is how roots are forced into Sanskrit stems.

79.	MOCK, to deride, befool (MOUCH-er) to wipe—the nose	MK حمق to ascribe floolishness to MCH=MS مش to wipe (o's hands)
80.	MOIL, to toil, to drudge (MOILE) soft	ML مل to weary ↑ همال soft
81.	MUNCH, to chew (imitative word) (N)	MS همس to chew (not imitative)
82.	MOUSE, perhaps skt. (MUSH) to steal	MSH=SHM شيام rat ↑ MSH مشع to steal
83.	MIST, darkness, gloom skt. (MEGHA) cloud	MST=TSM طسم darkness, dust MG=GM غيم, cloud=ميغ
84.	NAPE (KNOP) nape of neck (KNOB) protuberance (N)	KP قفا *nape* of neck ↑ KB كعب protuberance
85.	MEAGR-E, thin (MIK-r-os) long	MGR مجر thinness ↑ امق long
86.	MARSH, swamp MER-ish f. (MERE) pool	MRSH مرش earth washed away by rain ↑ MR مره pool
87.	CRANE (KRANICH) (GER) to cry	KRNK غرنق *crane*, stork ↑ GR قعر to cry

N.B.—When etymology is not available the word is usually called an imitative word, while it is a definite Arabic root as shown below :

88.	CRACK, imitative	CRK خرق crack
89.	CRASH, noise of crushing	CRS كرص to pound (not imit.)
90.	CRUSH, crowded mass, squeeze o's way (imit.) cf. CROWD to compress	CRS كرص to squeeze w. the hand CRD=DCR دغر to compress, squeeze
91.	CRUNCH, (imitative) (N)	CRS قرش to craunch

N.B.—Obviously enough Arabic roots are clear and forthright while Skeat's etymologies are a camouflage and betray a poor conception of the science of plilology. Skeat seems to be almost always groping in the dark.

Mistakes of Mr. Turner

Mr. Ralph Lillay Turner M.C. M.A., Professor of Sanskrit in the University of London, author of a very fine dictionary of the Nepali language, Edition 1931, has a weakness for Sanskrit like Mr. Maxmuller. Mr. Turner also sometimes tries to force etymologies to Sanskrit roots with a superb indifference to the sound and sense of the words as shown by the following examples.

Wrong Elymotogies of Nepali Language which is a descendant of Sanskrit :—

1.	ALJHA-nu, to be entangled		ALJ الهاج to be intricate (affair)
	(ARDH-yati) obstructed		↑ RD ردع to restrain
2.	UGRA-nu, to be on the heat		GR هجر to be hot
	(UGLA-nu) to chew		↑ GL=GR اجر to chew the cud
3.	UCHITT-o, destroyed		ST سحت to destroy
	(ut-KSIP-ta) thrown away		↑ KSP قذف to throw
4.	KHAD, chasm		KD=KZ قاض to split
	(KHAD) leap		↑ KD=KZ قز to leap
5.●	KHAM-nu, to cover		KM كم to cover
●	(SKAMB-yati) make firm	(B)	↑ (S) KM اقام to establish
6.	KHYAS, estimate		KS قاس to take the measure of
	(KHAH-ash) desire f. خواستن		↑ KS=SK شاق to desire
7.●	GHUR-ko, a gulp		GR جرع to swallow
	(GHUT-ko)		↑ GT غت to drink in draughts
8.	BARKAU-nu, to take fright		BRK برق dread
	(VARA-nu) to turn back		↑ VR ورأ to repel
9.	SATAK (SARAK) road		SRK شرک track of a road
●	(XAR) track	x/s	↑ SR اثر track
10.	SELA-na (SER-ana) cold		SR صر intense cold
	(SETA-lo)		↑ ST صحت vehemant cold
11.	BIR, wild boar		BR=FR عفر boar
	(VIR) man, demon		↑ وری man, عفر wicked
12.	KARA-ra, steep		KR اخار to incline
	(KARA) cliff		↑ KR كراع top of mountain
13.	ASRI-nu, to be conceived		ASR اصر burden (cf. بار، حمل)
●	(ASAR-ta) hastens		↑ SR سرع to hasten

14.	● UCHALO, to leap		SL صال to leap
	● (UCHAR) rising		↑ SR سار to climb
15.	KASI-nar, rubbish, dirt		قشع sweepings
	(KASAMBU) rubbish	(M)	↑ KSB قشب refuse of food, rust
16.	KATH-E, living on outskirts		KTH قاطع river side
	(KANTHO) neck	(N)	↑ KT=TK طوق neck
17.	KAR (KANDAH) arrow		KD قدح arrow
	● (KANDAH) joint of a root		↑ KD عقدة joint
18.	GARA-so, chopper		GD قد to cut
	● (GANDA) joint	(N)	↑ GD عقدة joint
19.	CHATAU-ra, 6 years' old ram		ST شاة ewe
	● (CHAT-ru) of six		↑ ST ست six
20.	CHAR, Vicinity		SR آصر to be near, contiguous
	(CHAR) scatter		↑ ثر to scatter
21.	DUNI-nu, to be bent		DN دن to be crook-backed
	(du-GUNA)		↑ GN حجن to bend (hence double)
22.	RUDI-nu, to be foggy		RD ردحة curtain
	(RUDHI) blocks, veils		↑ ردع, to restrain
23.	LAPHA (NAPHA) profit		NP نفع profit
	(LABH) to obtain		↑ LB=BL بل to obtain
24.	SIT, dew (SIT) cold		ST=SD ثأد, dew ↑ سحت cold
25.	● IKHA-IKH, contention		IK حاق to contest for a right
	(IKH) hatred		↑ IK عقا to hate
26.	LEP, plastering		LB الب to stick to
	(LEP) saliva		↑ لعاب saliva
27.	● SOS-nu, to soak	s/k	SS=SK سقى to water
	(SOSA) dryness		↑ شس to be dry
28.	● SUKU-te, sickly, weak		SK شكو disease
	(SUK-ta) dried up		SK=KS قش to be dry

N.B.—SOS-nu, to soak=سقى to give water to. Its root given by Mr. Turner is SOSA=شس to be dry. It is the highest mistake to trace wet, to dry.

29.	● SAKKAR, sugar		SKR سكر sugar
	● (SARKARA) gravel	(R)	↑ SKR صخرة rock (intrusive R)

N.B.—The etymologies given by Mr. Turner are a counsel of despair.

NEPALI Roots unknown to Mr. Turner :—

KAPR-A, cloth		KPR غفر to cover nfv.
KAPA-KAP, noise of swallowing		KB غب to gulp
KAPH-or, coward		KP قف to cower
GYIA-GIAYI, confusion, noise		غوغا confusion, noise
SABERA, early morning		SBR صبرة cool morning
KUD-nu, to jump	d/z	KZ قز to jump
DUBLO, weak	d/z	ZBL ذبل to be lean
ACAMBA (ACAMMA) wonder, fear		CM زمع to wonder, fear
ATUR, haste		TR طار to hasten to do
TAG-ro, strong		TG طاقة strength
MORI, gutter		MR ʻمرى gullet (transf.)
AIJAN, ditto		ايضاً ditto
● PAIRA, foot		PR حافر hoof (transf.)
TOD, big belly		(T) D دحا to be big-bellied
PAU, foot		B باع to stride nfo.
KHAWA, pit		KW=KF كفة pit
GWA-no, foolish		GW=GB غبى foolish
CUTH-nu, small brass vessel		CTH=CS قاسية metallic vessel

The Last Step

و كلما يرد لفظ الى منتهى مقام الرد و يفتش أصله بالجهد و الكد
فترى أنه عربية ممسوخة ، كأنها شاة مسلوخة

And when you employ utmost effort and labour to retrace a word to its ultimate origin you will find it to be an Arabic word which has been disfigured like unto a goat which has been skinned (Minan, P. 87).

This is one of the basic principles of investigation laid down by Minan-ul-Rahman. However the attitude of the Western Scholars is contrariwise. They appear to treat Arabic as a forbidden ground and their approach appears to be this :

Firstly, they try to reach Sanskrit, Greek or Latin roots which is their goal. This is only last but one step, *e.g.*, (1) OATH (EED) عهد oath. (2) Know (GEN) GN=RN ظن to know. (3) Sit (SED) SD=KD قعد to sit. (4) Grip, hanful غرفة handful. (5) BURN (URO) أرى to kindle fire. (6) SHE (HEO) هى she. (7) PROSECUTE (SEQUI) to follow SQ=QS قص to follow. (8) ALLO-mai (SALIO) to leap صال to leap. (9) GINGER (ZINGER) (ZINGIBER)=ZNGBL زنجبيل ginger. (10) TRAGO (RAGO) to nibble, رجة to seize with teeth. It is clear hence that they stopped at last but one step.

Secondly, if they are unable to find the root in those languages they leave it untraced for instance, (1) BOQU-ette bunch of flowers باقة bunch, nosegay. (2) BUNCH B (N) K باقة bunch. (3) CROUCHE, to sit timidly CRS قرصع to sit contracted. (4) GALLOP (WALLAP) ولاف gallop. (5) GRO-in, fold between belly and thigh GR=ZR زر socket of the thigh. (6) Fatigue=FTG افتخ to be fatigued. (7) FURNACE (FURN) oven فرن oven. (8) GROYNE, breakwater قرنة projecting angle. (9) BUG-le بوق bugle. (10) PIERCE=فرص to pierce.

Thirdly, they commit numerous blunders in forcing and moulding etymolgies to the roots of Sanskrit. For this see the next article. Etymolgy means 'True word' that is to say, the earliest form and sense of the word. And when we trace a foreign word to its ultimate origin we find a little change in its sense and sound which has to be set right to find out its Arabic origin. This is the significance of the above-quoted principle "disfigured like a skinned goat." The foregoing illustrations vindicate this principle.

Missing Link, Between Arabic and Other Languages

In tracing out the etymologies, the Western philologists ignored Arabic completely. This outlook is based on the following main reasons :—

1. *Triliteral nature of Arabic roots.* Almost all the Arabic roots are Triliterals while the Aryan roots are not so qualified. It is an argument, therefore, that Aryan and Semitic languages are poles apart and that any attempt to reconcile them would be all love's labour lost. Says Bopp :

> In Semitic languages roots must consist of three letters, neither more nor less, and thus generally contain two syllables ; while in Sanskrit, Greek, etc., the character of the root is not determined by the number of letters but that of syllable of which they contain only one. Thus a rootlike I, to go, would be unthinkable in Arabic (Jesperson on Language, P. 52).

It is such roots as I, to go ; Gi, to live ; LUG, to dissolve, which baffle the philologists. Howevers, Maxmuller raises a strong presumption in favour of Aryan and Semitic languages to have originated from a common source :

> This does not exclude the possibility that both are *diverging streams of the same source ;* and the comparisons that have been instituted between the Semitic roots, reduced to their simplest form, and the roots of the Aryan languages have made it more than probable that the material elements with which they both tarted were originally the same (Science of Language, Vol. I., P. 316).

Maxmuller (1823—1900) outlived Bopp (1791—1867) and hence his broader outlook is the result of added knowledge and experience. The above-noted divergent views of Bopp and Maxmuller can be reconciled in the light of the following factors :—

(*a*) When Arabic roots are pronounced by Aryans they generally drop the 6 delicate letters : ع ، ا ، ه ، ح ، و ، ى with the result that the two syllables are reduced to one syllable. Thus the loss of a delicate letter is in fact the loss of a syllable which creates a marked contrast between the two families and upsets the Semitic and Aryan equilibrium. But if you put the delicate letters in the Aryan scale the equilibrium will be restored at once as shown below :—

One Syllabled Aryan Root		*Two Syllabled Arabic Root*
TAP, shine	ع	TB عتب to shine
KRI, to incline	ا	KR اخار to incline
PAT, fall	ه	PT هفت to fall

One Syllabled Aryan Root		*Two Syllabled Arabic Root*
PAL, to fill	ح	PL حفل to fill
RUDH, to redden	و	RD ورد to be red
NABH, spring	ى	NB ينبوع spring
ARG, shine	ع	RG رعج to shine
HAG, to surround	ا	HG حاق to surround
LAP, to shine	ه	LB لهب to blaze
SAT, full	ح	ST شحط to fill
UL, to howl	و	US عول to weep loudly
ULKA, firebrand	ى	LK لياق blaze
KUDH, to hide	ع	KD خدع to hide
KAT, cover	ا	KT غطا to cover
KUPA, a well	ه	KP خفية a well
PAT, lie flat, open	ح	PT فطح to flatten, فتح to open
MITH, associate	و	MT مطو companion
WAR, to cover	ى	WR ورى to disguise, conceal.

The above-noted list demonstrates the Biliteral formula in 18 specimens. Thus the six delicate letters are the panacea by means of which the two systems can be reconciled. As far Bopp's view about the uniliteral words in Aryan languages, one of the ten formulas must restore them to Arabic. Bopp quite forgot that J was written as I, and the root of I is admittedly JA (Jesperson, P. 380). Therefore I, to go=JA=جعا to walk. Conversely, "Y is consonatal sound for which G is also used" (Ency. Br., P. 558). Therefore, GI, to live=YI حيى to live. If you write J as I and Y as G it is the fault of script and not of Arabic and what Bopp calls an impossibility is a certainty.

2. *Loss of K, S and G or J.* The second factor which deforms the Arabic roots is the loss of K, S, G or J which occurs in many Aryan words. This loss also makes the Aryan roots monosyllabic ; but it can be repaired by means of a definite law discussed under the ninth formula named Toning Up, *e.g.*, (*a*) DU, to toil=KD كد to toil, (*b*) MUTE, silent=SMT صامت mute. YUDH, to fight=JD جاهد to fight.

Thus the restoration of K, S or J has reinstated the Arabic root.

3. *Indifference.* The third factor is the indifference with which the Western philologists have bypassed Arabic. For instance, in the Encyclopaedia Britanica occurs the following passage, "The old form HEO (for she) continued up to 15th century. The origin of this form has not been satisfactorily explained." Now, HEO is nothing but هیی she. And the obvious has been completely overlooked. Similar other instances can be given in proof of this indifference.

4. *The theory of a prehistoric language.* At one time it was believed that Sanskrit was the mother of Aryan languages. But in course of time this theory was repudiated. Sanskrit could not deliver the goods and disappointed the philologists very badly. This sense of frustration deterred them from going forward in quest of a parent language. They had already decided that Semitic and Aryan groups were poles apart. They confessed that Latin, Greek and Sanskrit were sisters whose mother was *perhaps* a lost language. In this uncertain state of affair they adopted a platitudinous theory of a prehistoric language. But the wonder is that a language, which was vast enough to be the mother of Latin, Greek and Sanskrit which have influenced the languages of almost half the world, should itself have vanished away. The following table proves that the so-called prehistoric language is none but Arabic :—

	Greek	*Latin*	*Sanskrit*	*Arabic*
1.	LOGY, to speak	LOQUI	LAK	لغا to speak
2.	ED, eat, gnaw	EDO	AD	عض to bite w. teeth
3.	MEN, to think	MEN	MAN	ماءن to think
4.	PLE, to fill	PLE	PAL	حفل to fill
5.	ZYG, to join, couple	IUG	YUG	زوج to join, couple
6.	KLE, to shut	CLA	KLU	عکل to confine
7.	ALLO (SAL) to leap	SAL	SAL	صال to leap
8.	KIR-k-os, circle	CIR-c-us	KAR	کرا to round a thing
9.	GEN, to know	GNA	JAN	ظن to know
10.	LU-sis, release	LU	—	حل to set free
11.	—	CAPER, goat	—	غفرة goat
12.	—	JOKE	—	ضحک to laugh
13.	—	JUVEN, young	YUVAN	يفعان young.

Nos. 1 to 9 show that Greek, Latin and Sanskrit are sisters and that Arabic is their mother. Nos. 10 to 13 show that the sisters are deficient in some roots but Arabic contains them. Hence the mother of these languages is not dead but is living and has always been living. Of course Sanskrit and Latin are dead languages.

Monosyllabic Roots of Sanskrit

At page 294 of his book 'Science of Language,' Vol. I, Maxmuller says, "A root is necessarily monosyllabe" and he puts the Sanskrit roots into 3 categories, *viz.*, Primitive, Secondary and Tertiary roots and describes them as below :—

(1) "Primitive roots are those which consist :

(*a*) "of one vowel, *e.g.*, I, to go." Now, J was written as I and the root of I is admittedly JA=جحا to walk.

(*b*) "of one vowel and one consonant, *e.g.*, AD, to eat" AD=عض to bite with teeth.

(*c*) "of one consonant and one vowel, *e.g.*, DA, to give." DA=أدى to pay. It has its kins in Arabic, *viz.*, هدى to present a.o. w.a gift ; يدى to be beneficient, يدى to receive a benefit ; يادى to hand down ; أيد to help ; عطا to give a thing. Similar shades of meaning have been conveyed by 3 similar letters.

(2) "Secondary roots are those which consist :

(*a*) "of one consonant, vowel and consonant, *e.g.*, TUD, to strike." TUD=وطرة violent blow.

(3) Tertiary roots are those which consist :

(*a*) "of consonant, consonant and vowel, *e.g.*, PLU, to flow." PLU=حفل to flow.

(*b*) "of vowel, consonant and consonant, *e.g.*, ARD, to hurt" ARD=هرد to injure.

(*c*) "of consonant, consonant, vowel and consonant, *e.g.*, SPAS, to see, examine" SPAS is admittedly prosthetic form of PAS=فحص to see or examine carefully,

(*d*) "of consonant, consonant, vowel, consonant and consonant, *e.g.*, SPAND to tremble." Here S is prosthetic and N is nasal so that the root is PAD=فد to flap its wings (bird) which is a picture of trembling from nature.

It is clear from the foregoing examples that the monosyllabic Sanskrit roots were in fact Arabic triliterals from which they lapsed like the roots of Chinese. And Maxmuller admits that Arabic roots "*as far back as we know them* must consist of 3 consonants." Thus Arabic roots have always remained constant and immutable while Sanskrit has lapsed. Therefore the monosyllabic theory must give way to Triliteral reality.

Monosyllabic Language of China

CHINESE belongs to an independent stock outside the pale of Aryan, Semitic and other languages. It has neither alphabet, inflection, declension, nor conjugation. It consists of 400 to 500 monosyllables which have different meaning according to intonation and connection or syntactical position. In the written language there are more than 40,000 characters each representing the sense of a word. The characters are written or printed in vertical columns, beginning at the right hand top corner of the page (adapted from S.E. dictionary).

So far as alphabet is concerned, Chinese sounds or intonations are reducible to alphabet ; and this is quite natural because human organs of speech which emit sounds and human ears which receive them are the same.

So far as the monosyllabic character of the language is concerned it can be reconciled to Arabic and to Arabic alone, in the following manner :—

(*a*) As a rule Arabic roots are triliteral. Among the triliterals are those words which are composed of 3 strong letters, *viz.* ب ، ج ، د ، ز ، ط ، ک ، ل ، م ن ، س ، ف ، ص ، ق ، ر ، ش ، ت ، ث ، خ ، ذ ، ض ، ظ ، غ.

A word composed of 3 strong letters is seldom found in Chinese because it will be at least a two syllabled word.

(*b*) The second class of Arabic roots is مضاعف . If you pronounce it without doubling the second letter it will be a monosyllable only, *e.g.*, SAN, to sprinkle=شن to sprinkle ; KUN, mountain=قن hill. Thus Chinese contains a lot of مضاعف words such as کن ، فن ، خن ، جن ، هص ، هش ، شط ، عر.

All such words pronounced without شد will become monosyllabic and they respond to our Triliteral Formula.

(*c*) Again, there are Arabic roots which contain any of the delicate letters. By a little contraction of accent these letters are deleted and the words become monosyllabic, *e.g.*, KAN, to kill=قتأ to kill ; MAN, lie=مين lie ; CHIH, genuine=صح to be genuine ; KEN, implore=قنع to beg ; So, to incite=صاع to incite ; SU, to come to life again=صحا to come to one's self again ; YAO, light=ايا sunlight. Such words are found in a very large number in Chinese and they respond to Biliteral, Uniliteral or Cypher Formula.

(*d*) We know that K, S, G or Z are sometimes elided. This elision also results in a monosyllable and the reaffixing of K, S or G will restore the word to a triliteral, *e.g.*, TAN, son-in-law=KTN ختن son-in-law ; TI, to write=KT خط to write ; MO, to touch=MS مس to touch ; FU, to slap= SF سفع to slap ; YU, appetite=JU جوع appetite. YEN, beautiful=ZEN زين beautiful. Such words fall under the 9th formula named Toning Up.

(*e*) Again there are words in which a soft sound is converted into a harder one, *e.g.*, KAUN, assistain=AUN عون assistant ; KING, stem of plant=ANG عنق stem of tree ; CHIEN, to confine=An عن to confine. Such words fall under the tenth formula named Toning Down.

In a word the restoration of شد , or of delicate letters, *viz.* ه ‘ ا ‘ ع ‘ ى ، و ‘ ح or in some cases the reaffixing of K, S, G or Z will restore a monosyllable to a two syllabled Arabic Triliteral, consistently with the structure of Arabic roots and conformably to the ten formulas which have been illustrated above. Obviously enough, no language except Arabic can restore Chinese words to their original form. As a matter of fact such words hardly exist in any other language.

In this context Jesperson is perfectly right when he says,

> The monosyllabic character of Chinese is *not original* but is a lapse from an earlier polysyllabic structure (Jesperson, P. 370).

And,

> Chinese is not only the *greatest* but also the earliest of these (far eastern) languages to appear in recorded form. Its documents reach back to at least 1500 B.C. making it co-eval with Sanskrit and not too far removed from Akkadian and ancient Egypt (Story of Language by Mario Pei, P. 370).

We have shown above that the ten formulas apply to Aryan as well as to Chinese roots and restore them to their original triliteral form, which is the outstanding feature of Arabic roots. In this respect the following references may be studied with advantage :—

(*i*) الثلاثی هو أكثر استعمالا و أعم تصرفا و هو كالاصل للرباعی‘
لم يبالوا مافوق ذالک مما جاوز الثلاثة

> The triliterals are the commonest words in use and they are easily conjugated and in a way they are foundation for the quadriliterals. They (the Arabs) did not attach much importance to words containing more than three letters (Khasais Ibni Jinni, P. 380).

(*ii*) Every root in these three languages (Armaic, Hebraic and Arabic) *as far back as we know them must consist of three consonants* (Science of Language, Vol. I, P. 315).

> We have already quoted Bopp to the effect that Arabic roots are triliterals. Therefore, it is everybody's case that Arabic roots must contain three letters *as far back as we know.* It is nobody's case that Arabic roots contained 1 or 2 or 4 letters at any time of history and that they became triliterals afterwards. However, it is, our case that all Aryan roots as well as the roots of any other language were originally triliterals and they underwent wear and tear to raise the claim that "A root is necessarily monosyllable (Science of Language, Vol. I, P. 294).

In a marked contrast with other languages Arabic roots have remained constant and unchanged in the triliteral form throughout the past ages which shows that it is a God-given language and permanent yardstick for measuring all other tongues.

The triliteral nature of Arabic roots is regarded by Western Scholars as a glaring discrepency between Semitic and Aryan roots. As shown above it is in fact a sure basis of investigation. What appears to be a glaring discrepency is in fact a reconciling factor. And what appears to be a stumbling block is ultimately proved to be a corner-stone under which lies hidden the treasure of knowledge.

Diversity of tongues and colours

The Holy Quran lays down a guiding principle of linguistic affiliations and philological research :—

و من آیاته خلق السماوات والارض و اختلاف ألسنتكم و ألوانكم
ان فی ذالک لایات للعالمین .

> And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your tongues and colours. In that surely are signs for those who possess knowledge (30 ; 23).

Herein the diversity of languages has been assimilated to the diversity of colours of human races, *e.g.*, white, black, yellow, etc. Minan-ul-Rahman elucidates this point as follows :

> A powerful cause of linguistic differences is this. Nearness or remoteness of a locality from the equator, the effect of various planets and of some other unknown factors engender in the inhabitants of that locality a distinct development of sound-organs, which give them a peculiar accent and a distinct form of speech. That is why one finds that some people are unable to pronounce the letter Z, and yet there are others who cannot pronounce the letter R.
>
> Just as human beings differ in their colours, habits, susceptibility to peculiar diseases according to the clime and country of their origin, in a similar way languages are influenced by peculiarities of the environment (Minan, P. 10).

Therefore, linguistic differences exist only in form and not in substance and they have been engendered by the difference of climate, environment and habits. The following illustrations establish the above-quoted principle.

An Arabic root when it passes into other languages may assume diverse forms.

(*a*) It may remain unchanged.

و منها الفاظ بقیت على صورها الاصلیة و ما غیر وجهها حر هواجر الغربة

> And there are some words which have retained their original form, and midday heat and sun of the foreign country did not alter their complexions (Minan, P. 110).

و قفل كما سافر بصحة و سلامة

> And it came back as safe and sound as it went (Minan, P. 112), *e.g.*,

ABATE	هبط	*to abate*	GAZE	جحظ	*to gaze*
ABIDE	ابد	*to abide*	GALLOP (WALLAP)	ولاف	*gallop*

ASCEN-d	عشن	to *ascend*	GRAVE	قرافه	*grave*
ATTACK	عتک	to *attack*	GRIEF	کرب	*grief*
BARBAR-ian	بربری	*barbarian*	HELP	حالب	*to help*
BOTT-le (BUT)	بطة	*bottle*	HOOF	حفى	hoof
BOL-d	بال	*boldness*	HALLUCI-nate	هلوسة	*hallucination*
CATTLE	غيطلة	*cattle*	LICK	لق	to *lick*
CRACK	خرق	*crack*	NOBLE	نبل	to be *noble*
CURE	قرع	to *cure*	PIERCE	فرص	to *pierce*
CHEER	سر	to *cheer*	SLOPE	صليف	*slope*
FATIGUE	افتخ	to be *fatigued*	SLOUGH	سلخ	*slough* of snake
FLAT	فلطح	to *flatten*	THROB	ضرب	*throbb*ing
GIRḌ	غرض	to bind *girth*	HUNDRED (HUND)	هنيدة	flock of *100*
ARḌ	ارض	*earth*	ab-SORB	شرب	to *absorb*

It will be seen that the rendering of the above-noted words is the word itself as given in the Arabic-English lexicon named *Frauidud-Durriyyah.*

(*b*) It may be pronounced differently in different languages :

1. Arabic خرش KHARASHA, to scratch

Aryan	GHARS	French	COURROUC-are
Sanskrit	AGGRISH	Russian	KROSH-ka
Hindi	KHURCH-na	English	SCRATCH (CRACH)
Greek	XRASSO	Spanish	RASCA (metathesis)
Italian	CRUCCI-are	Persian	KHARASHI-dan

2. Arabic غرفة GHURPHA, handful

Sanskrit	GRABHA	Italian	AGGRAPP-ire
Persian	GIRIF-tan	English	GRIP

3. Arabic قرن KARN, horn

French	CORNU	Persian	SARUN	S/K
Latin	CORN	Sanskrit	SARUN-g	S/K
English	HORN (CORNU)			

4. Arabic ظن ZANNA, to know

English	KNOW (GNO)	G/Z	Chinese	JEN or tSUN	J, S/Z
Hindi	JAN	G/Z	Russian	ZNAH	
German	ZIN-er		Persian	DANI-s-tan	D/Z

5. Arabic برق BARQA, to shine

Sanskrit	BHARG		English	BRIGH-t	

6. Arabic لذ LAZZA, to be pleasant

Italian	LIZ		Hindi	ULLAS	
English	PLEASE (P prosthetic)				

7. Arabic زوج ZAWWAJA, to couple

Greek	ZYG		Aryan	YUG, YUK	Y/Z
Sanskrit	YUJ	Y/Z	English	YOKE	Y/Z
Latin	IUG	(I=Z)	English	JOIN (JUNG)	J/Z

8. Arabic لغا LAGA, to speak

Greek	LOGY		Sanskrit	LAK and LAP	(K=P)
Latin	LOQUI		Russian	RECHE,	R=L

(*c*) It may be pronounced differently in the same language due to difference of local accents :

1. Arabic, قرف KARAFA, to pare off=GRAPH, GRAM, CARVE and SCRAPE in English.

2. Arabic, غرفة GURPHA, handful=GRIP, GRAB, GRASP in English.

3. Arabic, عفق AFAQA, to patch=PATCH, BOTCH, FUDGE in English.

4. Arabic قب KABB, head=CAP-ut, HEOF-d, HEAD in English.

5. Arabic عطا ATA, to give,=ATE, KEITO (K=A) in Japanese.

(*d*) It may have different connotations in the same language :

SAW, cut (SAGE) شق to cut, split
SAX, knife شق to split
SCH-ism (SCHI-ZO) شق to split
SCH-iz, to cleave شق to split

SCYE, armhole شق crack
CHINK (N) شق *chink*
SCHI-ndylesis (SCHI-zo) شق to split

(*e*) It may yield an abundant crop of derivatives, *e.g.*, ʻصدى SADA, (to stand erect)=Latin STA, (to stand) which gives us about one hundred derivatives in English. Similarly, حفل, HAFALA (to fill)=Greek, PLE (to fill) which gives us, fill, full, fulfil, plenary, plebian, plenipotentionary, plural, people, populate, police, plethora, plenum, plentitude, complete, replete, deplete, explete, impliment, complement, compliment, accomplish, supplement, supply, plenish, replenish, depopulate, maniple, manipulate, metropole.

(*f*) It may be used in different senses in different languages *e.g.*, شحط SHHATA, to sting=English STI-ng=Greek OIST-r-os, gadfly, *i.e.*, stinger.

(*g*) Differant Arabic roots may merge into a homonym in the foreign languages (see Homonyms).

(*h*) It may retain the order of letters in one language, while it may undergo metathesis in another language, *e.g.*, قاد CADA, to lead=English GUIDE=DUCO in Latin, because "Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters" (Jesperson, P. 50).

(*i*) It may be absolutely lost in another language, *e.g.*, ورد VARD, red=English RED=Sanskrit RUDDHA, which became RUH (d lost) which passed into LOHA (R=L). Thus every letter of VARD has been lost in the Sanskrit word LOHA, (red). Similarly عهد AHIDA, to see=Greek, ID (to see)=Latin, VIDEO (to see). The root, VIDEO by the loss of D, is the root of, REVIEW, REVISE, SURVEY, PURVEY, because "D is sometimes lost" (Liddle's Greek Dictionary, P. 171):

(*j*) It may undergo, Metathesis, prosthesis sound-change, loss of letters. It may be toned down or toned up (see these formulas).

(*k*) An Arabic root may have been used in an allegorical sense and unless the allegory is available to us we may not be able to trace it, *e.g.*, Tragedy now means a sad drama. Originally, it meant a goat-song. It comes from RAGO, (to nibble) + ODE, (song), *i.e.*, رجه to seize with teeth +OD هود to sing.

It is clear from the foregoing illustrations that the Diversity of languages is akin to diversity of colours in various climes and countries. It may also be noted that the Arabic roots remain always constant while they become changelings in other languages. This being so, Arabic roots are a permanent yardstick for other languages.

PART III

How to redeem Arabic roots from Other Languages

Arabic roots can be redeemed from any other language by means of well-recognized and definite phonetic laws to be discussed under the following heads :—

Preliminaries. (*a*) Alphabets and sound organs
(*b*) Sound-shifts
(*c*) Prefixes and suffixes
(*d*) Removal of vowels
(*e*) Removal of surplus letters

Basic Formulas. 1. Triliteral Formula
2. Biliteral Formula
3. Uniliteral Formula
4. Cypher Formula

Sub-Formulas. 5. Triliteral Metathesis
6. Biliteral Metathesis
7. Prosthesis
8. Prosthesis with Metathesis
9. Toning up
10. Toning Down

1 to 4 are the Basic Formulas and 5 to 10 are their off-shoots.

Alphabets and Sound Organs

Arabic alphabet possesses 28 letters which may be divided as below :—

1. Gutturals : خ، غ، ق، ک, and semi-gutturals ا، ه، ح، ع.
2. Palatals : ج، ی.
3. Linguals : ر، ز، س، ش، ص، ض.
4. Dentals : ت، ث، د، ذ، ط، ظ، ل، ن.
5. Labials : ب، ف، م، و.

These are 5 main divisions through any of which a letter has to pass. There may be sub-divisions or by-lanes such as denti-labial, denti-lingual, sibilant, etc., according to the development of sound organs. These sub-divisions are responsible for the fact that "the alphabets of different nations vary in number of letters" as shown below :—

Arabic	28	Georgian	39	Persian (Zend)	45
Armenian	38	German	26	Russian	35
Coptic	32	Greek	24	Sanskrit	49
Dutch	26	Hebrew	22	Salvonic	40
English	26	Italian	21	Spanish	27
French	25	Latin	23	Syriac	22

The Chinese have no alphabet but about 20,000 syllabic characters. Japanese syllabry consists of 72 syllabic sounds to express which 48 characters are employed (Standard English Dictionary, P. 80).

It is obvious that various sounds are translated into alphabets, signs, symbols or pictures. The alphabets were invented by different nations according to each nation's development of sound organs. Some letters are absent from the alphabet of some nations because they do not or cannot pronounce them. It is needless to retain a letter when there is no occasion to pronounce it.

Hebrew does not possess the letters ث، خ، ذ، ض، ظ، غ.

N.B.—It is an argument therefore that the Arabic roots containing these 6 letters will not be distinctly found in Hebrew and its vocabulary will be much smaller than Arabic.

Sanskrit alphabet does not possess the letter Z and conveys Z sound by G or J.

Some people are unable to pronounce the letter Z (Minan-ul-Rahman, P. 10).

> The Mohawks never articulate with their lips. They have no B, F, P, M, V, M—no labials of any kind. The Hurons likewise have no labials (Science of Language, Second Series, P. 177).

The Chinese have no alphabet, but the Chinese articulations can be reduced to alphabet because the human organs of speech which emit sounds and human ears which receive them are the same. Therefore, it goes without saying that the difference of alphabets is attributable to over-development or under-development of sound organs. In any case, the five main sound organs embrace every alphabet or articulation and they are common factors in human speech. And writing is not the *sine qua non* of language.

> In some countries as China and Mesopotamia writing was practiced thousands of years ago but to most of the languages that are spoken today it has been applied either in relatively recent times or not at all. Until the days of printing, literacy was confined to a very few people. But a language is the same no matter what system of writing is used to record it, just as a person is the same no matter how you take his picture. We should always prefer the audible word (Bloomfield on Language, P. 21).

Therefore, different alphabets or articulations can be assimilated to the 28 letters of Arabic alphabet through the medium of 5 main sound-organs in as much as difference in alphabets is a difference of form only and not of substance.

N.B.—If you want to know the exact point of articulation of any letter, just prefix U to the letter and utter both together and you will fix its point of articulation. For instance, when you utter UK, UH, UJ, UR, UT, UB the point of articulation belonging to K, H, J, R, T, B becomes definitely marked.

And this takes us to the subject of sound-shifts.

Sound-Shifts

Under the influence of climate and various other factors sound organs become overdeveloped or underdeveloped and pronunciation differs from place to place. Habit also influences pronunciation. But these changes conform to definite phonetic laws.

واختلاف ألسنتكم و الوانكم ان فى ذالك لاية للعالمين

> And the diversity of your tongues and colours. In that surely are signs for those who possess knowledge (Quran 30 : 23).

This is as much as to say that climate brings about a change in human speech just as it changes colours and complexions of human race.

Some important sound-changes are noted here below :—

A, E, I, O, U, H

A and H interchange, *e.g.*, Arness=Harness. In the Italian language H is never pronounced. It is represented by A. From the Arabic point of view every vowel represents A sound, *e.g.*, at=أیٹ, eat=ایٹ, it=اٹ, out=آؤٹ, utter=اٹر . Thus vowels represent A or H sounds.

B, F, P, V, W, M

(*a*) These are labials and they interchange *e.g.*, Break=Frag, Beech=Phagus, Seben=Seven. Rarely B changes into M, *e.g.*, Mecca=Becca, Warble=Warmle. When one has cold in the head, his Ms become Bs.

(*b*) B, F, P may change into V or W which may pass into U. Thus B, F, P may be lost, *e.g.*,

Jury was Jubeo, Head was Hoofd, Crow was Corbie, Screw was Schraube, Young was YUV-an. In such cases U or W have to be changed into B or P or F.

C and K or Q

(*a*) The letter K was originally a part of Latin alphabet but it was replaced by C (Cassel, P. 305) which was articulated as K or S. The result was that original K was pronounced as S in many cases and *vice versa.* Thus K and C or S interchange, *e.g.*, Sicily=Saqlia, Cyprus=Kabrus.

(*b*) This sound change (called Kashkasha in Arabic) may be marked in the accent of Arab clan named Banu Tamim who would say قد جعل ربش تحتش for قد جعل ربک تحتک.

(*c*) Sanskrit and various other languages change K into S and *vice versa*, *e.g.*, KUK, to contract=كش to shrink ; KHATAT, boast=شطط extravagant lie.

(*d*) K replaces X, (See Liddle's Greek Dictionary, P. 387).

(*e*) "KH is written as S." (See Nepali Dictionary By Turner, P. 113), *e.g.*, Santos=Santokh, Abhi-lasa=Abhi-lakha, Asis=Asik.

(*f*) S changes into H or X (Jesperson on language, P. 199). Thus K =S or X; or S or X=K. This is a very important sound-shift for the reconstruction of Arabic roots from different languages.

CH

The letter CH is found in almost all the languages except Arabic. It appears to have been a later development of sound organs due to climatic effects. If Arabic were not the mother of languages the words containing CH could never be traced to their Arabic origin. The fact of the matter is, however, otherwise. CH is a substitute for K, S or SH, *e.g.*, CHOOSE (KIESS)=خصص to specify ; CHASE=KS كسا to pursue ; CHAR= SR سعر to be blasted by wind ; CHAP=SP سنف to *chap* ; CHINA=SINO.

D

"D is sometimes lost" (Liddel, P. 171). This happens in Punjabi, Greek, etc., *e.g.*, ANDHER (darkness)=ANHER, ANDHA (blind) =ANNAH, etc.

D interchanges with T, *e.g.*, Dear=Teuer.

D passes into Z, *e.g.*, KADI=KAZI. The Arabic letter ض is written as D or Z.

D changes into J, *e.g.*, Diurnal=Journal.

D and S interchange, *e.g.*, Demi=Semi, Red=Rose.

D and R interchange, *e.g.*, Toddy=Tari. This sound change is found in Punjabi in many words.

Z or D pass into L, particularly, in Greek, *e.g.*, DAKRU (tear)= LACR-yma, ODYSSEY=ULYESE-s ; in Punjabi, *e.g.*, KHED-na (to play) =KHEL-na, KHID-na (to bloom)=KHILNA ; or in Indonesian, *e.g.*, LAFZ (word)=LAFAD=LAFAL, ZALIM (tyrant)=LALIM.

G, J, Z, Y, I

Sanskrit alphabet does not posses the letter Z and conveys the Z sound with G, J or Y. This sound change is almost universal.

"Some people are unable to pronounce the Z sound" (Minan, P.10), *e.g.*, GINGER=ZINGER.

G represents K, *e.g.*, Wreak=Urge.

G or J interchange with Y, *e.g.*, Yusuf=Joseph, Yaqoob=Jacob, ZYG=YOKE ; Yudh (war)=JUDH ; YATAN=JATAN.

> "Y is consonantal sound for which G is also used" (Encycl. Br., P. 558).

"Y is frequently written as I" (Skeat's Dictionary, P. 772).

J was written as I, *e.g.*, Joke=IOC, Jordan=IORDON.

When G or J change into Y they may be lost, *e.g.*, ORIG-in=ORI. Here I represents the lost J. Similarly, Hedge=Haw.

L, M, N

L, M, N interchange *e.g.*, lilac=nilac, mullion=munnion, Sanskrit =Samskrit.

R

R and L interchange, *e.g.*, Placer=Placel. "R is also assimilated with L" (Cassel, P. 590).

"R is the sister of L" (Alkhasais, P. 545). R=S "The letters R and S seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent as in arbor =arbos ; honor=honos" (Cassel, P. 466).

R is inserted within a word. "Insertion of unoriginal R appears widespread" (Turner's Nepali Dicitionary, P. 509), *e.g.*, Scuff=Scruff.

D becomes R after L (ibid under the word LAR-ko=LAD-ko).

R=D, *e.g.*, Krira=Krida ; Bara, Bada ; Tehra (crooked)=TEDHA.

S

"S changes into H or X and disappears" (Jesperson on Language, P.199).

S is occasionally interchanged with T or R, *e.g.*, mersare=mertare, honor=honos (Cassel, P. 495) ; sometimes S represents F. S and K interchange (see K above).

T

T changes into S, D, C (Cassel, P. 563).

T may change into Z, *e.g.*, twinkle=zwinkle.

X

X is a compound letter which represents KS or SK. It may be K or S.

Y

Y represents J or G or Z. (See under J, G, Z).

Z

Z changes into S or D, or Y. Sanskrit alphabet does not possess the letter Z and conveys the Z sound by G, J or Y. This change is found almost in all the languages.

All these sound-changes have been demonstrated in this book in the process of reconstructing the Arabic roots.

These sound-changes are an admitted fact in philology and they are of general application as shown in this book. There may be some other peculiar sound-changes as well, in some languages.

It may be asked, why does one and the same letter undergo so many changes. The answer is this. Ease of pronunciation is the normal human instinct and three factors influence pronunciation :

(*a*) Development of sound organs under the influence of climate affects pronunciation. One pronounces a word as one's sound organs find it easier to do so.

(*b*) Habit also plays a part in changing the sound. Some people have a peculiar liking for one sound instead of another.

(*c*) The particular position of a letter and the cumulative effect of adjoining letters also changes the sound.

This subject of sound-shifts may appear to be dull and dry but it is most important, quite mathematical and interesting in its application.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Equation G=Z

GLOOM	darkness	GLM=ZLM	ظلم	to be dark.
GROUP	number of persons	GRP=ZRP	زرافة	party of men f. 10 to 20.
GLUT	swallow greedily	GLT=ZLT	زلط	swallow up, gobble.
LJ-e	tied	LJ=LZ	لز	to tie.
ARGUE	oppose	ARG=ARZ	عارض	to oppose.

JOKE	...	JK=ZK	ضحک	to laugh, joke.
GROW	produce, cultivate, increase.	GR=RZ	ذرأ	to create, sow, multiply.

Equation K=S

CHRISM	(KHIRO) to anoint	KR=SR	صهر	to annoint.
CHALK	lime	KLK=KLS	کلس	lime.
CHURCH=KIRK		KRK=KRS	کرس	to consecrate (a church).
CRICK,	sudden stiffness	CRK=CRS	کرش	to contract.

Equation S=K

STEAL	to pass quietly	STL=KTL	خاتل	to approach *stealthily*.
SURD	voiceless	SRD=KRD	قرد	to remain silent
SPIN	...	SPN=KPN	کفن	to *spin*.

N.B.—Other equations occur in this book in their proper places. The above-noted equations, if correctly applied restore the Arabic roots in conformity with the ten formulas to be discussed hereafter.

Removal of Vowels

(*a*) Vowels and diphthongs are misplaced Arabic vowel-points. Remove the vowels and then put the vowel-points in their proper place, *e.g.*,

MAGAZINE	MGZN مخزن.
PIERCE	PRC فرص to *pierce.*
CLOG	CLG غلق *clog.*

It is clear that in the Arabic script letters are written by joining them together and then putting the vowel-points above or below the letters according to set rules of grammar. This way of writing ensures correct spelling and pronunciation. In the above-noted three words you can pronounce the words in one way only as your eyes see the word.

On the other hand, in the Aryan languages letters are written separately and vowels are written inside the word. You may pronounce the word so written in more than one way. For the correct pronunciation of the word you have to depend upon your memory and not on your eye. This defect of script is tried to be covered by putting various signs on the vowels as you see in the dictionaries. Needless to say that these signs put over the vowels are again an attempt to write the vowel-points above or below the letters. And that is why English spellings were so much deplored and condemned by G. Bernard Shaw. Be that as it may, this difference of script can be reconciled by removing the vowels and then putting the vowel-points (اعراب) correctly. The foregoing examples illustrate the point that vowels are misplaced vowel-points.

(*b*) And yet vowels or dipthongs perform a second function. They stand for six delicate letters of Arabic alphabet, *viz.*, ع ، ا ، ہ ، ح ، و ، ی which change into vowels, *e.g.*, CAIRO=قاهرة, CODE=قاعدة.

(*c*) If a vowel *prima facie* appears to be a substitute for a delicate letter it may be retained, *e.g.*, ABIDE=ABD أبد to *abide* ; OATH (EED) عہد *oath.*

It may also be noted that vowels are open sounds while consonants are closed sounds. In Sanskrit vowels are called SAVARA, *i.e.*, mere sounds ; and consonants are called VYNJ-ana, *i.e.*, rendering distinct or manifest. Practically speaking a word lives in consonants and hence the above method of removing vowels and dipthongs and concentrating upon consonants. Man can articulate consonants ; the lower animals cannot.

That vowels disfigure a word and are a defective element of script may be seen from the following quotation :—

> Phonetic representation of vowels is far more difficult because of their number and because of the extreme poverty of the Roman Alphabet in this direction. The English orthographical representation of these is perfect chaos and is very remote from the original Roman system to which most continental languages still approximate (Nelson's Encyclopaedia, Vol. 9, P. 409).

The same may be said of other Aryan languages which use vowels in orthography. Hence the removal of vowels is a major factor in recovering the Arabic root from other languages. This is shown by foregoing examples under (*a*) and (*b*).

Prefixes and Suffixes

Affix, *i.e.*, a syllable, letter or letters added as *prefix* or *suffix* to a word, stem or verbal root in order to modify or extend its meaning. Almost all the prefixes are independent words which can be traced to Arabic. Only some of the suffixes are independent words ; others appear to be mere signs or symbols for coining new words. Some letters are also used as affixes. A prefix may be used arbitrarily without affecting the meaning (see Skeat's English Dictionary under the prefix re), *e.g.*,

Re-BUKE, reprove, cut BK بكع to *rebuke*, cut.

The number of root words in non-Arabic languages is too small to cope with growing human requirements, and the affixes are employed to make up this deficiency. Arabic being the vastest language does not stand in need of affixes. In fact the affixes are grafted on the Arabic roots, *e.g.*,

LOGY=لغا to speak, whence prologue, dialogue, psychology, etc.

GEN, to know=ZN ظن to know, whence diagnosis, cognition etc.

KSHAL, to wash=غسل to wash, whence AKSHALITA, unwashed.

KSHOD, hunger=قصد hunger, whence AKSHODHUKA, not hungry.

English possesses approximately 150 prefixes and 185 suffixes, Sanskirt has about 25 prefixes and 200 suffixes ; Japanese contains not less than 400 affixes and particles. Similar is the case with other agglutinative languages. One Arabic root may yield a dozen, a score or even a hundred words by employing affixes because "Arabic was the word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world *from which men learned to make their own languages*" (Teachings of Islam, P. 132). Thus affixes are evidence of human ingenuity to amplify the languages on the basis of Arabic roots.

The number of affixes is very large in different languages and the etymologist must have them on his finger tips to be able to separate the Arabic root from them, as shown in the above-noted examples.

Removal of Surplus Letters

Some surplus letters creep into the Arabic roots. They have to be removed as mere impurities or excrescenses in the following manner :—

1. Nasal N, *i.e.*, a nasal sound uttered through the nose, *e.g.*,

ALLONG-E	gummed	(N)	ALK علك gum.
DUNK	to dip	(N)	DK داك to dip.

2. Similarly B or P produce a nasal M, *e.g.*,

CAMPHOR	...	(M)	CPR كافور camphor.
CAMB -or	vault	(M)	CB قبة vault.

3. Conversely, M produces an excrescent B or P, *e.g.*,

CRUMB (KRUM)	(B)	KRM قرامة piece of bread
LIMB (LIM)	(B)	LM لأم to join.
CAMP, level ground	(P)	CM كمع level ground.
CAMP tent	(P)	CM خيمة tent.

N.B.—In the Arabic language MB or MP never conjoin except in 4 or 5 words (عبم ، شبم ، فم ، لفم). On the other hand, conjunction of MB or MP occurs in a large number of foreign words. This is an argument, therefore, that whenever MB or MP are found together, one of them is excrescent, as shown in the foregoing examples.

4. Like N, NG is also a nasal excrescence, *e.g.*,

STI-ng	pole	ST سطاع pole.
STI-ng	to pierce	ST شحط to *sting*.

5. Some letters (mostly L, R, S, W) are epenthetic, *i.e.*, letters interpolated within a word, *e.g.*,

CALM (KAUMO) stillness	(L)	KM عقم to be silent.
JARL, chief, earl,	(R)	JL جل illustrious, great.
GRASP (GRIP)	(S)	GRP غرفة handful.
SWEAT=SWID=SUD	(W)	SD سدى to moisten.

6. ST occurs as a suffix, *e.g.*,

TWI-st, to roll	TW طوى to roll.
TR-ist, sorrowful	TR ترح to be sad.

7. ND also occurs as a suffix, *e.g.*,

GRA-nd, magnificient	GR جهر to magnify.
GROU-nd, bottom	GR قعر bottom.

8. Paragoge, *i.e.*, a surplus letter at the end of a word, *e.g.*,

GRE-x, flock	GR قرة flock.
CORN-ix, projecting corner	CRN قرنة projecting angle.
ASCEN-d	ASN عشن to *ascend.*
BLOA-t, to soak	BL بل to moisten.

9. Aspirate H, *i.e.*, to employ or have the aspirate H sound with a breathing or aspiration. This H is not the real part of the word, *e.g.*,

WHISK (WISC), quick movement	WSK وشک to be quick.
SPHENE, wedge	SPN سفن wedge.

10. Connective Consonant. When an affix is added to the root word, a sort of gap remains over. This gap is filled by a connective consonant (rarely by two). A connective consonant generally occurs when verbal or adjectival endings are affixed, *e.g.*,

HALLUCI-n-ate	HLC هلوسة *hallucination.*
ILLUMI-n-ate	LM لمع to shine.
AMO-r-ous (AMO)	AM هام to love passionately.
CAS-tig-ate, punish	CAS قاص to punish.

11. Prosthesis, *i.e.*, adding one or two consonants in the beginning of a word, *e.g.*,

emBROGLIO, a tangle	(B)	RGL عرقل to entangle.
PUCKER, wrinkle	(P)	KR غر wrinkle.
STOMA, mouth	(S)	TM تم mouth.
SMOOTH (SMOD)	(S)	MD مهد to *smooth.*

N.B.—B, P, S generally occur as prosthetic letters. Other consonants are also used for prosthesis.

12. A double letter is to be counted as one letter only :—

ILL	IL عل to be ill.
MILL	ML مألة handmill.

N.B.—There is absolutely no question of a single surplus letter in the Arabic roots because the number of letters of a root is definitely and unalterably fixed. This makes the Arabic roots a standard and a model to be followed.

The Ten Formulas Enunciated and Illustrated

I. Triliteral Formula

Arabic alphabet possesses 28 letters which may be divided into :—

(*a*) 22 strong letters, *viz.*, ب، ج، د، ز، ط، ک، ل، م، ن، س، ف، ص، ق، ر، ش، ت، ث، خ، ذ، ض، ظ، غ.

They are consonants but to distinguish them from other alphabets I call them *strong letters*. They may undergo a sound-change but as a rule they are not dropped or deleted. Of course, contraction and shrinkage knows no rule.

(*b*) 6 delicate letters, *viz.*, ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ی.

Out of them ا، و، ی are called *soft letters* and as ع is a form of A only and H also changes into A, these six partake of the character of soft letters. In Arabic roots they retain their identity but in other languages they change into vowels or they are lost when affixes are applied or when 2 words are compounded ; hence I call them *delicate letters*. As a general rule Arabic roots are triliterals and those containing more than 3 letters may be taken to be an exception to the rule. This is our main hypothesis.

Now, an Arabic root may contain three strong letters which will be left over on removing the vowels and we will put vowel-points (اعراب) in their proper places, *e.g.*,

SHRIEK=SRK صرخ to shriek.

Ab-SORB=SRB شرب to absorb.

FLEE=FL فل to run away, escape.

Explanation I. مضاعف or an Arabic word in which the second letter is doubled is also a triliteral as فل in the above example.

Explanation II. If a strong letter has undergone a sound-change we shall correct it according to the rules of sound-shifts, *e.g.*,

GLOOM=GLM=ZLM ظلمة darkness.

GROUP=GRP=ZRP زرافة party of men.

Explanation III. If the 3 strong letters have gained a surplus letter we shall remove it. See examples under the heading "Surplus Letters."

Explanation IV. If a delicate letter is required to be restored to complete the pronunciation of an Arabic word, it is lawful to restore it, *e.g.*,

SLOPE=SLP صليف slope.

CURB=CRB عقرب to bend.

DRAG=DRG ادرج to pull.

Therefore, the TRILITERAL FORMULA may be enunciated as below :—

Remove the voweis, delete surplus letters if any, and correct the sound shift when necessary. The resultant will be almost always three strong letters which should be pronounced with vowel-points according to Arabic accent. The foregoing examples demonstrate this formula.

II. Biliteral Formula

A glance at the Arabic lexicon will show that the largest number among the triliterals consists of those words which contain two strong letters and one delicate letter, *e.g.*, عرب ‘ ارب ‘ هرب ‘ حرب ‘ ورب ‘ يمن.

We have seen that a delicate letter changes into a vowel or is lost. Therefore in removing the vowels we shall have removed the delicate letters as well ; and only two consonants will be left in our hand. The two consonants are by themselves an argument that a delicate letter has to be restored to reconstruct the Arabic Triliteral. So we should reaffix one delicate letter (rarely two) as the first, second or third letter, *i.e.*, as Fa Kalima, Ain Kalima or Lam Kalima. So the Biliteral Formula will give 18 lots of words according as any of the six delicate letters is restored in the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the two consonants in our hand. But to be brief they may be put under two main heads :

(*a*) When a delicate letter is restored as the first letter I call this process *Aphesis.*

(*b*) When a delicate letter is restored as a second or third letter I call this process *Quasi-Aphesis.* Hence the Biliteral Formula may be enunciated as below :—

Remove the vowels and surplus letter if any and correct the sound-shift when necessary. The resultant will be two consonants to which restore one delicate letter in the beginning, in the middle or at the end and pronounce the word with vowel-points according to Arabic accent.

Examples—Aphesis

(*a*) Restore a delicate letter as the first letter :

NECK	ع	NK	عنق	neck.
LIGHT (LUX)	ا	LK	الق	to flash.
JEER	ه	JR	هجر	foul language, scoffing.
FILL	ح	FL	حفل	to fill.
PEEL	و	PL	وفل	to peel.
PEAK, summit	ى	PK	يافوخ	summit.

Quasi-Aphesis

Restore a delicate letter as the second letter :

WEAK	ع	WK	وعك	to weaken.
ASSAIL	ا	SL	صال	to leap, attack.
LASSI-tude, weariness	ه	LS	لهثة	weariness.
SHORE	ح	SHR	شحر	sea-shore.
CULLY, simpleton	و	CL	خولع	a fool.
GALA, milk	ى	GL	غيل	milk.

Restore a delicate letter as the third letter :

DELL (TELLE)	ع	TL	تلعة	valley.
LOGY, to speak	ا	LG	لغا	to speak.
CUPOLA (CUPA) cask, dome		CP	قفة	basket, قبة dome.
MERRY	ح	MR	مرح	to be cheerful.
ROCK	و	RK	رغوة	a rock.
con-SOLE	ى	SL	سلى	to console.

N.B.—In actual practice it is quite easy and simple to apply the Biliteral Formula although it has been detailed above in 18 specimens. The largest number of Arabic words belong to this class and it is a fact that the largest number of Arabic roots are recovered from every language under the Biliteral Formula.

III. Uniliteral Formula

An Arabic word may contain one strong letter and two delicate letters, *e.g.*, كاع ، عفا ، حفا ، وفى ، يفع ، ورى.

The two delicate letters may change into vowels and on removing the vowels only one consonant will be left over. Accordingly, we have to restore two delicate letters to reconstruct the original word. Hence, the Uniliteral Formula may be enunciated as below :

Subject to correcting the sound-shift (and removal of surplus letter if any) when only one consonant is left over on removing the vowels, at least two delicate letters have to be restored to reconstruct the Arabic word.

Examples

AMO, to love	M	هام	to love.
DIE	D	هدأ	to die.
BOOTH (BOA) to dwell	B	بوأ	to dwell.
ERR, wander, stray	R	عار	wander, حار to stray.

N.B.—A very small number of Arabic roots falls under the Uniliteral Formula and so the return from foreign languages is very small under this formula.

IV. Cypher Formula

An Arabic word may be composed of three delicate letters only and may not contain a single strong letter, *e.g.*, هاء ، هيا ، عوى ، وهى ، هوى.

The three delicate letters may all change into vowels and on removing the vowels nothing will be left over. In such a case the Arabic word has to be recovered by following the sound of the word. Therefore, the Cypher Formula may be enunciated as below :—

When a foreign word is composed of vowels only reconstruct the Arabic root by following its sound.

Examples

AY, AE, life	حيى	life.
AIO, to hear (greek)	وعى	to hear.

Such words are very difficult to be heard and therefore they are subjected to prosthesis or paragoge to make them more high-sounding, *e.g.*,

BIO, to live	(B) IO	حيى	to live.
AU-deo, to hear	AU	وعى	to hear.

N.B.—A very small number of such words are found in Arabic and hence foreign words reconstructed under this formula are far too small.

Some important points about the 4 formulas :

1. Arabic roots are triliterals as a rule and the terms Triliteral, Biliteral, Uniliteral and Cypher Formula have reference to the form of a word in a foreign language.

2. Arabic language contains the largest number of words belonging to the Biliteral Formula and hence the return from any foreign language is the largest under it. The Triliteral Formula gives an abundant but lesser yield, the Uniliteral Formula still lesser and the Cypher Formula the least. These four features are just in accord with the structure of Arabic roots as one may see.

3. In the Arabic language a verb generally contains three letters. A verb containing two or one letter only is unknown to the Arabic lexicon. But in the Aryan languages like Sanskrit, Latin or Greek a verb may contain two or one letter only. Thus there exists an insurmountable barrier between the Semitic and Aryan families. But the four formulas discussed above remove this barrier and reconcile both the families or any other family of languages with Arabic. For instance, the Chinese words are monosyllabic only and they are mostly traceable to Arabic with the help of Biliteral, Uniliteral or Cypher Formulas.

4. *Exception.* As a rule vowels are to be removed. However, if a vowel clearly appears to be a substitute for one of the delicate letters it may be retained, *e.g.*,

ABIDE	ABD	أبد	to *abide*.
OATH (EED)	EED	عهد	*oath*.

The above two solutions fall under the Triliteral Formula. Or, the vowels may be removed all the same, *e.g.*,

ABIDE	BD	أبد	to abide.
OATH (EED)	D	عهد	oath.

In this case ABIDE falls under the Biliteral formula because a delicate letter has been restored to two consonants ; and oath falls under the Uniliteral Formula because two delicate letters have been restored to one consonant. This shows that even if the aule about the removal of vowels is applied without any exception it still holds good.

5. The four formulas are basic and fundamental ones. But they have their counterparts as well, *viz.*, Triliteral Metathesis, Biliteral Metathesis, Prosthesis, Prosthesis with Metathesis, Toning Up and Toning Down which are discussed hereafter.

METATHESIS

Metathesis means the transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation, *e.g.*, Police=Slop, Wasp=Waps. According to Jesperson, Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters

(Jesperson on Language, P. 50). This change is found in other languages as well. The following are some of the reasons for metathesis :—

(*a*) Ignorance, (*b*) mishearing, (*c*) habit, (*d*) defective development of sound organs. More often gutturals cause metathesis. (*e*) Loan words are sometimes subjected to Metathesis to mark them out as foreign words.

Metathesis is of two kinds, *viz.*, Trilliteral Metathesis which is a corollary of Triliteral Formula and Biliteral Metathesis which is a corollary of Biliteral Formula and may be described accordingly.

V. Triliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 3 consonants and apply the Triliteral Formula.

Examples

DARK	DRK=KDR	خدر	*darkness.*
GRADE	GRD=DRG	درجة	*grade.*
SEEK	SK=KS	قس	*to seek.*

VI. Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 2 consonants and restore a delicate letter.

TEGO, to cover	TG=GT	غطا	to cover.
LEAN, thin	LN=NL	ناحل	thin.
KILL	KL=LK	هلک	to destroy.

N.B.—After transposition of letters the words falling under Biliteral Metathesis will again conform to 18 categories or two main categories, *viz.*, *Aphesis* and *Quasi-Aphesis*.

It is crystal clear from the foregoing examples that the transposition of letters has made the Arabic roots re-appear in their true form according to Triliteral or Biliteral Formula. Therefore Metathesis also convincingly proves that Arabic is the mother of tongues. You cannot find the above-noted words in the Arabic lexicon without removing their distortion. And after removing the distortion they reunite with their family of words in the Arabic language and remain strangers no longer. There is no question of Metathesis in the Arabic language because the number and order of letters in unchangably fixed in that standard language.

VII. Prosthesis or Prothesis

Prosthesis consists in the addition of a letter or letters at the beginning of a word, *e.g.*, splash=plash, squeeze=queeze, belong=long. When the letter is, a, e or o it is called euphonic prosthesis. Prosthesis is found in almost every language except Arabic. Prosthesis may be described as below.

Remove the initial letter (or letters) which has been grafted on the real word and apply one of the 4 basic formulas as the case may require.

Triliteral Prosthesis

STREAK	(S)	TKK طريقه *streak.*
PLEASE	(P)	LS لذ to be pleasant.

Biliteral Prosthesis

غ BLACK	(B)	LK حلک to be black.
re-VOLVE	(V)	LV لوی to wind, to coil.

Uniliteral Prosthesis

GNA-th-ic, of jaw	(G)	N نیع jaw.
JEJ-une, hungry	(J)	J جوع hunger.

Cypher Prosthesis

BIO, life (EAU)	(B)	IO حیی life.

VIII. Prosthesis with Metathesis

Sometimes the impact or the collision of the prosthetic letter transposes the real word. In such a case *remove the prosthetic letter, transpose the consonants and apply Triliteral or Biliteral Formula as the case may require.*

STRAP, band	(S)	TRB=RBT رباط bond.
STEG-O, covered	(S)	TG=GT غطا to cover.

N.B.—Any consonant may be used as a prosthetic letter. S is prosthetic in a very large measure in almost every language. It is easier to pronounce the labials and hence B, F, P, V, W and M are also used by way of prosthesis. Prosthesis is a sort of mask or veil worn by a word. The mask has to be lifted with great care and caution and in case of absolute necessity only. In fact the Arabic lexicon is the true guide in this as well as in case of other formulas.

IX. Toning Up

Toning up means changing a soft sound into a hard sound. Some people have a remarkable aversion for the guttural sound and they drop it altogether. Similarly, some people's organs of speech are underdeveloped and they change a hard sound into a softer one. This change relates particularly to the letters K, S, J or G or Z as the following references will show :—

(*a*) *Toning up of K sound* :

> It is a remarkable fact that there is not now in the French language a single guttural. There is not an H in the whole language. The French write an H in several words but they never sound it. Its use is to serve as a fence between 2 vowels, *i.e.*, to keep 2 vowels separate as in la haine. No doubt the Normans could utter throat sounds well enough when they dwelt in Scandanavia, but after they had lived in France for several generations they acquired a great dislike for such sounds. No doubt too, many from long disuse were unable to give utterance to a guttural. This dislike they communicated to the English and hence, in the present day, there are many people, especially in the south of England who cannot sound a guttural at all. The muscles in the throat that help to produce these sounds have become atrophied—have lost their power for want of practice. The purely English part of the population for many centuries after the Norman invasion, could sound gutturals quite easily, just as the Scoth and Germans do now, but it gradually became the fashion in England to leave them out. In some cases the guttural disappeared entirely, in others, it was changed into or represented by other sounds.
>
> The g at the beginning of many words also dropped off. The guttural at the end of words, *i.e.*, hard g or c also disappeared. The guttural appearing to the eye but not to the ear as dough, trough, plough, etc., remained as it was. Again, the guttural was changed into quite different sounds, into labials, into sibilants and into other sounds. It appears as an I, Y, W, Ch, etc. (A short History of English Language by Mackjohn, P. 54 to 56).

(*b*) The above-noted dropping of guttural sounds has been very concisely described as shown below :—

وكلنا يعلم أن العين و كل حرف حلقى يسقط من لغات الغربيين

> And we all know that AIN and every guttural letter is dropped in the languages of the Western people (Nushu-ul-Lughat-il-Arabia, P. 56, 1938 Edition).
>
> (*c*) A word which travels far loses the initial K (Skeat's Dictionary of English Etymology under the word APE=KAPI).
>
> (*d*) K changes into H according to Rask's Law (Jesperson on Language, P. 43).

In the Swahili language K is invariably changed into H. From the foregoing references it is abundantly clear that K undergoes the following changes :—

(*i*) The lost K may have to be reaffixed in the beginning, middle or at the end of a word, *e.g.*,

غ BAIL, surety	BL=KBL قبالة surety ship.
VOICE (VOX) (V-I-S=VKS)	VX=VKS وقش voice.
AZURE, blue	AZR=AZRK أزرق blue.

(*ii*) The loss of K, particularly the initial K may be represented by a vowel, *e.g.*,

ALL	AL=KL كل all.
EUNUCH	ENS=KNS خنثى eunuch.
INN, house	IN=KN كن house.
ADULT (OL) to grow	OL=KL غلا to grow.
UBRI-so, to wax insolent	UBR=KBR كبر insolence.
YATT-er, chatter	YT=KT قعط to cry.
CHATT-er,	CHT=KT قعط to cry.

(*iii*) K may be represented by H :

HORN (CORNU)	HRN=KRN قرن horn.
HIP (KUB-us)	HB=KB كعب any protuberance.

(*iv*) K, a guttural may change into a labial :

PALE (KHOLE)	PL=KL قلح to be yellow.
FUB, deceive	FB=KB خب to deceive.
VER-m-is, insect	VR=KR قر insect.
WALL-et, bag	WL=KL قلع bag.

Toning Up of S

Like K sometimes S is also dropped or changed into H or a vowel :

(*a*) S is often seen to change into H or X or to disappear (Jesperson, P. 199).

(*b*) There existed a strong tendency to drop the final S (Jesperson, P. 362).

(*c*) The poets of the older period often elided S before a consonant (Cassel's Latin Dictionary, P. 495).

It is clear, therefore, that the lost S may have to be restored or a vowel or H or X may have to be changed into S, *e.g.*,

CHUTE, fall	CH/K	KT=SKT سقط to fall.
WOOF (OOF) to weave		OF=SF سف to weave.
HAIR		HR=SR شعر hair.
XIPH, sword		XP=SP سيف sword.
NEEDLE (NAH-en) to sew		NH=NS نصح to sew.

Toning Up of G, J, Z, or Y

G, J, Z and Y interchange. G or Z when they pass into Y may be lost :

(*a*) JACOB=YAQOOB, JUDH=YUDH, ZYG=YOKE, REGAL=ROYAL.

(*b*) J was written as I, *e.g.*, JOKE=IOC, JORDON=IORDON, JOY=IOYE. (See Skeat's Dictionary under the words beginning with J).

(*c*) J or G may be lost, *e.g.*, HEDGE=HAW, ORIG-in=ORI.

It is clear, therefore, that the lost J or G or Z may have to be restored, or Y or I may have to be changed into J or Z.

X. Toning Down

Toning Down is the reverse or counterpart of Toning Up. Some people's sound organs are overdeveloped and they change a soft sound into a hard one.

1. For instance, A or H which are semi-gutturals change into guttural K :

CRAZE	CRZ=ARZ عرض to be seized w. madness.
CABLE	CBL=HBL حبل *cable*.

2. Sometimes W is hardened into G, *e.g.*, Ward=Guard, Wallop=Gallop, Wadiulkabir=Gaudilquivir.

GALLOP (WALLOP)	GLP=WLP ولاف *gallop.*
GUARD (WARD)	GRD=WRD وردة look-out.

N.B.—Both the formulas Toning Up and Toning Down are very subtle and require utmost care and caution in their application.

From Simple to Subtle

It is to be noted that we began from the triliteral formula which was simple enough. The biliteral, uniliteral and cypher formulas drifted away from simplicity to complexity by slow degrees. Then came Metathesis and Prosthesis—distortions and perversions—that had to be set right. And lastly the two processes named TONING UP and TONING DOWN are very subtle as the letters have begun to fall off like autumnal leaves and the words have begun to lose their identity. And here ends the track and we have to stop. Thus from the triliteral formula right up to the Toning Down formula the scale has been sliding gradually from simple to subtle. Homonyms also are a complicated problem but they are amenable to the above formulas. Beyond the above-noted definite formulas one has to be faced with corruption, chaos and confusion that have found their way into the words and we have to leave them alone as lost beyond recognition. But all the same, the central parts of *every language* are conformable to the above-noted formulas. *The ten formulas discussed above prove that it was so ordained by God that different language could be reconciled to Arabic by means of definite phonetic laws* :

> And the diversity of your tongues and colours, most surely there are signs in this for the learned (The Holy Quran, 30 : 23).

Summary of the ten formulas

The foregoing discussion may be definitely summarised as shown below :—

Rule 1.—Delicate letters are ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ی. They change into vowels or they are deleted and have to be restored.

Rule 2.—As a general rule vowels are to be removed. However, if a vowel represents any of the delicate letters it may be retained.

Rule 3.—Surplus letters are to be removed and sound-shifts are to be corrected in accordance with definite phonetic laws.

Rule 4.—مضاعف, *i.e.*, an Arabic word in which the second letter is pronounced as a double letter is to be treated as a triliteral.

N.B.—Each one of the formulas given hereunder is subject to the above-mentioned four rules or provisos.

(*i*) *Triliteral Formula.*—On removing the vowels three consonants remain over. Pronounce them with vowel-points (اعراب) according to Arabic accent.

(*ii*) *Biliteral Formula.*—On removing the vowels two consonants remain over. Restore one of the delicate letters as the first, second or third letter.

(*a*) The process of restoring a delicate letter as the first letter is named *Aphesis.*

(*b*) The process of restoring a delicate letter as second or third letter is called *Quasi-Aphesis.*

(*iii*) *Uniliteral Formula.*—On removing the vowels only one consonant remains over. Therefore, restore 2 of the delicate letters to this consonant.

(*iv*) *Cypher Formula.*—On removing the vowels nothing remains over. Reconstruct the original word by following its sound. It will be found to be composed of three delicate letters.

(*v*) *Triliteral Metathesis.*—Remove the vowels and transpose the three consonants.

(*vi*) *Biliteral Metathesis.*—Remove the vowels, transpose the two consonants and restore one of the delicate letters.

N.B.—More often gutturals cause metathesis.

(*vii*) *Prosthesis.*—Remove the first letter (or rarely first two letters) along with the vowels and apply one of the four *basic formulas* as the case may require.

(*iii*) *Prosthesis with Metathesis.*—Remove the first letter and transpose the remaining letters and apply one of the four *basic formulas* as the case may call for.

(*ix*) *Toning Up.*—(*a*) Restore the lost K, or change a vowel or H into K, or change a labial into a guttural. (*b*) Restore the lost S or change a vowel or H into S. (*c*) Restore the lost J or G or change Y or I into J or G ; and apply one of the four basic formulas.

(*x*) *Toning Down.*—(*a*) Change K into A or H. (*b*) Change G or K into V or W, and apply one of the four basic formulas.

Nos. I to IV are the Basic Formulas and Nos. V to X are their offshoots. The names of these ten formulas apply to the form of a word in a foreign language. On the one hand these formulas conform to the structure of the Arabic roots and on the other, they are commensurate with the phonetic laws which are admitted on all hands. Therefore, it is a fact that these formulas apply equally well to any language and they are instrumental in reinstating a foreign word to the original triliteral Arabic root. In fact they are, so to say, *mathematics of philology*, as remarked by the learned reviewer of The Pakistan Times.

PART IV

How to read this Dictionary

1. Each language has been divided into ten parts according to the ten formulas.

2. In column I the root has been shown in capital letters and the affixes have been generally shown in small letters detached from the root by means of hyphens. Sometimes the root has been shown within parenthesis.

3. In column 2 the consonants contained in the word have been reproduced. However, if a vowel happens to be a substitute for one of the delicate letters, *viz.*, ع ، ا ، ہ ، ح ، و ، ی, it has been retained.

4. Italics in the second column show that the translation of the Arabic word given by the translator is exactly the Arabic word itself, *e.g.*, فرص is translated as *pierce*.

5. The books on language by Jesperson, Bloomfield, Eric Partridge, etc., have been referred to by the names of the authors only. Minan-ul-Rehman has been cited as Minan.

Signs and Abbreviations

"—" In the beginning of the word means that the prefix has been omitted. H2, H3, H4 show that the word is a homonym of 2, 3 or 4 Arabic roots as shown.

L2, L3, L4 show that the word is common to 2, 3 or 4 languages. The words of other languages are given under the word.

ن Means that the etymology of the word is admittedly or really unknown to the lexicons and that Arabic has supplied the needed etymology.

علم Means that the word is not based on a proper noun. It is an Arabic root.

ت Means that the etymologist has made an alphabetical mistake and that Arabic has corrected the mistake.

غ Means that the wrong etymology has been corrected by Arabic.

اصل Means that the word by itself is the root and the etymologist has strayed away to a wrong root.

مم Means that the word is a simple one but the etymologist has wrongly taken it to be a compound word and has mistakenly split it into two words.

ش=doubleful etymology corrected by Arabic.

ا=The word is a definite Arabic root and not an imitative word.

↑ An upright arrow head in column 2 separates the wrong etymology from the correct one.

NV=No verb ; this means that the non-Arabic language does not possess the verb or base of the derived word and hence cannot explain the reason and philosophy of the word, while Arabic does so in the light of the base or the verb possessed by Arabic. The sign NV applies to a far larger number of cases than actually shown. The reader should keep this point in view in respect of every derivative. *K/S*, *S/K*, *G/Z*, *D/Z*, etc., should be read as change K into S, S into K, G into Z, D into Z, etc. Some of the well-known sound shifts are :

A=H; B=F=V=W; C=K ; D=Z or T ; H=S ; J or G=Z ; K=S ; S=K ; L=R ; M, N, L interchange ; S=T.

(N) Means Nasal N.

(M) Means surplus M produced by B or P.

(P) Means surplus P produced by M.

(B) Means surplus B produced by M.

(H) Means surplus Aspirate H. It has not always been shown and the reader can see to it for himself.

A paragoge or a surplus letter at the end of a word is detached from root, *e.g.*, BLOA-t, GLOA-t, COL-d, CLOU-d. This means that t and d are paragoges in these words.

A connective consonant, *i.e.*, a surplus consonant which connects the root with an affix has been separated by means of hyphens, *e.g.*, AMO-r-ous, HALLUCI-n-ate. This means that r and n are connective consonants which join the suffix with the root.

Epenthesis or a surplus letter within a word can be marked by the reader as it has been omitted in the second column.

Prosthesis or a surplus letter in the beginning of a word has been bracketted in the second column, *e.g.*, SCRAPE=(S) CRP.

GFP means general from particular.

PFG means particular from general.

NFV means noun formed on verb.

VFN means verb formed on noun.

● A dot mark in the beginning of a word denotes a Quranic root.

Triliteral Formula

Remove the vowels. But if a vowel appears to be a substitute for one of the delicate letters, it may be retained. The resultant will be 3 letters which should be pronounced with Arabic vowel-points (*i.e.*, اعراب). An Arabic word in which the second letter has to be doubled (مضاعف) is also a triliteral. Some words falling under the Biliteral Formula had to be taken herein. Delicate letters are ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ى.

	AN, any, any person	AN عين any, human being, self
	ABATT-ori, slaughter house	ABT عبط to slaughter
●	ABBA, father	AB اب father
●	ABB-ey, ABB-ot (ABBA) father	AB اب father
	ab-DIC-ate, declare	DC دق to manifest
●	ABIDE, dwell	ABD ابد to *abide*, dwell
●	ab-SORB, suck, drink	SRB شرب to suck, drink
ن	ab-SQAUTU-l-ate, decamp	SQT ساقط to outrun
●	ABSTRUSE (TRUDO), push, shove.	TRD طرد to drive back
	ABYSS (AB-USS-os) bottomless	AB هب be away US, اس basis
	ACALEPHE, nettle	CLB كلبة thorny tree
	ACARP-ous, fruit	CRP خرافة gathered fruit
	ACCOMODATE (MOD) measure	MD مده measure
	ACCRED-it, CREED, gain belief	CRD قردح to acknowledge a th.
	ACCRUE, ACCR-ete, to grow	ACR اكرا to increase
	ACCUMU-l-ate, to heap	CUM كوم to heap
●	ACEL-DEMA, field of blood	ACL حقل field, DM دم blood
	A-CEPH-al, headless	A not, CB قب head
	ACHIEVE (CAP-ut) head	CB قب head
	ACOLYTE, follower T/D	CLD قلد فى to follow
	ACRE, field etym. dub.	ACR اكر to till nfv.
	ACTON, COTTON	CTN قطن *cotton*
	ADJACENT (JAC) to lie	JC جخ to lie down
●	AEGIS, protection, shield	AGS حاجز fence, screen
●	AELO-TROPHY, changeful turning.	AL حال to change, TRP طرف عن to turn away
H_2	AFFLICT (FLIGO) beat, dash	FLG فلخ to strike, فلغ to crush
●	AGGRAV-ate, make heavy	GRB كرب to load
●	GRIEVE	GRB كرب to load, *grieve*
●	GRIEF, load	GRB كرب to load, كرب *grief*
●	AGIST (JAC) to lie	JC جخ to lie down

اصل	AIM, purpose, direct towards, (ESTEEM) guess	AM ام propose, direct towards ↑STM=TMS طمس to conjecture.
●	ALLOY (ALLIG) bind	ALG اعلق to fasten
●	ALLY (ALIG) bind	ALG اعلق to fasten
	AMALGAM (MALAK) to soften	MLK ملق to soften
●	AMANU-EN-sis, secretary+ belong to.	AMN امن to entrust EN عن from
	A-MAZ-on, without breast	MZ=BZ بز breast, A, not
●	MOR-t-em, death	MR مر to pass, elapse (euphemism)
●	ANO-CHRON-ic, of time	AN عن from KRN قرن time
	ana-DROM-os, running	DRM درم to run w. short steps
	ana-GLYPH, to carve	GLP قلف to bark a th.
	ana-TOMY (TEM) to cut	TM طم to cut, حطم to break
	A-TOM, not to be cut	TM طم to cut, A, not, حطمة piece
	ANBURY (ANG) pain	ANG عناج pain
	ENGLAND (ANG-us) bend	ANG عنج to bend
	ANGUSTUS (ANG) to draw	ANG عنج to draw
	an-OSMIA, smell	SM شم to smell
	AN-ti, before	AN عن to come before
	an-THRAC-ite, coal-like	TRC طرس to blacken
●	AN-us, opening	AN عين hole
	ANNU-let, small ring	AN عين ring, hole
	ANY	AN عين *any* one
	APER-ture, opening	APR افرى to open
	AB=APO, away	AB هب to be away
●	APOCALYPSE (KALUP-to) cover	KLP غلف to cover
	APOCOPE (KOP-to) to cut	KOP كاف to cut
	apo-SIOPE-sis, keep silent	SB ضب to become silent
	ARR-ant, roving	AR عار to wander
●	ARRES-t, remain, stop	ARS ارسى be steadfast, رسا to stop
اصل	ARRIVE, come to shore (RIPA) shore	ARF ارفا to bring a ship ashore, to approach ↑ RP حرف border
●	ASEND, go, climb (N)	SD صعد go up, *ascend*
●	ASCETIC (ASKEO) exercise	SK شق pain, fatigue
	ASK-ance, sideways	SK شق side, شق to look fixedly
	ASH	AS آس small quantity of *ashes*
●	ASPIRE, breathe	SPR زفر to breathe hard, sigh
	ASSEM-b-le, to collect	SM ثم to collect, heap up
L_2	ATTACK, assault	ATK عتك to *attack*, rush forth

	TAKH-tan, to rush forth (Per.)		TK عتک to rush forth
	ATTRI-tion, rubbing		TR طر to whet
H_2	AUTUM-n, season of decay, maturity.		ATM حطمة unfruitful year, اطعم to be ripe.
	AVAIL, obtain		VL=BL بل to obtain
	AVA-TAR, down+pass		AVA هوى to fall, TR طر to pass by
	AVE, welcome	V/F	AF حفا to welcome
●	AVER (VER-us) true		VR=BR بر to be true
●	AVITAL (AV-us) grandfather		AV=AB اب grandfather
●	AWAKE	W/F	AFK افاق to *awake*
	AWARD (WARD) watch		WRD وردة look-out
	AXE (ASCIA)		SC شق to split (wood) nfv.
	AXIS, rotate (AKSHA)		AKS عقص to twist
	AZIMUTH (SAMT) way		SMT سمت way, *azimuth*
	BAAL, lord		BAL بعل lord
	SPHYGMOS (SPHU-ZO) throb		SP صعف to quiver
	BABE, baby		BB بب fat *baby*
	BAIZE, coarse woollen cloth		BZ بز cloth, linen
●	BANANA, finger-shaped		BNN بنان finger-joints
	BARBAR-ous		BRBR بربرى *barbarous*
	BAT وطواط bat		BT=VT وط to cry (bat) nfv.
	BATE, let down (ABATE)		ABT هبط to *abate*
	BAT, cricket bat		BT هبط to beat nfv.
	BATT-er to strike		BT هبت to strike
H_2	BATT-le, beat, slaughter.		BT هبط to beat, عبط to slaughter.
	BAY (ABAI) bark of dog		AVAI عوى to bark (dog)
●	BEHEM-oth, beast		BHM بهيمة quadruped (T for H)
	BEHEST, command (HIESS)		HS حث to urge a.o.
	be-RATE, to scold		RT رط to shout
	EB-ri-ous, drunk		EB عب to swallow water
	BIDE=ABIDE		ABD أبد to *abide*
	BIFURC-ate (FURCA) fork		FRC فرق parting of teeth
	FORK		FRK افرق having parted teeth
	BIT, BITE, BAIT (BHED) cleave		BD بضع to cut, split, بضعة *bit*
	BLADE, flattened part d/t		BLT بلطح to flatten
ن	FLAT		FLT فلطح to *flatten*
	BLOA-t, to soak		BL بل to moisten
	BLADDER (BLOW) to blow wind.		BL بل to blow (wind)

●	BLOA-t, puffed w. gluttony		BL بلاع glutton
H_2	BLOW, curse, move (wind)		BL بهل to curse, بل to blow (wind)
●	BLOW, hard stroke w. instrument.		BL وبل to strike w. stick, وبيل hard, heavy *blow*.
	GOBL-in, evil spirit		GBL خابل devil, demon
	BOHEMI-an, gipsy		BHM ابهم barbarian, stranger
	BOOTY, gain, plunder		BT بت to gain
H_2	BOOT, gain, barter		BT بت to gain, باد to barter
●	BORAX, white powder		BRK برق to shine
●	BOROUGH (BURG) castle		BRG برج castle
●	BOURGE-ois, castle		BRG برج castle
●	BORZO-I, swift		BRZ برز to outrun
	BOS-om, breast		BS بز breast, nipple
ن	BOUQUE-t, bunch of flowers		BQ باقة bunch, nosegay
ن	BUNCH	(N)	BK باقة *bunch*
	BOWBOW, dog's bark	B/V	VWVW وعوع to bark (dog)
	CUFF, slap		CF كف slap
	BRAC-t, leaf, plate	B/V	VRC ورق leaf, plate of metal
	BRAD-y, slow		BRD يرد to be cool, برودية slowness
	BRAKE, tooth instrument		FRK فرق parting of teeth
●	BREACH, wave, broken state		FRK فرق wave, فرق to separate
H_2 ●	BREAK, divide, separate, crack.		FRK فرق to separatet, divide, فرقع to burst
●	BREAK, dawn		FRK فرق first gleam of dawn
●	BRICK, fragment		FRK فرق to divide, separate
●	BRIGH-t (BHARG) shine		BRG برق to shine
	BRUSH, brushwood		FRSH فرش small plants
ن	BUG		BG بق *bug*
ن	BUG-le		BG بوق *bugle*, trumpet
	BROWSE, sprout	S/Z	BRZ برض to send forth first sprouts
	BURGE-on, young shoot		BRG=BRZ بارض first shoot
ش	BREAS-t, bud, perhaps, bud.		BRS=SRB سرب *breast* ↑ BRZ برض to send forth sprouts.
●	BURG-ess, castle		BRG برج castle
ن	BUZZ, stale news		BZ بذ to be old, worn out
ن	BUZZ, finish bottle of wine		BZ حبض to be exhausted (well)
	BUZZ-ard, falcon		BZ باز falcon. ard sfx.
ن	BUZZ, to hum		BZ حبض to twang (bow-string)
	BYSS-us, textile fabric		BS بز cloth of flax (see BAIZE)
	CABAL, faction		CBL خبل disturbance
	CABB-age, head		CB قب head (similie)

	CABIN. CABI-net, small private room.	CB قبو underground room.
	CABRIO-let (CAPER) goat	CPR غفر mountain-goat
●	CAD-ence, fall	CD قض to fell, pull down
	CAD-et (CAP-ut) head, chief	CB قب head, chief
	CADRE (QUADRO) square	QDR قادر to be commensurate
●	CADU-CI-ty, fall	CD قض to fell
اصل	CAUS-ura, cut (CAED) cut	CS قص to cut ↑ قاض to split
	CAIRN, pyramid of stones	CRN قرن mountain, hill
	CAISSON (CAPSA), case	CPS قفص basket
●	CALAM-ary, pen, reed	CLM قلم pen, reed
●	CALA-mi-ty, distress	CL كل burden, mishap. (مصيبة)
	CALC, lime	CLC كلس lime
	CALCU-l-ate, reckon w. stone or pebbles (CALX) lime, stone.	CLC كلس lime, *i.e.*, stone.
	CAP-er-CAIL-zie (CAP-ull) horse (COILL) wood.	CB قب stallion, CL غيل forest, thicket
	CALIBRE (QALIB) mould	QALIB قالب mould
●	CALX, CALK, heel, to tread	CLK سلک to tread
●	CALL, to speak loudly	CAL قال to speak to
	CALL-ous, thick	CL خل thick
غ	CALUMNY (CALVI) to deceive V/B.	CLB خلب to deceive ↑ carp q.v.
	CALX (CALC) lime	CLC كلس lime
●	CALYP-tra (KALUP-to) to cover	CLP غلف to cover
H_2	CAM, comb, to cleanse, top	CM قم to sweep, قمة top
H_2 ●	CAMAR-illa, secret intrigners chamber.	CMR خامر to plot against + كمر tent.
●	CAMEL (GAML)	GML جمل camel
H_2 ●	CAMERA, dark chamber	كمر to cover, كمر tent
●	CAMIS-ole (CHEMISE) shirt	KMS قميص shirt
	CAML-et, cloth for cloak	CML خملة woollen stuff (T for H)
●	CAMMORA, secret society	CMR اخمر to keep secret
	CAMOUFLAGE (CAMU-ff-are) disguise.	CM كم to cover
L_5 ●	CANA-ry (CAN-is) dog C/S	CM سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
●	SUN-A, dog (skt.)	SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
●	CHUN, dog (Chinese) CH/S	SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
●	CYN-ic, dog-like Eng.	CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
●	KYN-os, dog (Greek) K/S	KN=SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.

CAN-ine, of dog	CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.

N.B.—Animals are named after their habits or peculiar sounds of their voices, *e.g.*, سن is habit of dog ; قاق=to CLUCK (hen) whence COCK. Similarly, FOX, *i.e.*, to deceive, عقف to crook whence عقف *fox*, ورب deceit, crookedness, whence روباه fox (Persian) ; وذلة nimble, whence WEASEL, *i.e.*, nimble quadruped.

CANVAS (KANNAB-is) hemp	KNB قنب *hemp*
CANVASS, discuss, *i.e.*, toss in a canvas (KANNAB-is)	KNB قنب *hemp* (facetious use of the root word)
HEMP (KANNAB-is)	KNB قنب (root quite disfigured)
CROP, produce, harvest	CRP خراف harvest-time
HARVE-st (CROP)	HRV=KRF خراف (root disfigured)
CANOPY, cover	CNP كنيف covering
ش CAN-t, to tilt (KANTH) corner	CN اقنع to tilt ↑ KT قاطع side
CAN-t, jargon	CN خن to speak w. nasal sound
CAN-tata, sing ye	CN غنا to sing
CAPACITY (CAPIO) to hold	CP كف to restrain, fill, collect
CAPE, head, CAPI-t-al	CB قب head
CAPE, coat	CB قبا cloak
CAPER, goat, leap	CPR غفر mountain-goat+vfn.
CAPR-ice (CAPER), goat, to skip as a goat	CPR غفر goat (sudden leap of mind is caprice)
CAPRI-CORN, goat-horn	غفر goat, قرن horn
• CAPI-as, arrest thou	CP كف to restrain
CAPSI-C-um, case	CPS قفص basket
ش CAP-s-ize (CAP-ut) head	CB كب to turn upside down, ↑ قب head.
• CAP-s-tan (CAPIO) hold	CP كف to restrain, fill
CAPS-ULE (CAPSA) box, case	CPS قفص basket—L dimunitive
CAP-tain (CAP-ut) head, chief	CB قب head, chief
• CAP-t-IVE (CAPIO) hold	CP كف to restrain
• CAP-ut MOR-tem ; head+dead	CB قب head, مر to pass, elapse
CARAFE, glass water bottle	CRB قرابة bottle, flask
• CARAP-ace, upper shell of tortoise	CRP قرف bark, crust
CARV-al (KARAB-os) small ship	KRB قارب small ship
• CARB, CARB-on, black	CRB غرب to be black
CARBOY, large bottle (QARABAH)	قرابة bottle, flask

	CARI-llon (QUADRO) four	QDR قادر to be commensurate w. (transferred)
	CARP, fish	CRB قريب salted fish
ت	CARP, slander (CARP) pluck	CRP قرف to accuse ↑ خرف to pluck
	CARP-el (KARP-os), fruit	KRP خرافة gathered fruit
	CARB-un-cle, small coal	CRB غرب be black, قل be small,
	CARPO, fruit (خرف to pluck fruit)	خرافة gathered fruit
●	CARVE (GRAPHO)	GRP قرف to peel, pare off
	CASE-MATE, house+mad	CS قصع to dwell, موتة madness
H_2	CASI-no (CASA), cottage, house	خص cottage, قصع to dwell nfv.
	CASCADE (CAS-c-are), to fall	CAS قاص to fall
ن	CASE, actual state	CS قصة state, condition
اصل	CASE, bag (CAPSA)	CS كيس bag ↑ قفص basket
	CASH, bag (Metonymy)	CS كيس bag (cash-contents of bag)
	cf. صرة purse, =	sealed bag of money.
●اصل	CASHI-er, dismiss, discard	CSH كش , خسأ to drive away
	(CAER) empty.	↑ CR قرع to be empty
ت	CAS-K, wooden vessel	CS قصاع wooden cup ↑ كشح shell
●	CASS-ock, long tunic	CS كساء garment
	CAS-tr-ate, to geld	CS خصى to geld
●	MASTIC-ate, to chew (T)	MSC مضغ to chew (intrusive T)
اصل	CASTLE (CASTR-um) fort,	CS (t) R قصر *castle* (intrusive T)
	(CASA), hut	↑ CS خص hut
ت	CASSA-tion, to annul	CS قشا to wipe ↑ خسأ to drive
	CASSO-lette, a pan	CS قاسية pot
●	CASU-al, accidental	CS قضا chance, fate, decree
●	CAUSE, a legal action	CS قضية law-suit
ذ	CAS-te, class, origin=pure	CS قضة *species*, genus ↑ virginity
	CAS-t, a throw at dice	CS خسى to throw pebbles at a.o.
	CAS-t-ing (vote) throw	CS خسى to throw pebbles at a.o.
	CAT	CT قطة cat
غ	CAT, to vomit t/d	KAD كاد to vomit (not prec.)
	Cata-CLYSM (KLUS-m-os), flood	KLS قلس to overflow (sea)
	Cata-DROM-os, running	DRM درم to run w. short steps
ن	CATARAC-t, waterfall (SYNCOPE)	قطر to fall in drops, RC ريق water
L_2	CATHARA-sis, cleansing	CSP قصر to whiten, bleach (cloth)
	GAZAR, washerman (Pers.)	GSR قصر to whiten (cloth)
اصل	CATTLE (CAP-ut) head	CTL غيطلة *cattle* ↑ قب head
●	CAULK, to tread	CLK سلك to tread
●	CAUTION (CAV) V/F	CAF خاف to be cautious

	CAVALCADE (CABA-ll-us) horse		CB قب stout horse
●	CAVE, hollow		CV خوى to be empty
●	CAVE-rn, hollow		CV خوى to be empty
●	CAVE, CAVE-at, beware	V/F	CAF خاف to be cautious
●	CAVIL (CAVI-lla) mockery		CV=CF خف to slight
ت	CAS-tig-ate, punish (CAS-t-us) pure		CAS قاص to punish ↑ قضة virginity
	CAV-y, American rodent nfv.		CB قاب to dig cf., فأر to dig, فأر rat
●	CIDER (SHEKAR) strong drink		SKR سكر to become drunk
●	CIPHER, zero		CPR صفر zero
ت ●	CIPHER, to write		CPR سفر to write ↑ صفر zero
	CLAVI, Key	V/B	CLB قلابة latch-key
	CLAW	W/B	CLB خلب claw
	NEW (NEF-os)	W/F	NF انف new
	CLEF, key	F/B	CLB قلابة latch-key
	CLAM-ore, broad sword		CLM صيلم sword
	CON-VAL-esce (VAL) well		VL=BL بل to recover from illness
	WELL, in good health		WL=BL بل to recover f. illness
	CLEA-n, CLEAN-se, free f. dirt	C/S	CL=SL صل to clarify, to clear wheat f. dust.
	CLEA-r, lustrous	C/K	CL اقلع to be clear and shining
H_2	CLEAVE (GLUPH) carve, split		GLP قلف to cut, to bark
	CLEAVE (KLEB) adhere		KLB كلب to co-here
H_2	CLUB, stick as weapon, association w. common interest		CLB كلاب spear, كلب to co-here (parts of whole)
	CLEV-er, quick at seizing, skilful	V/B	CLB قلب to seize, handle, قلب *clever*, artful
	CLEV-is, U shaped iron		CLB كلب hook, iron-peg
	CLICK, sharp sound	C/S	CLK صلقع to emit a sharp sound
●	CLIMAX (KLI-mm-en)		KL قل to lift, وقل ***climb***
ن ●	CLIMB (KLI-mm-en) ascend		KL قل to lift, وقل to ***climb***
	CLIP, grip tightly		CLB خلب catch w. claw, clutch
	CLIP, to cut		CLP قلف to cut
ت	CLIQUE, small exclusive party (CLICK) sharp sound		CLK سلك string of pearls ↑ صلقع emit a sharp sound
	CLOACA, sewer		CLC سلق stream of water
	CLOCHE, CLOCK, bell nfv.		CLK صلقع emit a sharp sound
	CLOCK-ing, to cluck		CLK=CRK قرق to ***cluck*** (hen)
●	CLOG, lock of wood		CLG غلق lock of wood

•	CLOG, to confine	CLG غلق to close (a door)
	CLO-n-us, a spasm	CL خل crack, hole
	CLOTH (KLEID) covering	KLD قلد to wind upon nfv.
I	CLUCK, cry of hen L/R	CRK قرق to *cluck* (hen)
•	CLUTT-er, noise, confused mass	خلط medley, promiscuous multitude
•	CLYPE-us, shield	CLP غلف to cover
ن	COARSE, rough (CURRO) run	CRS شرص rough ↑ كرا to run
	COB, stout horse	CB قب stout horse
	COBB-le, to patch	CB قب rag vfu.
	COBAL-t, goblin	CBL خابل devil, seducer
	GOBL-in, demon, rogue	GBL خابل devil
	COBBLE, water-worn stone	CBL قبيلة stone on well
	COBLE (CEUB-al) boat NV	CB سابحة boat, سبح to swim
	COB-ra, hooded snake	CB قب head
	COD, large fish	CD قد a kind of fish
•	COD, hoax, fool	CD خدع to deceive
•	CODE, body of laws (COD-ex)	CD قاعدة rule, foundation (X for H)
•	CODI-cil (CODE)	CD قاعدة rule
H_2 •	COD-ex, tree-trunk, قدو trunk +	CD قاعدة pedestal, basis of column
اصل	COFFER, box (KOPHI-n-os)	CFR قفير basket ↑ قفة basket
	COFF-in, basket	CF قفة basket
	COIN, make by stamping C/S	SN سن to fashion, make picture
	Co-in-CIDE (CID) fall C/K	CD قض pull down
	COIR, rope nv.	CR كر rope f. كر to wind
	COLD (GELID-us) frozen	GLD جلد be frozen
	COLUB-r-ine, snake-like	CLB قلب white snake
	COLUMN (CEL) high	CL قل to raise, lift
	COM-, together	CM كم to gather
	COMESTIBLE (ED), eat	ED عض to bite w. teeth
	COMMODE (MOD-us) measure	MD مدء measure
	COMPLAIN (PLAC) beat	PLC فلخ to strike
	COMRADE (CAMRA) room	CMR كمر tent as a building
	CONCEIVE (CAPIO) hold	CP كف to restrain, fill
ث	CON-CLAVE, private assembly, (CLAVI), key	CLV خلوة retired place, temple, ↑CLB قلابة latch-key
	CONCUBINE (CUB) to lie	CB كب to prostrate
	CONDITION (DIC) declare	DC دق to manifest
	CONGRATULATE (GRA-t-us) pleasing	GR قر to rejoice
•	CONGEST (GER) bring	GR جر to drag

	CONJECTURE (JACIO) throw	JC=ZC زخ to throw into abyss
	CON-SERVE, keep	SRF صرف عن to deter
غ ●	CONS-ID-er, reckon (SID-US) star	ID عد to reckon, ↑ SD صاعد star
●	CON-SPIRE, breathe together	SPR زفر to breathe hard
	CON-STER-N-ate, throw down	STR سطر to throw a.o. down
●	CON-SUMM-ate (SUMM-US) high	SM سماء height
●	CON-TABE-scence, waste away	TB تب to perish, or حطب lean
	CON-TORT (TORQ), twist	TRQ اطرق to twist, wrap
	CONTRA-DICT (DIC), declare	DC دق to manifest
	CONTRITE, broken in spirit (TER)	TR تر to become lax
H_2 ●	COOL-IE, hired labourer	CL كل burden, قل to lift
●	COP, catch	CP كف to restrain
	COP-ing, top	CB قب head
	COPPICE (COLP) to cut	CLP قلف to cut
	COPT, Egyptian	CBT قبطى a *copt*
	EGYPT	GBT قبطى a copt
	CORACLE (CURACH) boat C/S	SRK زورق small boat
●	CORBIE, crow	CRB غراب crow
سم	COS-t, price paid (con-STA) stand	COS قاض to exchange ↑ SD صدأ to stand
	CORMO, trunk (KEIRO)	KR قعر to cut a tree
●	Contra-CEP-tion (CAP) fill, take	CP كف to fill, restrain
●	CORN, horn	CRN قرن horn
	CORNU, horn Latin	CRN قرن horn
	HORN (CORNU) Eng.	CRN قرن horn
	SAROON, horn Persian S/K	SRN=KRN قرن horn
	SARANG-g, horn Skt. ,,	SRN=KRN قرن horn
ت	CORN-er, horn	CRN قرنة corner ↑ قرن horn
	CORONA, crown	CRN قرن top of head, lock of hair
	COROLLORY, appended preposition (CROWN)	CRN قرن to conjoin قران coincidence
	CORON-er (CROWN)	CRN قرن top of head
	CORON-al, (CROWN) wreathe	CRN قرن plait of hair
	CORP-us, mass, body	CRB كرب to load (*i.e.*, weight)
	CORV-ine (CORV-us) crow	CRB غراب crow
	CORT-ex, bark	CRT خرط to remove bark

COSM-etic, adorn, order	CSM قسامة beauty
COSM-ic, of world, order	CSM قسم distribute methodically

N.B.—World is methodically distributed ordered whole.

ما ترى فى خلق الرحمن من تفاوت ، فارجع البصرهل تزى من فطور

COSMO, universe, order	CSM قسم dispose of methodically
COTT-ar, peasant	CT خط ground of a settler
سم COVER	CFR غفر to *cover*, hide
اصل COW-er, crouch f. fear	CW=CF قف to *cower*, crouch
(KURA) doze	↑KR كرى drowsiness
● CROW (CRAWE) W/B	CRW=CRB غراب crow
CORBIE, crow	CRB غراب crow
CRABB-ed, peevish, (CRAB) scratch	CRF قرف to pare off, قروف harsh, unjust
ا CRACK	CRK خرق *crack*
● CRACK, lie	CRK خرق to lie
● CRACK-le	CRK خرق crack
CRANE (KRANICH)	KRNK غرنق *crane*
CRANI-um, skull	CRN قرن top of head
CRAN, chink, crack C/S	SRN شرن crack in a rock
CRAPE (CRIS-pa) curled	CRS كرش to be wrinkled
ا CRASH, dash into pieces	CRS كرص to pound
CRASS, thick	CRS قراس thick and strong
CRATE, large case	CRT خريطة leathern bag
ن CRAT-er cavity	CRT خرت hole
CRAW, crop of birds	CRW=CRF قروف bag (transf.)
CROP, pouch	CRP قروف bag
CROP, harvest	CRP خريف harvest
CROP, to cut (hair)	CRP غرف to cut (hair)
ا CREAK, harsh noise	CRK قرق to cluck (a hen)
ن CREEK, inlet on sea-coast	CRK خريق place where water flows
CARPU-l-ent, excessively drunk	CRB غرب wine
CREEP, to crawl C/S	CRB سرب to flow
CREEP, underground retreat of animal.	CRB سرب den of wild beasts, underground conduit.
CREM-ate (CREMO) to burn	SRM ضرم to burn (fire)
CREP (CRIS-p) curled	CRS كرش to be wrinkled
CREPI-t-ate, to creak C/S	SRP صرف to squeak (a wheel)
CREVICE (CREP), crack	CRB خرب a split
CREW, set of persons	CRE قرية group of men

	CRIB, receptacle, bin	CRB خرب bag
	CRIMS-on, red	CRMS قرمزى red
	(But قرمزى is a loan word.)	Root is CRM=MCR مكر to be red
	CRIS-p, curled	CRS كرش to be wrinkled
	CROAK, hoarse sound	CRK قرق to cluck (hen)
	CLUCK L/R	CPK قرق to *cluck* (hen)
	CROCK, inefficient person	CRK خرق stupidity
	CROCK-ery, earthenware vessel	CRK=CRS خرس earthen jar
	CROSI-er, pastoral staff	CRS خرش to draw w. hooked stick
	CROTCH-et, hook CH/S	CRS خرش to draw w. hooked stick
ن	CROUCHE, to bend timidly	CRS قرصع to sit contracted
	CROUPE, rump	CRB غارب buttock
	RUMP, tail end, buttock M/N	RUP رانفة tail-end, buttock
	CROWN, wreathe of flowers	CRN قرن plait of hair (transf.)
	CRUCI-ble, pot, CRUSE, Jar	CRS خرس jar
	CRU-et (CRUCA), pot	CRC خرس jar
	CRUPP-er, hind quarters of horse	CRB غارب rump (of camel)
ن	CRUSH, break roughly	CRS كرص to pound
ن	CRUSH, crowded mass, compress	CRS كرص to squeeze
	CRYSTAL (KRUS-tai-no) freeze	KRS قرس to freeze
●	CUB, young of bear or fox or other wild beast	CLB كلب every biting or barking animal (L dropped).
ن	CUFF, ornamental bottom part of sleeve.	CF كفة border of a garment
ن	CUFF, to strike w. fist	CF كف slap, fist
	GUL-de-SAC, blind alley	KL كل be dim, SC سك blocked road
	—CULE, diminutive suffix	CL قل to be small
	CULPA, CULP-rit, fault, crime	CLP خلفة vice, خالف transgress law N.V.
	CULVERIN (COLUB-ra), snake	CLB قلب white snake
	CULVERT (COUL), to flow, canal	CL غل to flow, غيل stream
H_2	CUMU-l-ate, heap, summit	CM كوم to heap قمة top,
	CURT, CURT-ail, shorten	CRT قرط to *curtail*
	CURVE, to bend	CRB عقرب to bend
H_2	CURB, bend, check	CRB عقرب to bend+كرب tighten
●	CYMAR, woman's loose garment	CMR خمار muffler, screen
ت	DEFT, clever, skilful (originally foolish)	DBT ضبط be ambidextrous ضبط accuracy, organisation.
	(DEFT) foolish	↑DFT ضفاط foolish

ت	SILLY, foolish (originally blessed, happy)		SL ثال to be foolish	
			↑ صلى to bless, سعل be cheerful	

N.B.—To say that foolish is skilful or blessed and happy is to twist etymology uselessly and in despair.

L4	CYNO, dog	Eng.	CN سن to seize w. teeth	nfv.
	KUN-os, dog	(Greek)	KN=SN سن seize w. teeth	,,
	CHUAN, dog (Chinese)		CHN=SN سن seize w. teeth	,,
	SUNA, dog (Skt.)		SN سن seize w. teeth	,,
	AJA, dog (Yoruba)		AJ=AZ عض seize w. teeth	,,
ن	DOG	Eng.	DG=DZ ضهز to bite w. teeth	,,

N.B.—Animals are named after their habits or sounds of their voices.

	COCK	CK قاق to cluck (hen)
	CYNO-S-URE, dog+tail	CN سن+UR ارى remain behind
	CAN-ine, of dog	CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
●	DAHBEEYAH, gilded barge	ذهبية sailing boat, ذهب gold
	DALLY, to toy amorously	DL دل to be coquettish
	DAZE, to stun, stupefy	DZ دض to paralyse
	DAZZ-le, to stupefy	DZ دض to paralyse
ن ●	DEBAC-le, sudden rush of water	DFC دفق to overflow, pour forth water w. force.
	de-CALCI-fy, deprive of lime	CLC كلس lime vfn.
	CALC-ine	CLC كلس to *calcine*
ت ●	DECAY (CAD) fall	قضئى to wear out
		↑ CD قض to fell, destroy
H_2 ●	DE-CAD-ence, fall, deterioration	CD قض to fell
		قضئى to be worn out, rotten
●	DECEIVE (CAPIO), catch	CP كف to restrain, detain
●	DECLIVITY (KLI), ascent	KL قل to rise, lift
ت	DECREPIT, worn out, wasted w. age (CREP) creak	CRP خرف dotard
		↑ CRP صرف to squeak
	DE-DIC-ate, declare	DC دق to manifest
	DEICTIC (DEIK) show	DC دق to manifest
	DE-FUNCT, FUNC-tion, perform	FNC فنك to continue doing
	DENTI-FRICE, FRIC-tion, rub	FRC فرك to rub w. hand
	DE-SERT (SERO), to join	SR صر to fasten
	DESULTORY (SAL) leap	SAL صال to leap
ت	DETACH (ATTACH) (TACCA) nail	ATK عتك to stick to
	DE, negative pfx.	↑ TC=SC سك nail (wrong root)

DETERIORATE (TERO) rub	TR طر to whet—hence rub
DETONATE (TONO) resound	TN طن to tinkle
DETRI-MENT (TERO) rub	TR طر to whet
DE-TRI-t-us, (TERO) rub	TR طر to whet
DIA-CUL-um, by-juice	CL خل sour juice
DIA-TOM, (TEM) cut	TM طم to cut. حطم to break
● GAM-ous, married	GM جمع to unite
DICTATE (DICO) say, declare	DC دق to manifest
DIFFRACT (FRAG) break	FRG فرق to separate, فرقع to explode
● DIGEST (GERO) carry	GR جر to drag
DIMINISH (MIN-us) less	MN من to cut, weaken
DIN, continued noise	DN دن to buzz
DINK-y, neat, pretty	DNK دنق to be minute, exact
DIRK (DOLK) dagger	DLK دالق springing sword
DOUGH (TEIG) Kneaded paste	TG تخ *dough*-paste (عجين)
DIS-CERP (CARP) pluck	CRP خرف to pluck (fruit)
DISHEVELLED (CAPI-ll-US) head, hair	CB قب head (hair implied)
DISPERSE (SPAR) scatter	SPR سفر to dispel, scatter
DISSERT (SER) join	SR صر to fasten
DISSUADE (SAUD) to present in a pleasing manner	SD سد to speak, act rightly in
DISSILIENT (SAL) leap	SAL صال to leap
DISTILL (STILLA) to drip	STL ستل to fall drop by drop
DISTORT (TORQO) to twist	TRQ اطرق to wrap
DITTO (DIC) say, declare	DC دق to manifest
DITTI, short simple song (DIC)	DC دق to manifest
DIVALENT (VAL) be worth	VL=BL بل to obtain
DIVIDE (VID) separate	VD=BD بد to separate, ابد *divide*
DOCETIC (DOKEO) seem	DK دق to manifest
DOCH-an-DOR-is, drink+door	DK د ک to drink, TR ترعة door
DEPRAVE (PRAV-us) crooked, corrupt	PRV=VRB ورب to crook, corrupt
DOCHMIAC (DEKHO) receive	DK د ک to fill
RE-CEIVE (CAPIO) to take, fill	CP كف to fill, restrain
DOCILE (DOCEO) teach, exhibit	DC دق to manifest
DOD, to cut D/J	DD=JD جد to cut
DOGMA (DOKEO) seem	DK دق to manifest
DULC-et, soft, sweet	DLC دلص smooth
ن DOLLOP, clumsy lump of food	DLP=JLP جلف thick dry bread

d/J

• DOR-ado (DOR-ar) to guild	DR در to shine
DRABB-le, make muddy	TRB ترب to soil w. dust
• DRACHM (DRAKH-me) grasp	DRK ادرک to seize
• DRAG, draw	DRG ادرج to draw slowly
• DRAUGH-t, DRAW (DRAG)	DRG ادرج to draw slowly
DROME-dary (DROM) race	DRM درم to run w. short steps
DROM-ond, race	DRM درم to run w. short steps
DROUGHT (DRUGI-an) to dry	DRG=TRZ ترز to be dry
DRY (DRYGE) d/t G/Z	TRZ ترز to be dry
DRYAD (DR-us) tree	DR در to be green (plant)
• EAVE, edge V/F	EF حيفة side
• EBB, going back of tide	EB آب to come back
EBRAC-te-ate (BRAC-ta) thin plate	VRC ورق plate of metal
EC-BLAS-TESIS (BLAS-t-os) sprout	BLS=BRS برض to sprout
ECHEL-on, ladder (ECHELLE)	KL قل to lift nfv.
E-CORCHE, to strip	CRS خرش to scrape
EDEL-WEISS, noble+white D/S	ESL اصيل noble, وضح whiteness
• EDI-ble, eatable	ED عض to bite w. teeth
E-DIC-t, to proclaim	DC دق to manifest
E-DULCORATE (DULC-is) smooth	DLC دلص to be smooth
EFFULG-ent, radiant F/b	BLG بلج to shine
EL-an, impetuosity	EL أل to hurry
ELASTIC (ELAU-ne-in) drive	EL أل strike w. spear, repel
• EL-ate, lifted up	EL علا to become lofty
• ELDORADO (DOR-ar) to guild	DR در to shine
ELECTUARY (ek-LEICH) lick	LK لق to *lick*
• ELOH-im, God	ELH الله God
EMERGE (MERS) dip	MRS مرث to soak in water
• EMMANU-EL, with us God	معنا with us, الله God
EMPTY (AEMETTA)	AMT امت to be *empty*
EMULSIFY (MULG) milk	MLG ملج to suck milk nfv.
ذ EN-CROACH (CROC) hook (encroach implies scraping)	خرش to draw w. hooked staff خرش to scrape
END, limit	END عند margin, side
EN-ERGY, work	ERG هرج to exert strenously
• ENORMOUS (No-rm=GNO) know	GN=ZN ظن to know

	ENOUGH (NAH)	NAH ناه *enough*
	EN-to, EN-do, IN	EN, عن to confine
	EN-TO MO, to cut	TM طم to cut
	EN-TROPY, turn	TRP طرف عن turn back
	epi-TAPH, tomb, *i.e.*, mound	TP طف raised ground
	epi-TOME, cut	TM طم to cut
	ERM-IC, of desert	ERM ارما wasted land
	ERG, work	ERG هرج to exert strenously
	-ESQUE, partaking of quality	ESQ عذق الى to be attributed to
●	EU-CALYP-t-us, covered	CLP غلف to cover
	EU-CHAR-IS (KHR-is) pleasing	KR قر to rejoice
	EVOKE (VOX) voice	VX=VKS وقش voice
	VOICE (VOX)	VX=VKS وفش voice (k elided)
	VICE, blemish (VICIOS-us)	VCS وقص defect, *vice* (k elided)
	EX-, remove, out	EX=EKS اقصى to remove far away
	EX-ACERB-ate, make sour	CRB صرب to make sour
●	EX-CEL, be lofty C/K	CL قل to lift, raise
	EX-CEP-t (CAPIO) take	CP كف to restrain, ex-out
	EX-CERP-t (CARP) pluck	CRP خرف to pluck
	EX-CHEQU-er	SK صك written agreement
	ex-ERGUE (ERG-on) work	ERG هرج to exert strenously
	ex-ERT (SER) to bind	SR صر to fasten
	ex-HILA-r-ate, be cheerful	HL هل to rejoice
●	ex-PIRE (SPIRO) to breathe	SPR زفر breathe hard, sigh
	EXTORT (TORQUO) twist	TRQ اطرق to twist, wrap
	EXTRINSIC (SEC-us) side	SC شق side
	FAN, to winnow (VA)	VA هوى to expose to air
	WI-nnow, expose to wind	W هوى expose to air, blow (wind)
	FROUCHE, sullen, shy	FRK فرق be faint-hearted
●	FASC-ism, bundle	FSC=VSC وثق to fasten
ن	FATIGUE	FTG افتخ to be *fatigued*
	FASTI-di-ous, proud	FST فشط to boast vainly
	FAUC-al, of jaw	FC فك jaw
ت	FAULT (FAUT) (FAIL) deceive	FAT فات miss, fail to attain
		↑ فلح deceive.
●	FELLUCA, vessel	FLC فلك vessel
	FID, pin of wood	FD=VD ود wooden peg
	FILE, instrument w. furrows	FL فل to notch
	FIL-ing, particles rubbed off	FL فل *filings* of iron
	FIRTH, river mouth	FRS فراض mouth of a river
	FLAT	FLT فلطح to *flatten*

	FLATT-er, to smooth	FLT فلطح to flatten (metaphor)
●	FLAW, splinter crack (FLAGA)	FLG فلقة splint, فلق crack
	FLECK, spot	FLK فلقة a brand, spot
	FLEE, run away f. danger	FL فل run away, escape
	FLESH	FLS فلذة piece of meat
ن	FOIL, defeat, baffle	FL فل to defeat, run away
ن	BAFFLE, to foil	(B) FL فل to defeat, run away
●	FORSAKE (SAC-an) contend	SAC شاق disagree, شقاق contention
H_2 ●	FRAC-t, break, burst	FRC فرق to separate, فرقع burst
	FRAUGHT, full of, load	FRT افرط overfill, overburden
	FREIGHT, load (gh intrusive)	FRT افرط to overburden
	FRAY (FRIC) rub	FRC فرک to rub
ن ●	FRAZZ-le, worn out state	FRZ فرض to be old
	FRECK-le, spot on skin	FRK=FLK فلقة a brand, spot
●	FRET (for+ED) eat	ED عض to bite w. teeth
	FRIC-tion, rubbing	FRC فرک to rub
	FRIGH-t, fear	FRG فرق to be *frightened*
	FROTH, bubbles on liquid th/s	FRS فراش bubbles on surface of wine
	FULG-ent, shining	BLG بلج to shine
	FUL-men (FULGEO) lightning	BLG بلج to shine
ن	FURN-ace (FORN) oven	FRN فرن oven
	FURZE, shrub	FRS فرش brushwood
ن	FUSS, bustle	FS فص to produce a noise
	GALLOP (WALLOP)	WLP ولاف *gallop*
	GARB-age, refuse	GRB جرب rust
●	GARB, seize, sheaf	GRF غرفة handful
غ	GARBLE, sieve	GRBL غربال sieve (not foll.)
●	CRIB-r-um, sieve NV.	CRB خربة sieve
اصل	CASH, cut into (KHRASSO)	KSH كشا to wound ↑ خرش scratch
ذ	GATHER, collect (GADER)	GDR جدر to inclose a th.
	suppurating swelling	↑ جدر swelling
	GAUCHE, awkward	GS غث lean, worthless
	GACHA-o, of mixed race	GS غش adulterate, counterfeit
●	GLOVE (GLOF) covering	GLF غلف to cover
	GAUZE, thin fabric of silk	GZ خز silk
	GAZE	GZ جحظ to *gaze*
	GAWK, awkward person	GAK تاق light-minded, fool
	GELD, castrate	GLD جلد to skin (a beast)
	GENIE, jinnee	GN جن *genii*
	GHETTO, jews quarter in city	GT خط quarter of a town
	GESTURE (GERO) carry,	GR جری be current, move,

	move, behave, conduct		جرى course, جريا custom
	GIPSY (EGYPT)		GBT قبطى Egyptian, copt
	GIRD, GIRDLE, GIRTH		GRḌ غرض to bind girth, غرض *girth*
	GIST (JAC) to lie		JC جخ to lie
	GLADI-us, sword		GLD جالد to strike w. sword nfv.
	GLAIVE, spear	V/B	GLB كلاب spear
	GLEBE, clod, lump		GLB قالب mould, clog
	GLEE-t, to flow slowly		GL غل to flow
	GLOBE, to form into a mass		GLB قالب clog, mould
●	GLO-ry, exalted honour		GL جل to be high, illustrious
	GLOSS (GLOA) brightness		GL جلا brightness
	GLOW, to shine		GL جلا brightness
	GL-oss, interlinear explanation		GL غل to insert a th. into another
	GLUME (GLUB) to peel	B/F	GLF جلف to bark a th.
	GLYPH, to carve		GLP قلف to cut, to bark (a tree)
	GOAD, drive, urge forward		GD كد to urge (a beast)
●	GOAF, space		GOF جوف hollow
	GOBL-in (KOBL-os) mischievous		KBL خابل devil, seducer
	GOFFER, honeycomb		GFR قفير bee-hive
	GOITRE, throat		GTR قترة water-channel
	THROA-t (K elided)		TR=KTR قترة water-channel
	GOLF (KOLBE) club		KLB كلاب spear
	GOPHER, honeycomb		GPR قفير bee-hive
●	GOWN, dress		GN جن to cover
	GRAB, vessel		GRB قارب boat, غراب old ship
●	GRAB, GRIP, handful		GRP غرفة handful
	GRAPE, GRAPP-le, hook		GRB عقرب to bend
●	GRAPH, to write		GRP قرف scrape (*i.e.*, draw lines)
	GRATE, to scratch		GRT خرط to bark wood, to scratch
	GRA-ti-fy, to please		GR قر to rejoice
●	GRAVA-men, heavy	V/B	GRB كرب to load
●	GRAVE, heavy, serious	,,	GRB كرب to load
●	GRAV-id, heavy	,,	GRB كرب to load
●	GRAVE, to carve		GRF قرف to scratch
	GRAVE, a pit		GRF قراقة *grave*
●	GRAVE, beach		GRF جرف bank
●	GRAVI-ty, weight	V/B	GRB كرب to load
ن	GRAVEL, small rounded stones		GRVL جروال stony ground
	GRAZE (GRAS) scratch		GRS خرش to scratch
	GRAZE, to eat grass (GRA)		GR جأر tall grass vfn.
	GREAZE (CRASS-us) fat		DRS قراس thick

	GREAVE, thicket		GRF غريف thicket of trees
	GREED, eager desire		GRḌ غرض to long for a th.
	GRAC-ile, slender		GRC غريض tender, delicate
●	GRAM (GRAPHO) write		GRP قرف scrape (*i.e.*, draw lines)
●	GRAMM-ar (GRAPHO)		GRP قرف scrape (hence write)
	GRANT (CRED) admit		CRD قردح to acknowledge
	GRIP, gutter, trench		GRP جراف stream of water
●	GRIP, handful		GRAP غرفة handful
	GRIZZ-le, to grumble		GRZ جرض to be grieved
	GROOVE, to grave		GRF قرف pare off
●	GROPE, handful		GRP غرفة handful
	GROSS, thick		GRS قراس thick and strong
	GROUSE, to grumble		GRS جرض be oppressed by grief
	GROVE, wood of small size		GRF غريف thicket of trees
ن	GROYNE, breakwater		GRN قرنة projecting angle
●	GRUB, to dig		GRF جرف to dig
	GRUE-some, curdling		GR قر cold, قرى coagulated milk
	GRUFF, rough		GRF قروف harsh, scratching
	GRUTCH, to grudge	CH/S	GRS جرض be grieved
	GRUDGE, feel resentment	G/Z	GRZ غرض feel disgust, be grieved
	GUARD (WARD) watching		WRD وردة look-out
●	GUILE, deceive		GL غل to defraud
	GURGLE	L/R	GRGR غرغر to *gurgle*
	GUTTAE, drop		GT غط to dip in water
غ	GUT, intestine (GUTTAE) drop (B dropped).		GT=GTB قتب intestine, ↑ GT غط to dip in water

N.B.—B softens into V which becomes U and disappears.

ن	GUTTER, channel	GTR قترة water-channel
	GUTTER, throat	GTR قترة water-channel (transf.)
ن	THROA-t, wind-pipe	TR=KTR قترة channel (K dropped)
	HALLUCI-n-ate	HLC هلوسة *hallucination*
	HANG, suspend	HNG حنج to incline
	HARASS, to incite dog	HRS هارش to set a dog on
	HARSH, rough	HRSH حرش to be rough
	HARV-est (CARP) pluck	CRP خرف to pluck fruit
	CROP	CRP خريف harvest-time
	HASH, to cut in pieces	HSH حش to cut
	HAUL, pull forcibly	HL هل to be drawn
ن ●	HAZAR-d, danger	HZR حذر caution, warning
H_2	HEAT, warmth, race	HD حد hot, HT حتا to run

	HEBREW (IBRI) from the other side of Eupprates.	IBR عبر shore, margin, عبر to cross a river.
	HELIX, to turn round	HLK حلق to circle in air
	HELP	HLB حالب to *help*
	HERRIS-on, bristled	HRS هراس thorny plant
	HERMI-t (ERMIA) desert	ERM ارما wasted land
	HILA-r-is, cheerful	HL هل to rejoice
	HINGE, to bend, cardinal point	GNO حنج to incline, حنج root
1	HISS, spirant sound	HS حس low voice
اصل ●	HISTORY, story (ID) see	AST اسطار story ↑ عهد to see
	HOARSE, rough	HRS حرش to be rough
	HOLD, grasp	HLD هلد to seize+(H) LD لد withhold
	HORR-ent, bristling	HR هر to become stiff (thorns)
	HORRI-ble, shudder causing	HR هرع to shiver f. fever
	HOT	HT=HD حد *hot*
	HUDDLE, drive in disorder	HDL هوذل to be shaken, tossed
	HUFF, puff of wind	HF هف to whizz (wind)
	HUNDRED (HUND)	HND هنيدة flock of *100*, century
	HURT, injure	HRT هرت to spear a.o.
H_2	HUSTLE, shake to and fro, jostle	HSL عسل to quiver, حسل to drive w. force.
●	HUZZAH, joy	HZH هزة joy
	HYLE, matter	HYL هيولى matter
●	ICON, image	CN سن to make a picture
ت	IDEA, thought (ID) see	ID عد to think ↑ عهد to see
●	IDENTITY (ID-em) same	ID عد equal, match
●	IDLE (EITEL)	ETL عطلة *Idleness*
●	IG-n-ite, set on fire	IG اج to burn (fire)
	I-GN-ore, not to know	I, not GN=ZN ظن to know
	IGUANDON (OD-ous) tooth	OḌ عض bite w. teeth nfv.
	ILL	IL عل to be *ill*
	IMMARCE-si-ble, languish	MRC مارض languid, weak
	IMPEACH (PED-is) foot (PES)	PD فد to tread+PS فسح to stride
	IMPEDE (PED-is) foot (PES)	PD فد to tread+PS فسح to stride
	INCARCERATE (ARC) shut up	ARC حرس guard against
ت	IN-CEN-tive, incite (CANO) sing, ignite	CN سن to urge, sharpen ↑CN=KN غنا to sing, سنا shine
ش	INDULGE, not to restrain, treat w. favour (perhaps DULC-is, sweet, soft) (DUL-t).	DL دل unrestraint دلا to treat a.o. kindly ↑DLC دلص be smooth, soft.

	INCEPT (CAPIO) take, fill	CP كف to restrain, fill, collect
•	INCIDENT (CAD) fall	CD قض to fell, pull down
	INCUBATE (CUBO) lie down	CB كب to prostrate
ن	INCUNABULA (CUNAE) nest	CN كن nest
•	INCULCATE (CALC) tread	CLC سلك to tread
H_2	INCUMBENT (CUBO) lie, weigh	كب to prostrate, كبة weight
	INCUS (CUD) beat out, pound	CD قض to beat, pound (دقة)
	INCUSE (CUDO) strike, beat	CD قض to beat, pound
	INDABA, council meeting	NDB ندبة invitation, call
	INDEMNITY (DAM-n-um) loss	ḌAM ضيم *damage*
•	INDELIBLE (DEL) destroy	ḌL ضل to disappear, die
	INDEX (DIC) show	DK دق to manifest
	IN-DIC-t, in-DIC-ate	DC دق to manifest
	INDIVIDUAL (di-VIDE)	VD=BD بد to separate, ابد to divide
	INFLICT (FLIGO) strike	FLG فلخ to strike
	IN-FRAC-tion, breaking	FRC فرق to separate, فرقع explode
•	INGLE (IG-n-is) fire	IG اج to burn fire
	IN-GR-ate, not pleasing	GR قر to rejoice, IN, not
	in-KLE, single	KL كل single (man)
	in-KL-ing, dim notion	KL كل become dim (sight)
	in-SER-t, to join	SR صر to fasten
•	in-SPIRE, breathe	SPR زفر breathe hard, sigh
	in-STIL, to drop	STL ستل to fall in drops
•	inter-CAL-ate, proclaim	CAL قال public talk
•	inter-CEP-t (CAPIO) seize	CP كف to restrain
•	in-TRUDE, push, thrust	TRD طرد to drive back
	IRK, to distress, weary	IRK عرك to wear out, scrape
	IRRI-t-ate, vex	IR عر to afflict, be scabby
•	ISOCRYME (KRY-m-os) cold	KR قر cold
ن	ITER-ate, again	ITR اتار to repeat
	JAC-ent lying at length	JC جخ to lie on ground f. fatigue
	JADE, flank	JD جد shore, bank
•	JADE, to weary	JD جهد to weary
	JASP, precious stone J/Y	YSP يشف Jesper
	JESS-ant (JAC) to lie	JM جخ to lie down
ن	JILT, woman who discards	JLT جلوط shameless woman
	JUVEN-al ; young J/Y	YFN يفعان young
	KAFFIYEH, shawl for head	KFYH كوفية head-shawl
	KEEN, sharp K/S	KN=SN سن to sharpen
	KEEN, to wail	KN خن to weep

H_2 ●	KEEP, to guard, retain		KP كافا to watch, كف restrain
	KEFEL, inferior horse		KFL قافل lean horse
	KEN, know, see		KN قن observe, scrutinize
L_2 ●	KEN, house	NV	KN كن house, خانة
●	KER-CHIEF (COVER)		CFR غفر to cover
	+(CAP-ut) head		CB قب head
	KERF, to cut	R/L	CLF قلف to cut
	KERMIS (KERK) church	K/S	KRS كرس consecrate (*church*)
	CHURCH	CH/S	KRS كرس consecrate (*church*)
	KERN, projecting angle		KRN قرنة projecting angle
	KEY, wedge (CAEG)		CG خج to split (wood)
	WEDGE (WECG)		(W) CG خج to split (wood)
●	KEY, CAY, low islet		K قاع depressed plain

N.B.—Please note the utmost change in the pronunciation of the word KEY which was خج (J=Y)=WEDGE ; W prosthetic and خ elided and J retained ; Key=a mere pronouncing of قاع.

●	KHUD, pit		KD خد trench
	KOBOL-d, underground spirit		KBL خابل devil
H_2	KOPJE (KOP) head, hill		KP قحف skull, قف hill
ن	LABA-r-um, military standard		LB=LV لوا standard
	LACH-es (LAX) loose		LK لق to be loose
	LECH-er, lick		LK لق to *lick*
	KIBE, chilblain		KB قوبة itch
	SCAB-ies		(S) CB قوبة skin disease
	LEAP (HLEAP-en) to run		HLB هلب to run
ن	LEFT, opposite to right		LFT لفت *left*-handedness
	LEOCO-TOM-y, white+cub		LC لهق to be white, TM طم to cut
●	LEV-y, to collect	V/F	LF لف to gather
	LICH-en, to lick		LK لق to lick
	LIFE (LEB-en) to live		LB لب to stop in a place
	LIVE, to dwell	V/B	LB لب to stop in a place
H_2 ●	LIS-t, LUS-t, pleasure, longing.		LS لذ to be pleasant, لاس to be fond of.
	LIS-t, LIS-t-en, to attend		LS لاص to incline to
	ATTEN-d, give heed		TN طن inclination, اطنا stoop towards
	LITH, joint		LT لط to join
	LOAF, portion of bread	F/B	LB لب crum of bread
●	LOAF, pass time idly	F/B	LB لعب to sport
●	LOOP, doubling of cord		LP لف to fold, twist

	LUX-ate, dislocate	LK لق to be loose
	MAIGR-E, lean	MGR مجر leanness
اصل	MEAGR-E, lean	MGR مجر leanness
	(MAK-r-os) long.	↑MR امق long
●	MAIN, might	MN منعة power, منة strength
	MALACIA, softness	MLC ملس to be soft
	MALACO-LOGY, soft speech	MLC ملس to be soft, لغا to speak
	MALLOW (MALSSE) soften	MLC ملس to be soft, smooth
	MALTHA, cement	MLT ملاط cement
●	MANNA, gift	MN من gift
ن ●	MARAUD, rogue	MRD مريد rebellious
	MARC, fruit refuse	MRC مرق dung (bird)
	MARCH, to walk	MRK مرق to pass by
●	MARCE-scent, fading	MRC مرض to be diseased
	MARAH, bitterness	MR مر bitter
	MARA-SCHI-no, bitter+cherry	prec.+SK اشقح red CH/K
	CHERRY, ruddy	SRY ذريح red
	MARK, object aimed	MRK مرق to pierce (game-arrow)
	MARE (MAHRE)	MHR مهرة filly
●	MAR-l (MARR-er) to bind	MR مر rope vfn.
	MARROW (MEARG) pith, fat	MRG مرغ grease
ن! ●	MARROW, mate	MR مرء man, مرأة woman
●	MARRY, take as husband or wife	MR مرء man vfn. MR مرأة woman
●	MERRY, cheerful	MR مرح cheerful
	MART-yr, witness	MRT امارة sign
	MASH, mixture	MASH ماش to mix
	MASH, to flirt	MAS ماس to swagger
	MAST-os, nipple t/d nfv.	MSD مصد to suck (breast)
●	MATTRESS, place of throwing (MATRAH)	(M) TR طرح to throw, MTRH مطرح throwing place
	MEASLE-s, blister	MSL مصل to suppurate (wound)
	MESE, middle NV	MS مس middle part of road
	MERGE (MERS-um) to dip	MRS مرث to soak in water
	MILD, soft	MLD أملد soft
	MILK	MLK ملق to such *milk* nfv.
	MARSH, wet land (MERE) pool	MR مره pool
ن ●	MASK, covering for face, buffoon	MSK مسخ to transform face, مسخ to scoff
	(MASKARA f. SAKHIRA) ridicule	↑SKR سخر to scoff

●	MILSEY=MILK+SILE, strain	ملق suck *milk*, SL سل extract gently
●	MINCE (MINI-t-us) to cut	MN من to cut
●	MINI-fy, lessen, cut	MN من to weaken, cut
●	MIN-or (MIN-us) less	MN من to cut, weaken
●	MIN-ute, cut, lessen	MN من to cut, weaken
●	CUT	CT قطع to cut, lessen
	MIZZLE, rain in small drops	MSL مصل to drop water
ن	MIZZ-le, to decamp	MZ مزع to bound swiftly
	MIZZ-le, to confuse	MS همشة confusion
	MODE, measure	MD مد measure.

Deriv : model, moderate, modern, modest, modify, modulate, modicum, modillion, modiolus, mood.

	MOOR, fasten by cable	MR مر rope vfn.
ت	MOR-ose, sour-tempered	MR مر bitter
	(MOR) manner	↑ مر course, way
L_5	MOR-t, death MOR-t-al	MR مر to pass, elapse
	MORI, die, go (Spanish)	MR مر to pass, elapse
	MUR-dan, to die (Persian)	MR مر to pass, elapse
	MAR-na, to die (Hindi)	MR مر to pass
	A-MAR, not dying (skt.)	A, not ; MR مر pass, elapse

N.B.—Passing is euphemism for dying as shown by the Spanish root. Similarly, ذهب to go, to die, بعد to go away, die. This shows the identity of human way of thinking in different languages, *viz.*, Arabic, English, Spanish, Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi. Dying is passing to the next world, because the soul does not die but lives on. Says the Holy Quran :

أفحسبتم أنا خلقنا كم عبثا و أنكم الينا لا ترجعون.

●	MOR-al (MOR-is) manner, custom	MR مر course, passage
	MORDA-ci-ous, biting d/t	MART مرط to gnaw
	MOR-el (AMAR-us) bitter	AMR امر to be bitter
	MORS-el, bite	MRS مرش to bite
	MOS-lings, thin shavings	MS ماس to shave
ن	MOULT, cast off feathers	MLT ملط to shave the hair
	MUC-us, wipe, slimy scretion	MC مث to wipe, exude
	MUID, measure of capacity	MD مدء measure
	MULCH, soft CH/K	MLK ملق to soften
	MULSH, soft	MLS ملس to smoothe
●	MUNI-ficence (MUN-us) gift	MN من gift
	NAZE (NAES) headland, cape	NS نص utmost limit, end

●	ob-SERVE, keep	SRF صرف عن to deter f.
●	ob-TRUDE, push	TRD طرد to drive back
ت	OCCASION, event (CAD) fall	CD قضية event ↑ قض pull down
	OCCIPUT (CAP-ut) head	CB قب head
	OCCUPY, fill	CP كف to fill
	FID, cleave	FḌ فض to break
	OFF, away	OF=OB هب to be away
ن	OGLE	OGL هجل to *ogle*
	OLECRANON (KRANI-on) head	KRN قرن top of head
	OLIGO, little	OLG علاق a little of
	OLPE, jug	OLB علبة vessel for milking
	OMAD-an, fool	OMD عمد to be bewildered
●	OOM, uncle	OM عم uncle
L_2	OM-ni, all	OM عم to include all, همه
	OOZE (WOS)	WS=FS فز to *ooze*
	OPAL, white	OBL اعبل to be white
	OOSPORE, seed, SPORA, seed	SPR سفر to scatter (hence sow)
	SPER-ma, seed M sfx.	SPR سفر to scatter
	SEED (SA) scatter	SA صاع scatter
	SOW	S صاع to scatter (hence sow)
	SEASON (SERO) to sow	SR ثر to scatter (hence sow),

cf زرع to cast seeds, to sow ; ذرأ to scatter, sow ; بذر scatter, sow.

H_2	OPPIL-ate, to drive, strike	OBL عبل to repel, وبل to strike
	OREAD, mountain	ORḌ عارض mountain
	ORG-an, work	ORG هرج to exert strenuously
●	ORIGIN (ORIGO) to rise (OR-1)	ORG عرج to ascend (G=1)
●	ORPHAN (ORB-us) bereaved	ORB حرب to snatch away
●	be-REAVE, carry off	RV=RB حرب to snatch away
	OSCILL-ate, to vibrate	OSL عسل to quiver
	OSCUL-ent (OR) opening	OR عوار hole
●	(CULE) small	CL قل to be small
	OSMETERIUM (OSME) smell	SM شم to smell
	OS, bone (OYS-ter) nfv.	OS عسا to be hard and dry
	OUCH, interjection of pain	OK آخ alas, poh
	PAD, to trudge, walk on foot	PD قد to tread heavily
	para-CLE-te (KAL) to call	KAL قال to speak to
	para-DIG-m (DEIK) to show	DK دق to manifest
	para-PLEGIA, paralysis	PLG فالج *hemiplegia*
	PARD, leopard nv.	BRD ابرد streaky, *leopard*
	PAREGON (ERG-on) work	ERG هرج to exert o's self

	PLATE, sheet of metal	PLT فلطح to flatten, nfv.
	ob-LIVI-on, to forget	LV لهو to forget
	oub-IL-ette, to forget	L لها to forget
	PAD, to fill	PAD فاض to be filled up
	PADD-le, to tramp about	PD فد to tread heavily
اصل	PADD-ock, small field	BD بداح extensive field (K dimun)
	(PARK) enclosure	↑ (P) ARK عراق courtyard
	PATH (PFAD) trodden way	PT=VT وطئ to tread under foot
	PLERASTIC (PIERA) a trial	PR فر to enquire, بار to try
●	PELIC-an, axe nfv.	PLC فلق to split, cut in two
	PETYLENE (HYLE) matter	HYL هيولى matter
ن	PERCE, PIERCE	PRC فرص to *pierce*
H_2	PER-CUSS (QUASS) shake, shatter	QS وخص to quiver, قض to pound
	CUT-is, skin T/D (KUT)	CD قد lamb's skin
	PERFUNCTORY (FUNGI) be busy	FNK فنك to be busy, continue doing
	PERI-CHYL-os, juicy	KL خل vinegar, sour juice
	—CLASE (KLA-SIS) fracture	KL خل to slit, خلع to dislocate (limb)
ن	PERK, to move w. pert briskness	BRK برق to flash (hence move)
	PERNICIOUS (NEX) death by volience	NK نخع to slaughter
	PERNICIOUS (NIX) nimble, swift.	NK نخ to walk strenuously
	PER-PET-r-ate (PAT-ro) achieve	PT=BT بت to achieve a th.
	PERRA (PETRA) stone t/d	PDRA فادرة stone
●	PER-SEVERE, to be strict	SBR صبر to *persevere in*
	PER-SIFL-age, whistling	SFL=SFR صفر to whistle
●	PER-SPIRE. breathe	SPR زفر to breathe hard
	PESHITO, simple	BST بسيط simple
	PESS-ary, pebble	PS فص stone of a ring
	PESTLE (PIS-t-um) to pound	PS فض to break
	PETRI-fy, turn to stone t/d	PDR فادرة stone
	PHRIS-ee, separated	PRS فرز to separate
	PHANECITE (PHEN-ax) cheat	PN فن to deceive
●	PHOTO-THERAPY, tending	TRP ترف well-being, welfare
	—TROP-os, turning	TRP طرف عن to drive back
●	—CULE, small	CL قل to be small
	PIEZO, to press	PS فش to squeeze
	PIZZI-CATO (PIZZI-c-are) to pluck the string	PZ=BZ بظ to pluck the strings of a musical instrument

	PLAGUE, a blow, stroke	PLG فلخ to strike a.o.
	PLAICE (PLATY-s) flat	PLT فلطح to flatten
	PLAINT (PLACO) to strike	PLC فلخ to strike
	PLAIN (PLA) open country	PLA فلا open space
	PLA-NE, flat or level surface	PLA فلا open space
	PLA-n-et, wanderer	PLA فلا to journey
	PLAT, flat	PLT فلطح to flatten.

Der.—plate, plateau, platitude, platform, platy, platysma (PLAT-O, broad shouldered), فلطاح broad, nominative O.

	PLEBIAN (PLE) multitude	PL حفال، فل crowd
	PLEC-TR-um, strike	PLC فلخ to strike
	PLEX-or, stroke	PLK فلخ to strike
	PLOT, piece of ground	PLT فلاة open space
	PLOUGH, to tear, furrow	PLG فلج to slit, till earth
ن	POACH, take illegally	PS قش to pilfer
	POACH, POUCH, POCK-et K/S	PS حفص leather-bag
ن ●	POLACCA, vessel	PLC فلك *felucca*, boat
	PREACH (PRAE-DIC) proclaim	DC دق to manifest
●	PRECEPT (CAPIO) take, fill	CP كف to restrain, fill
	PRECIPICE (CAP-ut) head	CB قب head, قحف skull
	PRE-DIC-ate, say, proclaim	DC دق to manifest
	PREE, to make trial of	PR=BR بار to put on trial
	PRE MORSE (MORDEO) bite t/d	MRT مرط to bite, gnaw
	PRE-POLL-ence, strength, healthy	BL بل to be healthy, overcome
	PRE-VAIL, gain victory	VL=BL بل على to overcome
●	PRE-SERVE, retain	SRF صرف عن to deter
	PRIG, dress w. finery	BRG برق to attire, glitter (woman)
	PROCLIVITY (KLI) ascent, hill	KL قل to lift, قوعلة hill
	PROFLIGATE (FLIG) dash	FLG فلغ to smash, crush
	PRO-FULG-ent, shining	BLG بلج to shine
	PRO-MULG-ate (MULCO) to cudgel	MLC ملق to flog
	PROSTRATE (STER) throw down, spread, overthrow	STR سطر to throw a.o. down—hence spread
	PRO-VOKE, irritate (VOX) voice	VKS وقش voice
●	PRUDE, excellent (in bad sense)	PRD فريد excellent, apart f. others
	PUS, to suppurate	PS فص to suppurate (wound)
	PUSS, cat	BS بس cat
	PUS-TULE, pus containing	TL تل to fill+Pus

●	QUES-tor, seeker, QUES-t	QS قس to seek
●	SEEK	SK=KS قس to *seek*
	QUAFF, to drink in large draught	QF قحاف large draught
H_2	QUASH, (QUASS) shake, crush	QS وخص to quiver, قض to pound
	QUATCH, to betray confidence	QS غش to act dishonestly
H_2 ●	QUEER, cheat, strange	QR غر deceive, غرا wonder at
	QUEER, a fissure	QR غر cleft in earth, gap
	CURI-osity, desire to know, strange	CR غرا to exite desire, wonder at
H_2 ●	QUILT (CALC) beat, tread	CLC صلق to strike, سلک to tread
مم ●	QUINSY (KYNACHE) (KUN) dog (ANCH) throttle, (A stands for initial K)	KNK خناق *quinsy* ↑ KN=SN سن to seize w. teeth (*i.e.*, dog) ANK=KNK خنق to throttle

N.B.—The root (KUN+ANCH) has been an unnecessary hair-splitting.

●	RACEME, cluster	RCM رکم to heap up
●	RACK, rabbit's skin	RK رق skin pfg.
ن	RACKET, din	RKT رقطاء riot
ن	RAFFLLE, rubbish	RFL رفل to sweep nfv.
	RATE, to chide, scold	RT رط to shout (hence scold)
	REVENGE (VIN+DIC) tell	DC دق to manifest
	RATH, RATH-er (HRAED) quickly	HRD احرد to walk quickly
	RATT-le, chatter, talk foolishly	RT رط to shout, be foolish
	RAVE, side piece of a wagon	RF رف shelf, board on a wall
●	RE-CALC-iterate (CALCO) to tread	CLC سلک to go along a road
●	RE-CEIVE (CAPIO) take, fill	CP کف restrain, fill, collect
●	RE-CEP-tacle (CAPIO)	CP کف fill, collect
	RE-CIPRO-c-al, go on same path	CPR قفر to track
	RECK-ling, weak	RK رک to be weak
●	RECOVER (CAPIO) take	CP کف to collect, restrain
	RECREANT (CREDO) believe	CRD قردح to acknowledge
	REED (HREOD) pipe	HRD حرد to pierce, حريد hut of ***reeds***
	REFRACT, REFRACTORY (FRAC) burst	FRC فرقع to burst, explode
	REFRAIN (FRAC) break, burst	FRC فرقع to burst
	REGELATION (GEL) freeze	GLD جلد to freeze (D lost)
	REIS, rice	RS رز rice
ن	re-ITER-ate, repeat again	R راع to return, ITR اتار to repeat

	RELISH (LECC-an) to lick	LC لق to *lick*
	REMORSE (MORDEO) to bite	MRT مرط to gnaw
●	re-MUNE-r-ate (MUN) gift	MN مانى to reward, من gift
●	re-QUIS-ite (QUIS-t) seek	QS قس to seek
●	re-SERVE, save	SRF صرف عن to keep back
●	re-SERV-oir, save	SRF صرف عن to keep back
●	re-SPIRE, to breathe	SPR زفر to breathe hard
	re-TAIL, cut	TL=SL شل to cut
	re-TIC-ent (TACE) silent	TC طس to silence
	re-TORT (TORQUO) to twist	TRQ اطرق to wrap
	re-TREA-t, go back, go apart	TR تر to go away, retire apart
●	re-VEILLE (VIGIL) watch	VGL وجل wariness, fear
	re-VOKE (VOX) voice	VKS وقش voice
ذ ●	re-WARD, give in return	WRD وارد income
	(WARD) watch over	↑ وردة look-out
اصل	RYTHM, flow (RHEO)	RDM ردم to flow ↑ R هر to flow
	RICE, ORIZA, RIS	ORZ رز ' ارز rice
ن	RICKLE, loose heap	RKL ركلة bundle of vegetables
	RICOCH-et, skip along the ground	RCS رقص to amble, dance
	RIFF-RAFF, rubbish	RF رف broken pieces of straw
	RITT-er, knight, captain	RT رت chief
	RITT, to ride	RT رهط to remain on horseback
	RIX-y, quarrelsome	RKS رغش to make a noise
	RORE (ROSE) dew	RS رش to sprinkle fine rain
ش	RUBBISH, waste matter R/D	DBSH دبش *rubbish*
	RUKUS, disturbance	RKS رغش to make a noise
	RUFF=RUFFLE, frill	RFL رفل to be wrinkled
	RUFFLE, to swagger	RFL رفل to trail a garment, strut
●	SACCAR-um, sugar	SCR سكر sugar
	SAFFIAN, leather	SFN سفن rough skin
	SAGIN-ate, to fatten	SGN ثخن thick
	SACER, falcon	SCR صقر sharp-sighted hawk
	SAM, together	SM ثم to collect
	SAR-ment (SARP) to prune	SRB صرب to cut
●	SAW, cutting instrument (SAGE)	SG شق to split (wood)
●	SAX, knife	SK شق to split nfv.
	SCAR-let, red	SCR شقرة reddish colour
●	SCAT, collapse, sudden shower	سقط to collapse, سقطة snow
●	SCHER-zo, to jest	SKR سخر to scoff, mock

•	SCHINDYLESIS (SCHI-zo) to cleave	SK شق to split
•	SCHISM (SCHI-zo) to cleave	SK شق to split
•	SCHI-z, to cleave	SK شق to split
	ex-CRE-ment	CR خرء *excrement*
•	SCOR-n, mockery	SCR سخر to mock
	SCOUT, taunt, reject w. disdain	SCT سخط to curse, hate
•	SCOUT, worthless person	SCT سقط worthless fellow
•	SCOUTH-er, to drizzle rain or snow	SCT سقط dew, snow vfn.
	SACK, a large bag	SK زق a wine-skin
ن	SACK, to plunder	SK زق to skin (an animal)
	SCOUTH-er, uproar, confusion	SCT سخط anger, discontent
	SCYE, armhole (SEGI)	SG شق slit, *chink*
•	SEEP, to soak ; SIPE, soak	SB صب to pour liquid
	SCOOT, insignificant person	SCT سقط worthless fellow
H_2	SCOOT, slip suddenly, run	SCT اسقط cause to slip, ساقط outrun
	SEG-ment (SECO) to cut	SC وشق to cut off
•	SEM-antic (SEMA) sign	SEMA سيمة sign, mark
	SEM-b-le, to collect (B)	SM ثم to collect
•	SEPT-em-FID, seven-cleft	SBT سبت 7 days, FḌ فض to break
•	SEQUE-ster (SEC-us) apart	SC شق to part from ster sfx.
•	SERF, fixed to a place, slave	SRF صرف عن to deter a. o. f.
•	SERVE, preserve	SRF صرف عن to keep back
	SER-ies (SER) to join	SR صر to tie
•	SEVERE, austerely restrained	SBR صبر to restrain, constrain
	SEX, distinction	SKS شخص to be distinguished
	SHACKLE	SHKL شكال *shackle*
	SIDE	SD صد *side* of a valley
•	SIDE-r-ite (SID-r-os) iron	SD شد to be hard (فيه باس شديد)
	IRON (IS-on)	IS عسا to be hard ,, ,,
	SILE, to strain	SL سلأ to extract (oil)
•	SIMON-y, buy or sell	SMN ثمن to value
	SIP, drink in small quantity	SP سف to drink without quenching
•	SIROCCO (SHARQ) east	SHRQ شرق east
ن	SKELLY, squint	SKL زغل to squint
•	SKENE, knife	SKN سكين knife
ن	SLAB, outer plank sawn f., log, tall and lank.	SLB سلب to bark (a tree) سلب tall, light.
	SLEDGE, SLED, convey without wheels.	SLG زلج to slip, slide along

	SLEEK, SLICK, SILK, smooth	SLK صليق even, smooth
	SLEY (SLEG) to strike	SLG صلق to strike w. a stick
ن	SLIM, thin, slender	SLM سلمة tender, سلهم slender
H_2	SLIP, pass quietly, slide	سلف to be past, زحلف to roll along
	SLOPE	SLP صليف *slope* of a hill
	SLOUGH, bog	SLG زلخ slippery place
•	SLOUGH, cast off skin	SLG سلخ *slough* of snake cast off
	SLUDGE, snow	SLG ثلج snow
	SMALL, slender	SML اسمال to be lean
ن	SME-ll	SM شم to smell
	SMI-le, ridicule, shine	SM شمع to joke, اشمع to shine
	SNAG, projecting point	SNG شناخ extremity, point
	SOCK-et, a hollow	SK شق crack, chink
	SOLE, to pull	SL سل to draw, extract gentty
ن •	SOLEMN, complete, serious, attended w. appeal to God.	SLM سلم to be free f. defect whole, سلام obedience to God
	SOLOM-on, peaceful	SLM سلم peace
•	SOOTH, truth	SD سد to be truthful
	SOOTHE, to soften	SD سدى to become soft, tender
•	SOP, soak in liquid	SB صب to be poured (liquid)
•	SORB, to suck	SRB شرب to suck
	SOR-os heap	SR زر to heap
	SPARE, not actually used	SPR صفر to be empty (house, vessel)
	SPAR-ge, sprinkle (SPAR)	SPR سفر to dispel, scatter
	SPAR-t, broom	SPR سفر to sweep
	SPAR-se, scattered	SPR سفر to scatter
	SPARROW	SPR عصفور *sparrow*
	SPEAR, weapon w. pointed head	SPR شفرة side of *spear-head*
	SPHENE, wedge	SPN سفن wedge
	SPILL, to shed	SBL اسبل to shed (tears)
	SPORA-d-ic, SPORE, scatter	SPR سفر to dispel, scatter
	SPREA-d, to scatter	SPR سفر to scatter
	SPRAY, sprinkle, toss w. wind	SPR سفر to dispel (wind-cloud)
	SQUAIL, pelt w. sticks vfn.	SQL شاقول iron-shod stick
	SQUEAM-ish, easily nauseated	SQM شخم person whose nose becomes affected or closed w. smell.
	SQUABB-le, noisy quarrel	SQB شغب tumult, stir
•	SQUIB, firework thrown by hand, tube, lampoon.	ثقاب tinder, ثقبة tube, ثقب to pierce (hence lampoon)
	SQUINT, look obliquely (NT)	SQ شق to split in two halves, look fixedly

(*N.B.*—SQUI-nt is splitting of sight.)

	SQUI-nny, to squint	SQ شق to split in two halves
	SQU-ish, make squelching sound	SQ صخ to resound loudly
	STAB, to wound by a piercing weapon like a dagger	STB شطب to make incisions, شطبة sword
	STALACTITE (STAL-ass-ien) drip	STL ستل to fall drop by drop
	STILL, fall by drops	STL ستل to fall drop by drop
●	STILL (STA) stand t/d	SD صدأ to stand erect
	STEEVE, plough tail, make angle w. horizon	STB شطب to cut lengthwise, to deflect from
	STEM, subterranean stalk	STM سطم roots
	STEM, to check up	STM سطم to shut (door)
	STOLE, array, long robe	ستل to come out in a file
H_2	STOL-id, inactive, fool	سطل intoxicated, ثيتل fool
	STOLE, reclined branch	SDL سدل to hang down
ن ●	STORY, tale	STR اسطورة *story*
●	STRA-b-ism, squinting	STR شطر to squint, divide in two
●	SQUI-nt (NT)	SQ شق to divide in two halves
●	STRIA, line	STR سطر line
	STUM-b-le, to strike against	SDM صدم to strike against, collide
●	SUB, under	SB صب to go down
	sub-JAC-ent, underlying.	prec.+JC جخ to lie down
●	sub-SEC-ive (SEC) to cut	SC وشق to cut, شق to split
●	sub-TRUDE, to thrust	TRD طرد to drive back
	SUCCUBUS (CUB) to lie	CB كب to prostrate
	SUCCUMB (CUB) to lie	CB كب to prostrate
	SUCR-ose (SUCRE) sugar	SCR سكر sugar
	SUFFOCATE (FAUC-es) jaw	FC فك jaw
ث	SWEAR, guarantee of oath, speak loudly (SVARA).	SBR صبر to give surety, ↑SFR صفر to whistle
	AN-SWER (SVARA) to swear	SBR صبر give suerty, ↑ صفر to whistle
	SULC-us, furrow	SLC شلق to cut lengthwise
●	SULPHUR (SOUFRE) (L)	SFR اصفر yellow
	sym-PLIESO-METER (L) (PIES-ein) press (MET)	PZ فش to squeeze MT=MS مسح to measure
	SUM, SUMM-ary, collect	SM ثم to collect
	SUP, to take soup	SB صبة what is poured (*i.e.*, soup)

●	SOUP (SOP) dip or soak in liquid	SB صب to pour forth water, صب what is poured
●	SOP, dip or soak in liquid	SB صب to pour forth water
	SUPPURATE (PUS)	PS فص to *suppurate*
●	SURVEILL-ance (VIGIL) watch	VGL وجل wariness
●	SUSCEPTIBLE (CAPIO) seize	CP كف to restrain
	SWARM, large number of animals, of horsemen (W)	SKM صرم crowd, صرمة troop of camels.
	SWEAR, guarantee of oath	SBR صبر to give surety
	SYRINGE, SYRINX, instrument for squirting, tunnel (N).	SRNG زرنق to spirt water into mouth. زرتوق channel.
	TABOR, drum R/L	TBL طبل drum
	TAC-it, TACE, silent	TC طس to silence
	TAEL, weight	TL تل to lift weight nfv.
	TAMAR-IND, date+India	تمر date, هند India
	TAR-t, cutting	TR اتر طر to cut
	TAR-t (TORQ) twist	TRQ اطرق to *twist*
	TEAR, to rend	TR طر to cut a piece of cloth
	TAB-le. board, plank (TAB)	TB=DF دفة board, plank
	TALLAT (TABU-la) board	TB=DF دفة board, plank
	TEEM, to be full	TM طم to fill to brim
	TEAM, set of persons	TM طم great number, طحمة multitude
	TEEM, to empty	TM=MT امت emptiness
	EMPT-y (AEMETTA) (P)	AMT امت emptiness
	TEME-n-os (TAM) to cut	TM طم to cut
	TEMPLE, side, division ,,	TM طم to cut
	TEMPLE, ground cut apart ,,	TM طم to cut
	TEND, ATTEN-d	ATN اطنا to lean towards
	TEN-d, to stretch	TN=NT نطا to stretch
	TERE-do (TEIRO) to rub	TR طر to whet
	THIRST (TRAS) dryness	TRS ترز to be dry
	THOLE, endure, undergo	TL تل to lift or carry (weight)
●	THRASH (DRESCH-en)	DRS درس to *thrash*
●	THREMMATOLOGY (TREPO) nourish	TRP ترف to make prosperous
●	THRIF-t, increase, wealth	TRF ترفة wealth
●	THRIVE, to prosper	TRF ترف to make prosperous
ت	THOR-id, shield shaped (THEREOS) from (THURA) door	TRS ترس shield ↑ TR ترعة door
	TING-g, to ring	TN طن to tinkle

	TIN-k-le	TN طن to *tinkle*
	TINN-t-us, ringing	TN طن to tinkle, to ring
	TIRE, to grow weary	TR تر to be lax
	TIRE, to adorn	TR طر to shine
	TIME-sis, cutting	TM طم to cut
	TOLE-r-ate, lift up	TL تل to lift (weight)
	TOME, volume (TEM) to cut	TM طم to cut
ن	TONE, musical sound	TN طن to ring
	TON, vat	TN=DN دن earthen jar
	TOPI-ary (TOP) place	TP طف raised ground
	TOP-ic, head	TR طف to raise, طف end, limit
H_2	TOP, summit, tuft	TP طف to raise nfv. طهافة forelock
	TIP, extremity, end	TP طف side, limit
	TIP, to lean, aslant	TP عطف طف ل to lean, bend
	TOP, rotating toy	TOP طاف to go round, طوف circuit
	TIP, present of money	TP تحفة present
غ	TOPP-le, to totter	TP عطف to incline, bend
	TOP-sy-TURV-y	TP طف to raise, *i.e.*, upside
	top+turn	TRF طرف to turn away, *i.e.*, down
	TOP, summit, tuft	TP طهافة tuft of hair (*i.e.*, top-knot)
	TUF-t, bunch of feathers	TF طهافة forelock

cf. شفعة lock of hair (*i.e.*, topknot) summit, top.

●	TOR, hill	TOR طور mountain
	TORCH-on, to wipe	TRS طرس to obliterate
	TORMENT (TORQUEO) twist	TRQ اطرق to twist, wrap
	TOR-t, TOR-ture (TORQUEO)	TRQ اطرق to twist
	TOR-se (TORQUEO) twist	TRQ اطرق to twist
	TOR-ti COLL-is, twisted neck (TORQUEO)	TRQ اطرق to twist, CL=SL ساعل neck
●	TRACE, beaten path, way C/K	TRK طرق to beat, طريق way
●	TRACK, beaten path	TRK طرق to beat, طريق way
	TREA-d, to walk on	TR طر to pass by
	TRA-de, to walk	TR طر to pass by
	TREE, plant	TR طر to grow (plant) nfv.
	TROMO, TREM-b-le,	TRM ترمع to *tremble*
	TREM-or, TREM-end-ous	TRM ترمع to tremble w. fear
	TRIBULATION (TER) rub	TR طر to whet
	TRY, TRI-te (TER) rub	TR طر to whet
●	TROPE, turn	TRP طرف عن to turn back
H_2	TRO-t, to tread	TR طر pass by, طرى to run up

غ ●	TURB-id, muddy		TRB ترب to soil w. dust
	TURG-ent, thickened	G/Z	TRZ ترز to be thick and hard
ن	TROOP, band of people,		TRP طرف party of men (طائفه),
	cavalry horse		طرف horse of high breed
ذ	TROPHY, prize, to turn		TRP طرفة novelty ↑ طرف to turn
	TURM-oil (TREMO) shake		TRM ترمع to tremble
●	ul-TIM-ate, last		TM تم end
●	ul-TIMA-t-um, final terms		TM تم end
	URDE, pointed		URD عرد to pierce (arrow)
	URGE, impel		URG حرج to *urge*, ارج excite
	UTT-er, speak		UT هت to *utter*
	UVA, bunch	V/F	UFA عفا to be tufty
	VERGE, twig	,,	FRG فرخ branch, shoot
	YOUNG (YUVAN)	,,	YFN يفعان young
	VAIL, be worth	V/B	BL بل to obtain
	VALE, well	,,	BL بل to recover health
	VAL-our (VAL) strong	,,	BL بل to recover health
	VAL-id, sound	,,	BL بل to recover health برئ
	VALUE, be worth	,,	BL بل to obtain
L_2	LABH, gain	skt.	LB=BL بل to obtain
	AVAIL, be worth	,,	BL بل to obtain
	WELL	,,	BL بل to recover health
	WELL, spring (VELLA) to boil		VL=BL هبل to foment (transf.)
●	VOIR, true	,,	BR بر to be truthful
●	VERY (VER-us) true	,,	BR بر to be truthful
●	VERI-fy (VER-us) true	,,	BR بر to be truthful
ت	VETERI-n-ary	,,	BTR بيطار *veterinary* surgeon
	(VETE-r-an) old		↑ VT وطؤ to be well-trodden
●	VERACIOUS (VER-us) true		BR بر to be truthful
●	VELD, open country	,,	BLD بلدة land
●	WEALD, open country	,,	BLD بلدة land
	WIDE, extending far	,,	BD بد to separate, be removed
	WON, dwell		BN بن to remain in a place
	WON-t (WON) dwell	,,	BN بن to remain in a place
	VACI-ll-ate, oscillate		VC=VCC وحض to oscillate
	VAPUL-ate, be flogged		VBL وبل to beat w. stick
	VERRUCA, wart, lump		VRC ورق clot of blood
●	VIGIL, watch		VGL وجل wariness, fear
	VORACI-ous, greedy in eating		VRC ورش to eat greedily
	(VOR-are)		VR=VRS—selided in root
ت ●	WAIST, middle part		WST وسط middle part

	(WAST) growth	↑بسط to spread
ن	WALLAP, gallop	WLP ولاف *gallop*
	WAME=WOMB, cavity, belly	WM=FM فم opening, orifice
	cf. STOMACH (STOMA) mouth	(S) TM تم mouth
•	WADDY, club	WD ود pole, stake (وتد)
	WARB-le, twist	WRB ورب to crook
	WARD, watch over	WRD وردة look-out
	WEASEL, nimble quadruped	WZL وذلة nimble
	WEIRD, happening, spell	WRD ورد arrive, ورد spell
ن	WELSH, to cheat	WLS ولس to deceive
	WHIM, fancy	WHM وهم surmise
غ	WHIP, stroke	WHP وحف to beat w. a stick
ش	WHIP, move w. sudden motion	WHP وحف to hurry towards
	WHIPP-et, move briskly	WHP وحف to hurry towards
	WHIRR (HVIRRE) to whirl	HVR حور to roll
	WHACK, blow	WK وقع blow
	WHANG, blow, sound of blow (N)	WG وقع sound of blow, blow
	WREAK (URGE)	URG حرج to *urge*
	WUTHER (HWIDER) move swiftly, roar as wind (W)	HDR هدر to shoot forth, to roar, rumble
	YCLAD, to clad y pfx.	CLD قلد to wind upon
	CLOTHE, CLAD, cover upon	CLD قلد to wind upon
•	YIRD, earth y pfx	IRḌ ارض earth
•	EARTH (ARD)	ARḌ ارض *earth*
	ZEND (JINA) to know	JN=ZN ظن to know
	ZOOM, to buzz	ZM زم to buzz
	ZIM-b, fly	ZM زم to buzz (wasp) nfv.
	ZERO (SIFR) f dropped	SFR صفر zero, empty

Biliteral Formula-Aphesis

Aphesis of ع

Restore the initial ع :

	LEGO, bind		LG اعلق to fasten

Deriv.—allegiance, religion, colligate, league, ligament, lea, lien, lyam, rely, ally, alloy.

اصل	ALLEGE (LIT-is) quarrel (LITI-g-are)		LG لج quarrel, contend ↑LT علاط quarrel, contention
	ALLOC-ate (LOC-us) place		*LG* علق to pertain to
ن	MAZE, labyrinth		MZ=MJ عمج to wind (valley)
ن	AMAZE, wonder		MZ=ZM زمع to be bewildered
	BALLO, throw so as to hit		BL عبل to repel

Deriv.—repel, compel, impel, impulse, propel, expel, problem, parable, repulse, smbol, emblem.

	an-CHLO-sis, crookedness		SL عصل to be crooked
	APPEAL (PELO) to drive		BL عبل to repel
ذ	ARRAY (RED) ready		RD عرض present to view ↑عرض prepare
	ARRANGE, put in a row	(N)	ARG عرق row
	ARROG-ate (ROGO) ask		RG=RZ عرض request
L_2	ASSOCI-ate, SOCIE-ty, join		SC عسق to stick to C/K
	SAK-ti, attachment skt.		SK عسق to stick to
●	ASSUAGE (SAUV-is) sweet		SV=SB عذب sweet
	ATTACH (TACK) adhere		TK عتك to stick to
●	AWRY (WRIGI-an) to turn		RG عرج to incline
	BALL, dance		BL عبل to twist (*i.e.*, go round)
	BALL, sphere		BL عبل to twist (*i.e.*, go round)
	BALL, wind into ball		BL عبل to twist, فتلة
●	BEAR, to carry		BR عبر to convey
	BEAR, give brith to		BR برأ to create
●	BEAD, prayer		BD عبد to worship
●	be-LONG, pertain to	(N)	LG علق to pertain to
H_3 ●	BID, pray, proclaim, command.		عبد to worship, بدا become manifest, عبد to render submissive
●	BIDD-able, tractable		BD عبد to render submissive
H_2	BOLL, to roll, stem		BL عبل to twist, وبيل thick stick

ن	BOTCH, PATCH	PK عفق to *botch*, *patch*
	BRAE, hill-side, edge	BR عبر margin
L_3	BROW, edge	BR عبر margin, بهروں ، ابرو
	BOWL, to go revolving	BL عبل to twist, فتلة
	RIM, edge, brim	RM عرمة dam
	BROW (BRU) bridge NV	BR عبارة bridge, عبر to cross a river
	CALM, stillness, quiet (KAUMO)	KM عقم to be silent
	CAT-er-WAIL, cat's screaming	CT قطة cat, WL عول *to wail*
	CESTOID (KES-t-os) girdle	KS عقص to twist cf. كاس to coil
	CLAUSE (KLA) to shut	KL عكل to detain in prison
	CLISTAGAMIC (KLEIO) close	KL عكل to confine

Deriv. : cloi-ster, close, enclose, enclosure, conclude, seclude, exclude, recluse, occlude.

ن	CUDD-le, to embrace, nestle	CD عكد to cleave to
	EMBRACE (BRACE) firm hold	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
ن	CLU-ster, bunch (ster sfx)	CL عقل to produce bunches (vine)
H_2	COL-on, limb, intestine	CL عقل to bind, خلة hole
	com-FOR-t (FOR-t-is) strong	FR عفر strong, brave, hard
	FAR-m, firm, fixed payment	FR عفر firm, hard, شجاع ، شديد
	FIR-m, steadfast	FR عفر *firm*-minded
	com-PEL, drive	BL عبل to repel
غ	con-TEMPO-rary (TEMP-us) time	TM عتمة delay (P) not allied to tide
غ	TIME, mora, delay (TEN) cut	TM عتمة delay (hence time), ↑ طم to cut
	CORM, trunk (KEIRO)	KR عقر to cut off the head of palm-tree
	co-RUS-c-ate, to flash	RS عرص to flash (lightning)
	COUR-t, sovereign's residence	CR عقر palace
	COUR-t-eous	CR عقر palace (transf.)
H_2	COUR-t, plot of ground, assembly of persons	CR قرعاء *court*-yard, قارية house full of people
ن	DARE, to be bold	DR عدر to be bold
ن	de-BAUCH, sensual	BK عبق be greedy, cling to
	de-LAC-t-able (LAC) snare	LC علق to be caught in a net
	DEROG-ate (ROGO) ask, propose	RG=RZ عرض request, propose
	dis-SOCI-ate (dis negative)	SC=SK عسق to stick to

	di-THER, to tremble	TR عتر to quiver
	BILL, a chopper, sword	BL عبل to cut off nfv.
	BILL, bird's beak, chopper	BL عبل to cut off
	BULL-et, BULLE-tin, boss	BL حبل to swell
	BILL-et, a note (BULLA) swell	BL حبل to swell
	BILL, (BULLA) swelling, boss, edict	BL حبل to swell
ن	DUN-g, manure	DN عدن to manure
	ec-BOLE, to throw out	BL عبل to repel—hence throw
	EFFIGY (FINGO) to fashion (N)	FG عفق to patch
غ	EFFORT (FOR-t-is) strong	FR عفر firm-minded, شديد ، شجاع
غ	FORCE (FOR-t-is) strong	FR عفر firm-minded غليظ ، الشديد
غ	EXTEMPORE (TEMP) time (P)	TM عتمة delay (delay occupies time)
	FAKE, swindle, contrive out of poor material	FK عافق to deceive, عفق to patch
	FAR, long way off	FR عفر distance, remoteness
	FARROW (POR-c-us)	PR عفر pig
	FASHION (FACIO) to make	FC عفق to patch
	FIG-ure, to form	FG عفق to patch
	FART, to break wind (R)	FT عفط to break wind
●	FAVOUR, kindness (FAVEO)	FV عفو kindness
●	FEAST (FE) devoted, sacred	F اعفى to save
H_2	FICK-le, deceptive, inconstant	عافق to deceive, افک be weak-minded
	FETCH, go and seize	FK عفق go and come, seize
	FICTILE (FIG) to fashion	FG عفق to patch
	FORTIFY (FOR-t-is) strong	FR عفر firm-minded
	FUDGE, to patch, botch	FG عفق to patch, botch
	GANCH, hook (N)	GCH=GS عقش to bend
	BALD (BAL) white	BL اعبل to become white
	GHOS-t, semblance G/K	KS عكس reflection
●	JIMP, slender (M)	JP عجيف thin
	KIL-t, plaited, tuck up	KL عكل to place layer upon layer, tie
●	KID, faggot	KD عقد to tie nfv.
●	KNIT, to make a knot (N)	KT=KD عقد to tie into a knot
●	KNOT (N)	KT=KD عقدة *knot*
	KNOUT, whip (N)	KT=KD قد whip
●	LACE, leather strip	LC=LK علاقة thong
ن	LALLA-tion, to quiet by deception	LL علل to divert, amuse
ن	LULLA-by, sing to sleep	LL علل to divert, علالة amusement
●	LATCH, to grasp	LK علق to hold fast, catch

●	LATCH-et, thong (LACE)	LK علاقة thong
●	LEDGE, attached strip (LEX)	LG علق to cling to
●	LEECH, blood sucking worm	LK علق *leech*
ش	LEG, limb nfv.	LG علق to stick to, اعلق to fasten
	LIMB (LIM) leg, arm or wing	LM لأم to join, لحم to solder
ت	LEGA-to, smooth (LIGO) tie	LG لاق to soften, ↑ اعلق to fasten
●	LIMB, border (B)	LM علم limit-stone
●	LIMI-t, boundary indicated by stone	LM علم *limit*-stone
●	LIM-en, threshold, limit	LM علم limit-stone
●	pre-LIMI-n-ary, limit	LM علم limit-stone
●	LINTEL (LIM-es) border	LM علم limit-stone
	LITI-g-ate, strife	LT علاط strife, contention
ت	LOCK, fastening device	LK اعلق to fasten, علق to close the door
	(LEUK) fasten (GALUK) shut up	↑ GLK غلق to close door, غلق lock
	LOCK, ringlet of hair	LK حلقة *lock* of hair, ring
H_2	LONG, pertain, be fit (N)	LG علق to pertain to, لاق to befit
	LOW (LICG-an) to lie	LG علق to adhere
	LOW (LOGI) blaze	LG لياق blaze
	LOW (HLAW) hill H/K	HL=KL قوعلة hill
	HILL (COLL-is)	CL قوعلة hill
	LUCK-en, to lock, close	LK علق to close the door
	LUCKY, to bolt	KL علق to close the door
	LUC-tA-tion, to struggle, wrestle	LC عالص to wrestle
	LUNGE, to lengthen (N)	LG علق to hang
	LONGI (N) far extending	LG علق to hang
	LONGEVITY (AE-V-UM) age	LG علق to hang, AE حيى to live
	LYCAE-NA (LYK-aina) she-wolf	LK الق، عولق wolf, N feminine sfx.
	LYCANTHROPY (LYK-os) wolf	LK الق، عولق wolf
	MAD, furious w. anger	MD عمد to become angry, ماد be giddy
	MADE-fy, to moisten	MD عمد to become moistened
	MAD-id, wet	MD عمد to become moistened
	MAN-or, stay	MN عمن to dwell
	MAN-sion, remain	MN عمن to dwell
غ ●	MAH-RASH-tra, great kingdom	هامة chief, RSH عرش kingdom
ن ●	MEDI-t-ate, intend	MD عمد to intend
	MENINIE (MAN-sio) dwelling	MN عمن to dwell
	MEN-age, dwelling	MN عمن to dwell
ن	MOID-er, stupefy, wander in mind, confuse	MD ماد to be giddy, عمد become astonished

	MOOCH, to hide	MS عمس to hide
●	MOOD, mind, anger	MD عمد to intend, be angry
	MUD, wet earth	MD عمد become moistened (earth)
●	MYSTERY (MUO) to close the eyes	M عمى to render blind, obscure
	NATT-er to be peevish	NT عنت to treat harshly
●	NECK	NK عنق *neck*
●	ob-LIGE, bind	LG اعلق to fasten, علاقة *obligation*
	obs-TIP-ation, pressing	TP عطف to fold—hence press
	cons-TIP-ation, pressing	TP عطف to fold—hence press
	PATCH	PK عفق to *patch*
	BOTCH	BK=FK عفق to patch, *botch*
	PATCH, fool	PK فا ک foolish, عفک be foolish
	PAWK, trick	PK عافق to deceive
	ROOS-t, to alight	RS عرس to alight for rest
H_2	RES-t, to repose, prop or support	RS عرس to alight for rest in the night, عرش to prop stakes of vine
	per-TUSS-us, cough	TS عطسة sneeze (cough implied)
	PORCUS, swine (FEARH)	FR عفر pig
H_2 ●	PORCH (POR-ta) gate, opening	PR=BR عبور passage, افرى to open
●	PORE, to ponder over	BR عبر to read mentally
H_2 ●	PORE, passage, opening	BR عبور passage, افرى to open
	POR-t, convey (PORO)	BR عبر to convey
	POR-t, gate (PORO)	BR عبور passage
	PURPORT (PORO) carry	BR عبر convey, عبارة interpretation
	PHOR-os, carrying	BR عبر to convey
	POR-t-er, carrier (FERO)	RF=FR رفع to lift, carry
	OFFER, bring, carry on person	FR=RF رفع to lift, take away to

N.B.—In my opinion PORO and FERO, are different.

H_2	PREROGATIVE (ROGO) ask, request, stretch	RG=RZ عرض request, عرز to pull strongly
	PRO-ROGUE, ask, propose	RG=RZ عرض to request, propose
	PROW, valiant (PROU)	PR عفر brave
	PRUI-na, hoar-frost	PR عفر to render white
	HOAR, white	HR حور to whiten
	PYRO, fire, heat	PR عفرة intense heat
	PUTT-ee, strip to wind round	PT عفت to twist a th.
	RACK, to stretch	RK عرق to strip—hence stretch

cf. قاف to strip, to pull; خرش scratch, to draw; وفل to peel, pull.

	RACK, amble, move	RK حرك to move about
	RACK, to drive	RK حرك to rouse, excite
	RACK, arrack	RK عرق juice, distilled liquor
H_2	RACK, torture, destruction, oppress	RK ارهق to oppress, رهك to pound
	RACK, sway f. side to side	RK راق to quiver
	RACK, narrow path	RK عرقة road in Highland
	RACK, horse's gait	RK عرق run
	RAD, READ	RḌ عرض to *read* mentally
	RAD, afraid	RD رعدة fear
●	RAISE, to lift	RS عرش to raise
	RAKE, a track	RK عرق footprints of animals
	RAKI, liquour	RK عرق distilled liquour
	RAND, border (N)	RḌ عرض side
	RAND-om, to gallop, (N) run swiftly	RḌ عرض to run away, عرضاً at *random*
	RAUCE-LE, rough, vigorous	RC عرك to scrape, be strong
	RAUC-ous, hoarse	RC عرك to rub, scrape
	READ	RḌ عرض to *read* mentally
	READ-y, prepared	RḌ ارض ، عرض to prepare
●	REAR, to raise (RISE)	RS عرش to raise
	READO, to arrange	RḌ عرض to prepare, review of army
	REDE, advice, counsel	RḌ عرض to propose a th. to
●	REEVE, high official	RF عريف chief
L_2 ●	REICH, kingdom CH/S	RS عرش kingdom
ن ●	RASH-tar, kingdom skt.	RSH عرش kingdom
	RELUCTANT (LUC-t-ari) wrestle	LC=LS عالص to wrestle
H_2	re-MAIN, to dwell, stay	MN عمن to dwell, مانى to put off, delay
H_2	MAN-dan, to dwell, remain (Pers.)	MN عمن to dwell, مانى to put off, delay
	RESTIFORM (RES-t-is) cord	RS عرس rope
	RICKER (RICK) tree trunk	RK عرقة trunk of tree
	RIDD-le, to speak obscurely	RḌ عرض to speak equivocally
	RIDD-le, to make holes	RD عرد to pierce cf., حرد to pierce
	RIFE, prevalent	RF عرفى in common use, known
ش ●	RIPP-le, RIFF-le (RIP)	RP عرف wave of sea, ↑ رفل wrinkled
	RIFF, skin eruption	RF عرفة ulcer in the palm of hand
●	RIG, roof	RG عرج to ascend
	RIM, edge	RM عرمة dam
ت	RIP, disturbed state of sea	RP عرف wave of sea, ↑ رأب slit

●	RISE	RS عرش to raise
	RIS-el, support for vine	RS عرش to prop vine stalks
	ROG-ation, ask, supplicate	RG=RZ عرض request
ن	ROOD, cross	RḌ عرض to place opposite
	ROOSE, to praise (HROSA)	ARS عرض good repute (not رقى)
	NIGHT (Nok-t) (NUX)	NK عنك portion of *night*
	ROOS-t, place for sleeping of bird	RS عرش nest on a tree
H_3	RES-t, repose, alight, prop, stop	RS عرس alight for *rest* during night, عرش to prop, رسا to stop
	RES-t-ive, moving backwards and sideways	RS عرص to be restless (camel)
ت	RES-t-ive, refusing to move	RS رسا to stop, ↑ عرص
غ	REST, remain over re-(STA) stand	RS=SR سأر remain over, ↑ صدأ to stand
	RUC-tion, uproar	RC عرك noise
	SAV-our, SAP, to taste	SP عذف to taste
	SIB, kinship	SB عصبة relation on father's side
اصل	SOLE, alone (SA)	SL عزل to set apart, ↑ صاع to separate
اصل	SOLI-tary, SOLI-tude	SL عزلة *solitariness*, ↑ صاع separate
	SPAN (SPA-nn-en) to bind	SB عصب to bind
	SUB-LIME, exalted	LM علم to surpass
	SULL-en, orig. alone	SL عزلة solitariness
H_2	TAMP, pack round, fill (M)	TP عطف to fold, اطف to fill
	TAN, convert hide into leather	TN عطن to macerate hides
	TEDI-um, weariness owing to length	TD عطد hardship, hard journey, long journey
	THILL, shaft of carriage	TL عتلة iron-rod
ت	SOLE, lowest part (SOIL)	SL اصل lowest part, اسفل الشيئ, ↑ صلة ground
	TICK-et, to stick	TK عتك to stick to
ا	TICK, moment	TK عتكة space of time, تكة second of time
	TILL, to draw	TL عتل pull, draw along
	TILL, mass of clay and sand	TL عتلة clod of earth
	TILL, cultivate	TL عتل to draw along, *i.e.*, plough
	TIPP-et, cape coming down	TP عطاف ample garment
	TUMBLE (TUMB) to dance (M)	TB عتب to hop
	WAFF, WAF-t, WAVE (WAB-en)	WB=BB عباب wave, billows
	WAIVE, cast off	(W) F عاف to cast off
	WOOD, timber	WD عود *wood*, rod

•	WRY (WRIGI-an) incline	RG عرج to incline
L_2	KNEAD (GNE-t) to press	GN عجن to press, *knead*
	GUN-dh-na, to knead (Hindi)	GN عجن to knead
•	GUMP-tion, enterprising spirit (P)	GM=ZM عزم resolution
	SLA-nt, slope	SL عصل to bend
ت	TIME, mora, duration, delay	TM عتمة delay,
	(TEM) to cut	↑ طم to cut
	TIDE, time, opportunity (ZEIT)	ZT=ST ساعة present time, a while, hour of 60 minutes
	REG-al (REG) to rule	RG عرج to ascend (hence rule)
	SURGE, rise (REG)	RG عرج to ascend
	INSURGENT (REG) rise	RG عرج to ascend
	REG, to steer	RG عرج to incline
	ERECT (REG) direct up	RG عرج to ascend

Deriv. : correct, direct, rectify, rectangle, resurrect, right, rectitude, rex, rectilineal, rule.

Aphesis of الف

Restore the initial الف :

	ABASE, to humble (BASS-us)	BS ابس to humiliate
ت	ABCESS, pus collection	CD اصد to suppurate (wound)
	(CED) go	↑CD سدا to direct o's self towards
•	ACCOUTRE (CUS-t-os) guardian	CS أخذ على to watch over
•	CUS-t-om	CS أخذ *custom*
•	ad-MIRE, to wonder	MR امر strange vfn.
	A-MNESTY, AMNESIA (MNE) remember	A, not MN امعن, to ponder over, ماءن to think
	ANTECEDENT (CED) go	CD سدا to direct o's self towards
	ATTORN (TOR-no) to turn	TR اطر to bend
	BAN, curse	BN ابن to accuse
اصل •	BAN, proclaim (FA) speak	BN بين to declare, ↑FA فاه speak
ن	BOUND to leap (N)	BD=BZ ابز to leap
	BAND, BIND, BOND-age (N)	BD=BZ ابض to fasten
	BEND=(BIND) (N)	BD=BZ ابض to fasten
	BASE, mean, low	BS ابس to despise, humiliate
•	be LIEF, dear, trust	LF الف to love, ايلاف alliance
	SOL-id, firm (SOL-os) hard	SL اصل to be rooted, اصيل ***solid,*** اصالة firmness
•	BLOW, hard stroke w. instrument	BL وبل to strike, وبيل heavy blow

H_2 ●	BLOW, to curse,	BL بهل to curse,
	move (wind)	بل to blow (wind)
●	BANDIT (BAN) proclaim	BN ابان to manifest, بين declare
●	BORE (BHER) to cut, plough	BHR بحر to cut, till (earth)
	BORE, to make a hole	BR ابر to prick w. needle
ن	BORE, to weary by tedious talk	BR برح to weary, to vex
	BULLY, tyrant	BL ابل wicked, unjust
ت ●	CAGE, prison for birds	CG=CZ أخذ to catch, أخيذ prisoner
	(CAV-us) hollow	↑CV خو empty, وليس فيه بشيئ
ش	CAN-t, to tilt	CN اقنع to tilt
	CAN-t, jargon	CN خن to speak w. nasal sound
●	CARGO (CARRI-c-are) to load	CR اوقر to load, وقر burden
●	CARRI-CA-TURE (CAR) to load	CR اوقر to load
اصل	CATCH, seize (CAP) detain	CS اخذ to seize, ↑CP كف to restrain
	CAULE-scent (CAUL-is) stem	CL قل to lift nfv.
	CAUL-ine, of stem, stalk	CL قل to lift nfv.
●	CESSION (CEDE) give up	CD اسدى to forsake
	CHLAROSCURO (CLA-r-us) clear+	CL اقلع to be bright+
	(SCUR-us) dark	SCR سكر darkness
	CHLO-ro, green	KL اخلع to send forth leaves (plant)
	CHOP, be inconstant	KP اكفا to incline
	CLADO (KLA-d-os) young shoot	KL اخلع to send forth leaves (plant)
	CLAIR-VOYANCE, (cla-r-us) clear (ID)	See اقلع to be bright, عهد to see
	CLA-RI-fy, CLEA-R	CL اقلع to be bright
	CLEAR-COLE, clear glue	prec.+CL كعل to glue
	COCHINEAL (COCC-um) scarlet	CC=SC اشقح red
	COLE, stem, cabbage	CL قل to lift, قلة top of head (similie)
	CABB-age, head	CB قب head (similie)
	COMEDY (KOM-os) revel	KM اقما to please
	(AID-os) singer	AC هود to sing
	COM-ic, mirth provoking	CM اقما to please
●	COMMAND (MAN-d-are) entrust	MN امن to entrust
	COMMEND ,,	MN امن to entrust
●	CON-CEDE, to yield	CD اسدى to forsake, سدى to soften
	CONCRETE (CRE) grow up, increase	CR اكرى to increase
●	CONFOUND (FUD) pour	FD افاض to pour

●	CONFUTE (FUD) pour	FḌ افاض to pour
	CON-TOR-ni-ate, to turn	TR اطر to bend
	CON-TOUR, turn	TR اطر to bend
	CORROBORATE (ROBO) strengthen	RB ارب to strengthen, win
ت ●	COUNSEL (SAL) leap	SL اصلح to set right, ↑ صال to leap
	COW, to intimidate	اكع to render a.o. faint-hearted
ن	COW-ard, faint-hearted	كع to be faint-hearted (ard suffix)
	(CAUDA) tail	كعا to be *coward*, ↑ قعد عن to remain behind
ن	CRE-N-ate, to notch	CR=SR اشرة denticulation
	CRE-scent (CRE-SC-ere) grow	CR اكراء to increase
	CYR-to (KUR-t-os) curved	KR اخار to bend
ش	DE-CAN-t, tilt (KANTH-os)	CN اقنع to tilt, ↑ CS قصاً corner
	DE-CLARE (CLA-r-us) clear	CL اقلع to be bright
	de-CREASE (CREO) grow	CR اكراء to increase, DE negative
	DE-LEG-ate (LEG) depute	LG الجأ to entrust an affair to
	DE-MAND (MANUI) entrust	MN امن to entrust
	DE-MENT (MEN) think	MN ماءن to think, امعن ponder over
	MIND (MEN) think	MN امعن+ماءن
	DEM-os, people	DM آدم man
	DE-NOVO, afresh (NEF-os)	NF انف new

Deriv. : New, Novice, Novel, Novity, Innovate, Novation.

de-TOUR, turn	TR اطر to bend, turn

Deriv. : turn, return, attorn, trend.

DIFFUSE (FUD) pour	FḌ افاض to pour

Dervi. : fuse, profuse, effuse, funnel, foison, refund, refuse, found, infuse.

	DIPHCERCAL (KRE-k-os) tail	KR اخر hinder part
ن	DUDG-eon, resentment	ḌD=ZD اضد to get angry
	LIGHT (LUX) shine	LK الق to shine, enlighten

Deriv. : illustrate, lucid, elucidate, pellucid, lucent, lucifer, lucifungus, lucigen, lucinia, lucubrate, luculent, lustre, lychnos, relucent, translucent, lunar.

LUNAR (LUX) light, moon	LK الق to enlighten
LUNACY, affected by moon (LUX)	LK الق to be mad, ↑ الق to shine

N.B.— الق (*alaq*) has been confused with الق (*aliq*) and the story that mad man is affected by moon has no basis at all. It is due to false etymology.

	ENCOMIUM (KOM-os) revelry	KM اقما to please
H_2	EXASPERATE (ASP) rough, irritate	SP سفى to be chapped, آسف irritate
●	FIC-tion, falsehood	FC افک lie
	FIR-ST, to begin with (ST)	FR افرع to begin, فرع *firstling*
	FIR-ST-ling (ST)	FR فرع *firstling*
H_2 ●	FOUND (FUD) pour, melt	FD افاض to pour, فاض to flow
●	FUGITIVE (FUGA) flight	FG افاج to run (refuge, subterfuge)
	FUNK, draw back, shirk (N)	FK افک to deter, be weak-minded
	FICK-le, weak-minded	FK افک to be weak-minded
ت ●	FUTILE, leaky (FUD) pour	FD فض to bore, ↑ افاض to pour
	GAR-N-ish, to surround	GK=ZR ازر to surround
	GAR-ment, clothing	GR=ZR ازر to clothe, to wrap
	CLOTHE	CLD قلد to wind upon
	GAOL, prison	GL=ZL ازل to confine
	GER-ent, manager, ruler	GR اجرى to subject to rules, جرى agent
ن	GLOA-t, to gaze	GL اغل to fix the looks
●	GLOU-t, sulky look	GL=KL كلح to be stern-looking
	LOW-er, to frown	L=KL كلح to frown (k dropped)
	GLO-W-er, to stare	GL اغل to fix the looks
	GUM, sticky substance	GM=ZM ازم to stick to
ن ●	GYVE, shackle, fetter	GV اغوية trap
	HAIL, greeting	HL اهل to welcome
	HAIL, shower	HL هلة intense rain
	HOWL, to cry	HL اهل to cry, cf. عول to howl
●	HY-t-el, rainy	HY احيا rain
غ	JAIL, prison (CAV-US) hollow	JL=ZL ازل to confine, ↑ خو empty
	JEAL-OUS (ZEL-us) emulate	ZL ازلع to inspire a.o.w. desire
اصل	ZEAL (ZE) to boil	ZL ازلع ,, ↑ Z هزة bubbling of pot
	LAB-el, slip for attaching	LB الب to stick to
●	LANCE, to fling (N)	LC=LK القى to be flung
●	LAUNCH, hurl (N)	LK القى to throw
ذ ●	LEIG-er, resident ambassador, resident	LG الجا to commit an affair to, ↑ لجا to take shelter
	LESION (LAED) to hurt	LD الهد to injure
	LIE (LUG-en) to lie	LG الق to tell a lie
●	LIEF, dear	LF الف to love

ن •	LITE, LITT-le	LT الت to be less
	LATHE, to dislike T/D	LD الهد to treat scornfully
	LOC-o, mad	LC الق to be mad
•	LOVE (LUF-en)	LF الف to *love*
•	MAN-DA-M-us, we command	See command, أمن to entrust
	MAN-tra, thought	MN امعن to ponder over, ماءن to think
	MAN, (MUN-ish, thinker Skt.)	MN امعن to ponder over nfv.
•	MARVEL (MIRA-ri) to wonder	MR امر wonderful vfn.
	MEAN, to think	MN امعن to ponder over, ماءن think
•	MEAN, despicable	MN مهن to be despised, weak
	MEAN (MES) middle	MS مس middle
	MEAN, to moan	MN=NM نأم to *moan*
	MEN-t-al, of mind	MN امعن to ponder over+ماءن think
	METICULOUS (MET-US) apprehension	MT امت doubt
	MIND (MIN-an) think	MN امعن to ponder over, ماءن think
•	MIR-able, wonderful	MR امر wonderful
	MIRA-cle	MR امر wonderful
	MOOR, poor soil	MR امعر destitute of plants (soil)
•	MOOR, fasten by cable vfn.	MR امر to twist a rope, مر rope
	MOR-IA, folly (MOR-on) foolish	MR امر foolish
غ	MOUNT, to climb (N)	MT امطى to *mount* up a beast
ن	NARR-ate, relate	NR انار to elucidate
ن •	NICE, delicate, tender	NC انيث soft, tender, sweet
	NIM, take, steal N/L	NM=LM ألما take away stealthily
•	OB-SOL-ete, antiquated	SL ازل oldness, زال to be removed
	OXYMORON (MOR-os) foolish	MR امر foolish
	PARA-MOUNT, superior (N)	MT امطى to mount upon
	PARA-MNE-sia, (MEN) mind	MN امعن to ponder over+ماءن
	PEAK, to look sickly	PK افقع to be reduced to destitution
	PEAK, top of mountain	PK يافوخ top of mountain
	PER-FOR-ate, to bore	FR=BR ابر to prick w. a needle
•	PER-FUSE (FUD) pour	FḌ افاض to pour
	PES-T, plague	PS افشا spreading of disease
	PREMIER (PRI-M-us) first	PR افرع to begin
	PR-ime, first, chief	PR افرع to begin, فرع to overtop, chief
•	PROFUSE (FUD) pour	FḌ افاض to pour
	PRO-t-os, first	PR افرع to begin (not فرط)
H_3	PRO-TER-VITY (TERO) drive away, tread down, overthrow	TR طر to drive, اطر throw down, طرح to throw away

H_2	QUARR-el, complain, dispute		QR اغار to come to seek help, غارى to *quarrel*
	QUEME, to please		QM اقما to please
	QUERI, to complain		QR اغار to come to seek help
	RECRUIT (CER) increase		CR ا كرا to increase
•	REFUND (FUD) pour		FḌ افاض to pour
•	REFUSE (FUD) pour		FD افاض to pour
•	REMAND (MANUI) entrust		MN امن to entrust
	REMEMBER (MONEO) bear in mind		MN امعن think over, مأن think
	RE-MINI-scence	,,	MN امعن to ponder over
	RE-TUR-n		ترع to turn, اطر to bend
	RHOPA-lo (RHEPO) to incline		RP ارفا to lean on one side
	RIGE-scent (RIGEO) be stiff		RG=RZ عرز to be hard
	RIG-id, RIG-or عرز to be hard+		RG=RZ ارز to be cold, roll up
H_2	ROB-ust, strong, thick		ارب to strengthen, رعيب fat
	SABAISM (tSABA) host		SB أثبية numerous company
	SAL, SAL-t, SAL-ine, preservative		SL اصلح to set right, مصلح salt
ت	SAL-ary (SAL) salt		SL صلة reward, ↑ اصلح to set right
	SOUL, nobleness, principle, element		SL اصل be noble, اصل principle, origin
	SAUCE (SAL) salt		SL صلح to set right, مصلح salt
ن •	SEIZE	S/K	SZ=KZ أخذ to *seize*
•	SERI-ous, weighty		SR اصر burden
	SERR-A, saw SIERRA		SR اشر to saw
H_2 •	SHUT, to stop		ST=SD اصد to *shut*, سد to stop
	SPY, to watch secretly, look		SP اشاف to look f. above (اسف)
	SUFFUSE (FUD) pour		FḌ افاض to pour
	SYN-TERI-sis, to watch (TEREE)		TR اتار to look steadfastly at
•	TALE, TELL, inform		TL اطلع to inform, acquaint
•	TAL-K (TELL)	K sfx	TL اطلع to inform, acquaint
	TEMP-t, tend to persuade	(P)	TM اطمع to render eager, embolden
	TERR-et, round		TR اطار ، حتار ring
	THEO-MAN-cy, divination		MN امعن to ponder over+THEO
	TERR-et, loop		TR اطار ، حتار ring
	THRAW-ard, crooked		TR اطر to twist, bend (ard sfx)
	THOR-N	TH/S	THR=SR اصر to put forth thorns
•	THRA-LL, bondage	,,	THR=SR اسر to bind, take captive
	THREA-d, (THRAW-an) to twist		TR اطر to bend, curve
	THROE, to twist		TR اطر to curve

	TIL-t, to lean, slant		TL اطلى to incline the head
ن	TIP, to tilt, lean		TP اطف to incline
	TIR-l, to turn		TR اطر to curve, bend
	TONSOR (TON-deo) shear, clip		TN اطن to cut
	TOUR, round		TR اطار ring, اطر to surround
	TOUR-na-ment, turn		TR اطار ring, اطر to curve
	TRAP, snare (intrusive R)		T(R)P اطف to lay snare, عطوف **snare**
	TR-end, bend	(nd)	TR اطر to bend
	TUR-N, bend		TR اطر to bend
●	WAKE, remain awake	W/F	WK=FK افاق to be *awake*
	AWAKE	,,	AFK افاق to be *awake*
●	WAKE, closely behind		WK=FK=KE قفا to follow
	WHID, move quickly	W/F	WD=FD افد to move quickly
	WRATH, violent anger	T/D	RD ارد to swell w. anger
	WRIGG-le, to twist to and fro		RG=RZ رعظ to move so as to **pull** out (nail)
	HYE-t-al, rainy		Hy احيا rain
	ISO-HYET (HYE-in) rain		HY احيا rain

Aphesis of ه

Restore the initial ه :

●	ABATE (BAT) to beat	BT هبط to *beat*, *abate*
H_2	AB-RADE, scrape, injure	RD هرد to tear, injure
	BAR-ley (BAER)	BR هبور growing *barley*
	BARN (BAER)+(AERN) covered place	هبور + ARN, عرين covert
	BAT, cricket bat (BEAT)	BT هبط to beat
	BATT-er, to strike	BT هبت to strike down
H_2	BATTUE, to beat, slaughter	هبط to beat, عبط to slaughter
	BEAT	BT هبط to *beat*
	BERE, barley	BR هبور growing barley
	CHAMO-is, wild goat	SM هشمة mountain-goat
	CHIME, sing-song	CH-M=KM هكم to sing
	CHIME-ra, goat	SM هشمة mountain goat
	COM-BAT, fight together	BT هبط to beat
ن	BIG, swollen, بج to fatten	BG هبج to cause to swell
ن	DUPE, fool	DB هدب stupid
	ELOPE, run away	LB هلب to run continually
	EMOLLI-ment (MOLL-is) soft	ML همال soft
ت	EMOLU-ment (MOLI) to work (MOL) grind (wrong root)	ML عمل to work, عملة **wages of work,** ↑ مالة handmill, whence grind

cf. عمر to build, عمارة wages of building.

	E-RADI-c-ate (RAD-IX) root, firm foundation		RD ردح to be firm (X for H) تمكن و ثبت
	ERASE (RAD) to scratch		RḌ هرض mange
ن	GAR-ter, band for stocking		GR هجار rope for tying camel's foot
	GWYN, white		GN هجان white
ن ●	JEER, to scoff, deride		JR هجر foul language, اهجر to scoff
	JOR-um, large bowl		JR هجير large cup
	LIB-ation, to pour		LB هلب to drench
	LIB, to geld		LB هلب to cut
	LOP, to cut		LB هلب to cut
	LOPE, LEAP, to run		LB هلب to run continually
	LOUP (HLAUP) to leap, flee		HLB هلب to run
	MELLOW, soft		ML همال soft
اصل	MESS, meal, medley (MITTO) send, dismiss, discharge		MS همش to bite—hence eat meal, همشة medley, ↑ ماط to remove
H_2	MOIL, toil, soft		ML مل to weary, همال soft
ا	MUNCH, to chew	(N)	MS همس to chew
	PENNA, feather (PETO) to fly		PT هفت to fly
L_3	PROPTOSIS (PTO-sis) fall		PT هفت to fall
	PAT-it, fallen (Sanskrit)		PT هفت to fall, افتادن
ن	PUTT, bumpkin, greenhorn		PT هفات foolish
	RA-BBET, beat back		BT هبط to beat, RA راع return
	RACHE, dog that hunts by sense		R-CH=RS هرش to set a dog on
	RADU-la, scraper		RḌ هرض mange, to tear
	RAG-matical (RAG) riot		RG هرج riot, disturbance
	RAS-or, scraper		RS هرس to bruise
	RAZE, to scrape	Z/S	RS هرس to bruise
	re-BATE, to abate		BT هبط to abate, fall
	re-BUT, push back		BT=VT وطح to thrust back
	REND, tear	(N)	RD هرد to tear
	RENT=REND, tear	(N)	RD هرد to tear
	RENT (REDD) pay	NV	RD ردة profit, return (paying back)
	ROW, propel w. oar		RW هراوة stick
	ROW, line		R عير line
	RUDE, rough		RD هرد to tear
	RUT, furrow		RT هرت to slit
	SHAMM-y, chamois		SH-M هشمة mountain-goat
	SUR-BATE, excessive beating		BT هبط to beat
	TALLY-HO, fox has gone		TL هيطل fox, H هوى to go down

Aphesis of ح

Restore the initial ح :

	ABSTRACT (TRA-HO) to draw tight	TR حتر to tighten—hence draw
	ACCOMPLISH (PLE) to fill	PL حفل to fill
	POL-is, city	PL حفل to throng a place (men)
	ADVERT, (VER-to) to turn	VR حور to return, roll
	AFFLUX (FLUO) to flow	FL حفل to flow
	FLOW	FL حفل to *flow*
	AMPLE, copious (M)	PL حفل to be copious
	BILLOW (BEL-gan) swell w. anger	BL حبل to swell w. anger
	BOLL-ed, swollen	BL حبل to swell
	BLI-ster, swelling, BLOA-t	BL حبل to swell (ster sfx.)
	BELLY, to swell (BHEL-g)	BL حبل to swell
	BOIL, hard suppurating tumour	BL حبل to swell
	BOIL, to pass into vapour	BL هبل vapours vfn.
	BOL-ster (BUL) to swell	BL حبل to swell ster sfx.
	AGONIC (GONIA) angle	GN حجن to bend
	SOUR	SR حزر to be *sour*
	ANNEX (NEX) to bind	NK حنک to bind
	CONNECT (NEC) to bind	NC حنک to bind
	BLU-bb-er, to swell	BL حبل to swell
ن	BLUR, smear w. ink (L)	B(L)R حبر ink, scar
ذ	BRAVE (RABI-dus)	RB حرب brave (not following)
	RAB-id	RB حرب to be mad (dog)
	BUCKLE (BUCCA) to fasten	BC حبک to fasten
ت	FOOL, silly, windbag, puffed	FL=BL هبل *fool*, silly, ↑ حبل to swell
ن	BUZZ, to hum	BZ حبض to twang (bow string), throb
ن	BUZZ, to finish bottle of wine	BZ حبض to be exhausted (well)
	CAINO, new etym. dub.	SN حسن new, or كان to innovate
	CHOKE	SK حسک to *choke*
	CLOW-n, rustic	CL حاقل peasant
	COLL-een, country woman	CL حقل field EEN, sfx.
	COLOY (COLO-n-us) farmer	CL حقل field, حاقل peasant
	com-PLY (PLE) to fill	PL جفل to fill
	con-FLU-ent, flowing	PL جفل to flow
ت	con-TRO-l, restrain	TR حتر to hinder, tighten,
	(ROTA) wheel	↑RT=TR اطار circle
	res-TRAI-n, to control	TR حتر to hinder, tighten
	VER-to, to turn	VR حور to spread w.a. roller, return

Derivatives : converse, divert, invert, divorce, environ, prose, revert, suzerain, verse, vire, convert.

H_2	WRITE (REISS) to scratch, tear	RS حرش to scratch, هرت to slit
	cf. SCRIBE, to write	(S)CRF قرف to scratch, scrape
	SIG-n-um, sign, mark	SG سحج to scratch, *i.e.*, to mark

N.B.—The original sense of writing is scratching or drawing of lines. Similarly خط means line, writing.

ن	DAPP-le, be spotted	DB حدب scar
	BELLOW-s, to swell	BL حبل to swell (air swells bellows)
ن	BELLOW, to roar	BL حبل to swell (bellows roar-effect)
ن	BULL, roarer (male of cow)	BL حبل to swell and then, bellow
	BULL, a boss, knob	BL حبل to swell (hence a boss)
	BOL-ster, swelling	BL حبل to swell
	BLAIN (BEL-gan) boil, pustule	BL حبل to swell
	CUL-t, (COL) till, farm	CL حقل field
	CUL-tivate, CUL-ture	CL حقل field vfn.
	DECO-GEN, ten+angle	DC=CD عقد 10 to 20, GN حجن to bend
	DECA-MER-os, ten parts	prec.+MR حمر to cut into pieces
	DEFILE (FIGO) fasten, thread	FK حبك fasten, twist a thread
●	DE-MOL-ish (MOL-es) weight	ML حمل load
	DE-PLE-n-ish (PLE) fill	PL حفل to *fill*

Deriv. : fill, full, fulfil, deplete, replete, complete, expletive, complement, comply, compliance, compline, explicit, plenary, accomplish, supply, supplement, implement.

PLENTY (PLE) many	PL حفل to be copious

Deriv. : plentitude, polygon.

DE-SIPI-ence (SAPIO) wise	SP حصف be sound judgment

Deriv. : philosophy, resipiscence, sapience, sophia, sophos.

DE-TRACT (TRA-ho) draw	TR حتر to tighten (hence draw)

Deriv. : attract, retract, tractable, abstract, distract.

	RES-TRA-in, keep in check	TR حتر to hinder
	RUB	RB حرب to whet
	DIKE, ditch, low wall	DK حديقة watery land, walled garden
	DITCH	DK حديقة watery piece of land
H_2	DOCK, watery basin, enclosure	prec.+حلق to surround

	DOCK, cut short, DOCK-et	DK دهق to cut up a th.
	FUR, FURROW	FR حفر to dig, تحفر to furrow
	em-BROI-der, embellish	BR حبر to adorn, embellish
	ena-CEINIA (KAIN-os) new	KN=SN حسن new
●	FURROW, narrow trench	FR حفر to dig, تحفر to *furrow*
●	GAR-age, to secure	GR حجر prohibit access, حجرة enclosure
●	GARRISON (GUAR) preserve	GR حجر prohibit access to
●	GARR-et (GAR) defend	GR حجر prohibit access to
	GEAR, equipment, dress	GR=ZR ازر to clothe
L_2	GENU, GENU-al, knee	GN حجن to bend nfv.
	ZANU, knee (Persian)	ZN=GN حجن to bend
●	GURRY, fort	GR حجرة enclosure, حجر stone
	im PLU-vium (PLU) rain	PL حفل to pour torrents of rain
	IN-QUIL-ine (COL-ere) to farm	CL حقل field
	ISO-GON-ic, equal angle	S سيئى equal, GN حجن to bend
ن	LAKE, large body of water	LK حلق fill up a tank nfv.
	LOCK, ringlet of hair	LK حلقة *lock* of hair, ring
	LOCK, fastening device	LK اعلق fasten, علق close the door
	LOUNGE, idle stroll (N)	LG حلج to walk slowly
	LUB-ra, black woman	LB حلب to be black
	LYO-MER-os, loosen	L حل loosening,
	+part	MR حمر to cut into pieces
ن	MASS, to collect	MS حمش to collect
مم ●	MEED, reward	MD حمد to requite
	MERI-CARP, part+fruit	MR حمر cut into pieces, خرافة fruit
	MER-ism, part, divide	MR حمر cut into pieces
	MOCK, fool	MK حمق to befool
ن	ob-TUR-ate, stop up	TR حتر to hinder
	LAG, walk slowly	LG حلج to walk slowly
ن	LIPP-en, to trust, rely	LP حلف friendship, covenant
	PAED (PAIF-os) boy	PF=VF وفعة boy
	ERAS-t-es, lover	ERS عرس to love, cleave to
	para-DOX, opinion	DK حدق to see
	POL-ish, become glossy	PL حفل to polish, جلاه
	POCK-et, POACH, POKE, bag K/S	PCH=PS حفص leather bag
ت	POACH, take illegally, orig. dig	PS فش to pilfer, ↑ فحص to dig
ن	POOL, collection of water	PL حفل to collect
	BANG, beat, strike (N) (BANK)	BK حبق to strike w. rod, flog
	PRO-PHYL-actic (PHYL-ax) guard	PL حفل to care for

	PULCHER (POLIO) to embellish	PL حفل to embellish
اصل	PUSH (PELLO) to strike	PS حفش to expel, حفز to *push*, ↑ وبل to strike
	RACE, to scratch	RC حرش to scratch
	RABBLE (RABIO) to rave	RB حرب to be vehemently angry
	RAB-id	RB حرب be affected w. canine madness
	RACE, tear away	RC حرص to tear
●	RACK, amble, move	RK حرک to move about
●	RACK, to drive	RK حرک to excite, rouse
	RAFF, to snatch	RF=RB حرب to snatch away
●	ROB, plunder	RB حرب to plunder
	RAFT (RAF) roof	RF حرف top
	ROOF	RF حرف top
●	RIPA, bank REEF	RP حرف bank
	RAG, to chafe	RG حرج to gnash the teeth
●	RAIK, go, walk	RK حزک to move about
	RAKE, to go forward	RK حرک to move about
●	RANCH, farm (N)	RS حرث tillage
	RANCH, to tear (N)	RS حرص to tear
اصل	RANK-le, fret, chafe, (N) fester, irritate, inflame	RK حرق to gnash the teeth at, حراقة blister, حرق to rub, scorch
	(DRAK-ON)snake (وليس فيه بشيئى)	↑ DRK=KDR قدار large snake
●	RAP-aree, robber	RB حرب to plunder
	RASH, slight eruption on skin	RSH حرش to scratch
	RASH, to tear	RS حرص to tear
	RAVE (RABIO) be mad, rage	RB حرب to be vehemently angry
اصل	RAGE (RABIO) madness	RG رغا to anger, to foam, ↑ حرب be mad
	RE-CEN-t, new	CN حسن new
●	REIF, robbery	RB حرب to plunder
	RE-TALI-ate, (TAL-is) such	TL حتل similar, alike
●	RHAMPHO-ID, hooked (M)	RP حرف to curve, deviate
H_2	RID, expel, make away w.	RD رد to drive back, حريد apart, حرد to seclude one's self f.
	RIDD-le, to make holes	RD حرد to pierce
	REED (HREOD) pipe	RD حرد to pierce, حريد hut of *reeds*
	RIS-T, to scratch	RS حرش to scratch
●	RIV-age (RIPA) bank	RP حرف border
	RIDGE (HRUCK-en) back	HRK حارک upper part of back
●	RIV-er (RIPA) bank	RP حرف border

ذ	RIVAL, partner (RIPA) bank	RP حريف fellow-worker, ↑ حرف bank
	RIV-er, one who splits	RV=RB راب a slit
	ROOF, top	RF حرف top
●	ROOM, compartment	RM حرم apartment
ن ●	ROUSE, excite, stir up	RZ حرض to urge, instigate
	RUCK-SACK, back+bag	حارك upper part of back, شكوة water-skin
	RUD, reed	RD حرد to pierce nfv.
●	RUR-al (RUS) farm	RS حرث tillage
●	RUS-t-ic, of farm	RS حرث tillage
	SAGE (SAPIO) be judicious	SP حصف be a sound judge
	SAGACIOUS (SAC) perceive quickly	SC ذكى to understand quickly
	SAUR-KRAU-t, sour cabbage	SR حزر to be sour, كراع top (similie)
	CABB-age, head	CB قب head (similie)
	CAULI-FLOWER	CL قلة top of head (similie)
H_2 ●	SERE, to hold, claw	SR حصر to hold, اسر to fasten tightly
●	SERR-IED, pressed close	SR حصر to put in a strait
	SORR-el (SUR) sour	SR حزر to be sour
ن	SORR-el, reddish brown	SR صحر fawn colour
●	SORRY, regret	SR حسرة sorrow, sigh, regret
ت	SPAY, remove ovaries of, (EPE) sword	SP حسف to cull, ↑ EP=SP سيف sword
	SHAME, bashfulness, modesty	SHM حشم to put to blush
	SPI-te, vex, hate	SP حسف to be angered with
●	SUBREPTION (REP) snatch	RB حرب to snatch away
●	SURREPTIOUS (REP) snatch	RB حرب to snatch away
H_2	SYRTIS (SYRO) run down, sweep along, draw	SR سعر to run, SR حسر to sweep (hence draw along)
	TAN-TA-MOUNT, equal amount	TN تن، حتن equal, alik+MOUNT
	TIDY, neat	TD حتد to be pure, genuine
	TIE, to fasten	TIE حتى to fasten
غ ●	TIMB-er, wood (M)	TB حطب firewood
	TIRE, TYRE, hoop	TR اطار، حتار ring
	TIRE, grow weary	TR تر to be lax
	TIRE, row (K elided)	TR=KTR قطار row
	TIRE, attire, adorn	TR طر to shine
	USURP (RAPE) seize	RB حرب to snatch away
	VAIR, variegated V/B	VR=BR حبر to be variegated
	VARIE-g-ate V/B	VR=BR حبر to be *variegated*

	WRITHE, to twist	RD حرد to twist (a rope)
	WRITE (REISS) scratch (RITA)	RS حرش to scratch + هرت to slit
	YARE (GEAR-U) ready	GR=ZR حاذر ready
	RAP, to carry away	RB حرب to snatch away
	RAPID (RAPIO) snatch	RB حزب to snatch away
	RAVE (RABIO) to be mad, angry	RB حرب to be mad (dog), to be vehemently angry

Aphesis of و

Restore the initial, :

	ADJUDICATE, ADJURE (JUBEO) prescribe	JB وجب to be obligatory
	ALACRITY (ALAC-er) quick	LC ولق to walk quickly
●	BALE, evil, destruction	BL وبال evil
	BALE, package	BL وبيلة bundle of wood—ابالة
●	BEAR-D	BR وبر soft hair
ن	BLOW, hard stroke w. instrument	BL وبل strike w. stick, وبيل hard *blow*
H_2 ●	BOSH, foolish talk, nonsense	BSH وبش bad talk BS, عبث nonsense
●	CARKING (CAR) load	CR وقر load
	CATERPILLAR (PILL) rob, strip	PL وفل to peel, cf. سلب to bark, plunder
	PEEL, PILL-age, PL-UND-er	PL وفل to peel
	PULL, to strip, draw apart	PL وفل to peel (hence pull)

cf. BIND=BEND, خرش scratch & draw قلف to bark a tree and to pull out

	COCCYK, cuckoo	CK وقواق cuckoo
●	PAC-t, covenant, COM-PACT	PC وفاق agreement
H_2	CON-CUSS (QUATIO) shake, drive	QS وخص to quiver, كش to drive away
	CONTAIN (TEN) hold, content, continne	TN وتن to remain long, تنأ inhabit, وتن to flow *continually*
	CON-TUSE (TUND) to thump (N)	TD وطدة violent blow, thrust
	CUCKOO NV	CK وقوق to squeak, وقواق cuckoo
	DAGG-er, pierce	DG ودق to be sharp (sword)
	DE-TER, frighten	TR وتر frighten
	TERR-or, TERRI-fy, TERRI-ble	TR وتر to frighten
ن	DIR-t, unclean matter that soils	ḌR وضر be dirty, greasy
	FELL, skin	FL وفل to skin nfv.
ت ●	FRUGAL (FRU) enjoy	FR وفر saving, ↑ فرح rejoice
●	GALLOW, frighten	GL وجل fear
●	GUR-U, dignified, heavy	GR وقار dignity, وقر burden

ت ●	KIND-le (CANEO) shine (N)	KD وقد to *kindle*, ↑ CN, سنا shine
H_2	JAB, to poke, stab	JB وجب عن to repel, جاب to cut
	JUBI-l-ate, to shout	JB وجبة loud noise
	JUDGE, (JUBEO) order	JB وجب to make obligatory
	(DIC) declare	DC دق to manifest
	JUS (JUBEO) prescribe	JB وجب to make obligatory
	JURY (JUBEO) to swear	JB وجب to make obligatory
H_2 ن	JOB, appointment, profit	JB واجب dutly, جاب profit
	LAD, boy	LD ولد ‘ وليد youngling
ن	LASS, girl, correlative of lad, servant girl, maid (LLAWD)	LD وليدة girl, slave-born female
	MACLE (MACU-la) spot	MC ومسة white spot, مسحة spot
	OB-TAIN, to hold	TN وتن persevere, stay long
	OB-TUND, thump (N)	TD وطدة violent blow
	OB-TUSE, not pointed (TUND)	TD وتد peg tooth, OB, not
	TOWN, group of houses	TN وطن to dwell, طن lodging
ت	CORRUPT (RUP) break	RB ورب to *corrupt*, ↑ رأب slit
	OSMOSIS (OTHEE-IN) to push	OTH وطح to thrust back violently
	PALE, a stake	BL وبيل thick stick
	PEEL, stake	BEEL وبيل thick stick
ن	PEEL	PL وفل to *peel*
ن	PEL-t, give repeated blows	BL وبل to strike repeatedly w. stick
	PER-JURE, swear (JUBEO)	JB وجب to be obligatory (*i.e.*, oath)
	PHLOE-M (PHL-OOS) bark	PL وفل to peel nfv.
	PHOL-is, scale	PL وفل to peel nfv.
	PILCH (PELL-IS) skin	PL وفل to peel nfv.
	POLE, rod	BL وبيل thick rod
	POL-ENTA, peeled (barley)	PL وفل to peel
	POL-t, hard blow, a club	BL وبيل hard blow, thick road
●	PORI-SM, callosity	PR وفر fulness
	PUL-S-ate, strike	BL وبل to strike
L_2 ●	RED=(RUDDHA) (Sanskrit)	RD وردة red
	RE-TUND, beat (N)	TD وطدة violent blow
●	RHODO, rose	RD ورد rose
●	ROSE (RHODO)	RD ورد *rose*
●	SELL, deliver, give	SL وصل to deliver, give
	RAID, invasion	RD ورد to attack (not foll.)
●	ROAD, highway, piece of water near shore	RD وارد road, coming to water
	RIB, curved bone	RB ورب to crook a th. cf. رحبى rib of breast

	ROOK-y, raw beginner	RK روق beginning-y adjectival
ت	SOME, little (SAME)	SM وثم small quantity, ↑ سمى equal
	SP-oon, originally a chip, shaving	SP وسف to bark, peel
	COME-ly, pleasant to look at	CM=SM وسيم *comely*
	SUBI-taneous (SUBI-t-us) sudden	SB وثب to leap suddenly
	SUDDEN (SUBI-ta-no) sudden	SB وثب to leap ***suddenly***
	SUCC-us, shake up (QUATIO)	QS وخص to oscillate
	SURPILCE (PELL-is) skin	PL وفل to skin nfv.
	sus-TAIN, hold	TN وتن to stay long
	TAN-TARA, notes on musical instrument	TN طن to tinkle, TR وتر string of musical instrument
●	TOOTH	TT=TD وتد peg, tooth
	TEN-able, TEN-on, hold	TN وتن to stay long
	TENA-CI-ous, holding fast	TN واتن to stick to
	TEN-or, voice	TN طن to tinkle
	TENN-is, hold	TN وتن to persevere, stay long
	TER-os, monster	TR وتر to frighten
	TIRR-it, fright	TR وتر to frighten
	TERRY, draw	TR وتر to tighten (hence توتر stretch)
ا	THUD, blow, strike	TD وطدة violent blow
	THREE, TRIO, TRI-nity	TR وتر odd number (applied to 3)
●	PEACE (PAX) treaty	PK وفاق concord, agreement
●	PAC-able (PAX) peace	PK وفاق concord, agreement
●	PACI-fy, make peace (PAX)	PK وفق to conciliate
ن ●	PACK, intimate	PK وفيق friend
●	PAC-t, agreement	PC وفاق agreement
	ab-JURE (JUBEO) to order	JB وجب to make obligatory
●	TETH-er, rope, chain by which animal is confined	TT=TD وتد stake, peg of tent (metony) er is agent suffix

Aphesis of ى

Restore the initial ى :

	PEAK, summit	PK يافوخ summit
اصل ●	MAN-us, hand	MN يمين right hand gfp.
	(MA) to touch	↑ MA=MS مس to touch

N.B.—I do not base MAN-us, on MA. The derivatives agree w. يمين, *viz.*, man-age, manipulate, manu-mit, maintain, manual, man-suette, mena-cle, man-date, manifest, maniple, manner, manubruim, mailla, manuscript, manufacture.

Biliteral Formula—Quasi-Aphesis

Restore one of the delicate letters, *viz.*, ى ‘ و ‘ ح ‘ ه ‘ ا ‘ ع as second or third letter :

1 ●	ABASH, strike w. shyness	BSH=VSH وحشة shyness
	ABELE (ALBE) white	LB لهبة pure whiteness
	ABLET (ALBA) white	LB لهبة pure whiteness
	ab-ERR-ate, wander	ER عار to wander
H_2 ●	ab-HOR, shudder, disgust	HR هرع tremble w. fear, هر hate
	ABLE (HAVE) possess	HV حوى possess, حوى worthy
	ABOMINABLE (OM-en) sign	OM ايما sign
	ABOVE (AUF) up (UF)	UF يفع to climb
	UP, above (UF)	UF يفع to climb
●	ABSCOND (CON-do) conceal, cover	CN كن to conceal, كن veil
	AB-SE-NT (ESSE) be away	AB هب away, ES عاش to live
●	ABSTERGENT (TER) cleanse	TR طهر to cleanse
	ACCELERATE (CEL-er) swift	CL سعل be brisk
	ACCENT (CANO) sing	CN غنا sing
	ACCESS (CED) come	CD سدا to repair to, direct o's self to
H_2 ●	ABOUND (UNDA) wave, flow, curve (VOD) (N)	VD اود to curve, VD ودى to flow
H_2	UNDU-l-ate, to wave (N)	VD اود to curve, ودى flow
	ACCOLADE (COLL-um) neck	CL=SL ساعل throat
	COLL-ar	CL=SL ساعل throat
	ACCOST (COS-ta) side, rib	CS كشح side
	COAS-t, side, rib	CS كشح side
	ACCURATE (CURA) care	CR قرح ب to regard
ت	ACCUSE, charge w. fault (CAUSE)	CS قضة vice, defect vfn. ↑ قضية cause
●	ACE (AS) unity	AS عصا to unite, join
	ACME, top	CM قمة top
H_2	ACONI-te, hood, poisnous plant	CN قناع head-veil, قنأ to kill
	ACOTYLEDON (KOT-ule) cup, measure	KT=KD قدح drinking cup, measure
	ACQUEST (ACQUIRE)	QR قرا to pursue a th.
	ACQUIRE, seek	QR قرا pursue, غار seek
●	ACRITA (KRI-no) distinguish	KR خار select
	ACR-O, topmost	KR كراع top of mountain
	ADAMANT (DAMAO) tame	DM=TM تام enslave, تيمة *tame*

ADAPT (APO) prepare, adjust	AB عبا prepare, put in order	
● ALBERT (AETHEL) noble	ATHL=ASL اصيل noble	TH/S
+ (BRIGH-t) shining	BRG برق to shine	
ADHIBIT (HAB=HAVE) possess	HV حوى possess	
● ADJOURN (DIE-s) day	ḌIE ضياء sunlight, hence day	
● AD-LIBI-t-um, at pleasure	LB لعب to play, sport	
ADMIT (MITTO) send, despatch	MT ماط to remove	

Derivatives: permit, remit, demit, missile, mission, dimiss, missionary, omit.

● ADORE (OS=OR-is) mouth	OR عورة opening (cf. فوه mouth, opening)
AD-REM, to purpose	RM رمى to purpose
● AD-UL-ate, fawn upon	UL اله to worship
● ADUST (URO) burn	UR ارى kindle fire, ورى be kindled
BURN (URO)	UR ارى kindle fire, ورى be kindled
ADVALOREM (VALUE) be worth	VL=BL بل to obtain
ADVENT (VEN) come	VN=FN فان to come
● ADVICE (ID) see	ID عهد to see, visit

Derivatives: hyid, idol, idyll, evidence, witness, provide, prudent, invidious, visible, visit, visualise, revise, vista, wise, envisage, supervise, advise, wit, vitreous, view, vivid, vidya, veda, survey.

ADVOCATE (VOX) call	VX=VKS وقش voice
VOICE (VOX)	VX=VKS وقش voice
AISTHETIC (AISTHA-no) perceive	ST سطع to perceive by smell
AFFABLE (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak
● AFFORD (FOR) in front	FR=VR ورا in front
● A-GAM-os, without marriage	A, not, GM جمع to unite
AGGLUTINATE (KAL) glue	KL كعل to *agglutinate*
ANGLE (ANG) to bend	ANG عنج to bend
● AGONOSTIC (AGO) bring	AG اجاء to bring
● AH, sorrow	AH آه alas, *ah*
AIL, trouble	AL ال to be restless
ILL	IL عل to be *ill*
AITH (NAT-is) buttock	NT نتأ to swell (limb), نات jutting
ALAS (LASS-us) weary	LS لهثة weariness
ALB, white	LB لهبة pure whliteness

	ALCOVE (QUBBA) vault	QB قبة vault
	ALE-xo, to keep off	AL ال to repel
ث	AJAR, partly open (CERR) turn	CR صير crevice of a door, ↑ صار to incline
ث	AGREE (GRA-t-us) pleasing	GR قار to agree, ↑ قر to rejoice
●	ALI-ment, nourish	AL عيل to feed (family)
	al-KALI, fry	KL قلى to fry, قلى potash
●	ALT, ALTAR (AL-t-us) high	AL علا to be high
●	AL-ti-tude, height	AL علا to be high
●	A-MBROSIA (BRO-t-os) mortal	BR بار to perish ; A, not
	AMELIO-r-ate, to better	ML ملح be good, fine
	AMEN, strength	MN منة strength
	A-MEND, remove fault, (MEN-da) fault	A, not *i.e.*, deprive, remove, MN منة, weakness (نقص)
	AMETHYST (METHU) wine	MT ماتع red (wine)
	AMOK, frenzy	MK معك to be insane
	A-MN-esia, not remember	A, not ; MN مان to think
	A-MN-esty, not remember	A, not ; MN مان to think
ن	AMUSE, excite mirth, beguile	MS مسا to joke, beguile
	ANALGESIA (ALGEO) pain	LG لعج to give a smart pain
	ana-LOGY, say	LG لغا speak
	ANCESTOR (CED) go	AN عن be before, CD سدا repair to
●	AN-us, opening	AN عين hole
	ANY	AN عين *any* one
●	APHASIA (PHA) speak	PH فاه speak
	APO-LOGY, speak	LG لغا to speak+AB هب away
	APO-PLEXY (PL-esso) to strike	PL فلا to strike w. sword
	APO-STA-cy, away+stand	AB هب be away, SD صدى to stand
●	APPARATUS (PARO) make ready	BR برى dress, trim
	APPAREL (PAR) equal, adorn	BR حبر to adorn, حبر likeness
	APPARENT (PAREO) be clear	PR فرى to shine
	APPEAR, be clear	PR فرى shine
	APPARI-tion, be clear	PR فرى shine
	AN—ARCHY (ARKH-os) rule, be first	N نهى not, RK روق chief, beginning
ث	AN-ARTH-r-ous, jointless (TR)	N نهى + RT رتا to bind, ↑ AR ارى fasten
	ARM (AR) join	AR ارى to fasten
	APPEASE, bring to peace (PAX)	PX وفق to agree, to reconcile
●	APRI-ori, before	PR=VR ورا in front

	ACQUILA, eagle	QL قيعل eagle
	EAGLE	GL قيعل *eagle*
	ARCA-n-um (ARCA) chest	RC ركوة leather bag (primitive chest)
	ARDENT, ARDOUR (AR-deo) burn	AR ارى to kindle fire
	ARE-na, sand strewn place of combat	AR عرا waste, desert, عرى open field
	ARG-ent, white, silvery	RG رعج to shine
	AR-id, dry, barren	AR عرا desert, waste
●	ARIS-t-os, best	RS رأس chief, head
●	ARISTOCRACY (ARIST-t-os)	RS رأس chief,
	best (KRA-t-os) power	KR قهرة force, mastery
	ARK, chest, vessel	RK ركوة bag, vessel
●	ARRECT (RIG) raise etym. dub.	RG رقى to raise, عرج to ascend
ت	ARTH-r-on, joint (AR)	RT رتا to bind, ↑ ارى to fasten
	ARTI-cle, limb, joint (AR)	RT رتا to bind, ↑ ارى to fasten
	LIMB (LIM) joint	LM لام to join cf. لحم to solder
	ASCIDIUM (ASK-os) wine-skin	SK شكوة water-skin, سقاء water-skin
	ASEPTIC (SEPO) rot	SP شئف to be ulcered
	ASPERITY (ASP-er) rough	SP سفى to be chapped
L_4	ASSAIL, leap, attack	SL صال leap, attack
	CHHAL, leap (Punjabi)	SAL صال to leap
	UCHHAL-na, to leap (Hindi)	SAL صال to leap

Derivatives : desultory, result, salient, resile, resilent sally, saltire, somersault, saltation, insult, exult.

	ALLO-mai, to leap (SALIO)	SL صال to leap (Greek has dropped S)
ت	ASSER-t, insist (SERO) bind	SR اصر to persist, ↑ صر to bind
H_2	ASSET (SAT-is) enough, full	ST سطا be plentiful, شحط fill
	ASSIGN (SIG-n-um) mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
	SIG-n, mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
●	ASSIMI-l-ate, make like	SM سمى alike, equal
●	SAME, identical	SM سمى alike, equal
	ASSURE (SE-CARE) without care	S صاع to separate, قرح regard
	SE-CURE, without care	صاع + قرح ب to care for, regard
●	AV-id, greedy	AV=HV هوى desire
	AUGHT-(WHIT) smallest particle	WT وتح small, paltry
●	AUNT (AMI-ta)	AM عمة *aunt*
	AUTO-CRA-t, self+power	AT=ST ذات self, CR قهرة force
	AVENUE (VENIO) come	VN=FN فان to come

	AVULSION (VELLO) tear	VN=FL قلع to tear
H_2 ●	A-WARE, forbid, on the watch	WR ورع to compel a.o. to abstain f., + رعية watch
●	AWAY (WEG) way	WG وجه *way*
●	AZYG-ous, yoke	ZG زوج join, couple
	DIVULSION, DIVELLENT (VELLO) tear	VL=FL قلع to tear
●	BAAL, lord	BL بعل lord
●	BAB-EL, gate of God	BAB باب gate, EL اله god
	BABI-RUSA, deer (RUSA)	RS رشا fawn able to walk
	BAG, cut w. hook	BG بجع cut w. sword
	BAG, swell	BG بغا to swell
	BAGG-age, tie up, bundle	BG بوق to tie, باقة bundle
	BAR, obstruct	BR=VR وعر prevent
L_3	BARO, weight, بهار ' بار	BR بهر to overburden
	BAR-on (BARO) man	BR=VR ورى man
ن	BARRA-t-or vexatious	BR برح to vex, tire
ن	BORE, to weary by tedious talk	BR برح to tire, vex
	BARR-en, unproductive	BR بور uncultivated waste land
	BASCULE (CUL) buttock	CL كاهل rump-of horse
●	BASH-ful, be confounded	BSH=VSH وحشة fear, shyness
●	BEAR, carry	BR عبر convey
●	BEAR, give birth to	BR برأ to create
●	BEAS-t	BS=VS وحش wild *beast*
	BED (وهد) low ground	BD=VD وهد to spread a *bed*
ن	BE-GIN	GN جنة *beginning*
	BE-HAVE, possess	HV حوى to possess
●	BE-TROTH (TRUE)	TR طهر to be righteous
	BEWRAY (WREG-an) to accuse	RG رهق to charge a. o. w.
	BI, pfx. for (DIV) two V/F	DF ضعف double
	BE-WARE, forbid, avoid	WR ورع to compel to abstain f.
●	BI-GAMY (GAM-os) marriage	GM جمع to unite
● ن	BIG-ot, intolerant of others	BG بغى to treat wrongfully, unjustly
	BIGA-roo, variegated	BG بقع spotted white and black
	BILATERAL (LAT-us) side	LT ليت side of neck
	BILLY, male B/F	BL=FL فحل male
	BLASTO-DERM (DERO) to flay	DR درع to skin (a sheep)
●	BODE, foreshadow	BD بدا to become manifest
	BODY, opacity, mass	BD بدع to become fat
	BOG, swamp	BG بقعة swamp
●	BOGEY, devil	BG باغ unjust, rebel

	BOL-d	BL بال *boldness*
ن	BOIS-ter-ous, vociferous	BS باش to vociferate, بوش uproar
ن ●	BOL-t, to investigate	BL بلا to try, test, experiment
	BOOR, peasant, ill-bread	BR برى savage
	BOSS, ulcer, knob, stud	BS بثع to be red and swollen
ن	BOTTLE (BUT-is)	BT بطة *bottle* of leather
غ	BOTT-om, bed of river	BT بطحا large bed of a torrent
	BOUR-n, small stream	BR=FR فرع revine (مجرى الماء)
	BOY (BOFI) boy, youth	BF=VE وفعة *boy*, grown up youth
	BREED, BROOD (BRO) to warm	BR ابهر to be exposed to heat
●	BUS-y, occupied	FS فاض ف to be *busy*
	BUCCI-na-tor, blow trumpet	BC بوق trumpet
	BUCCA-n-eer, pirate	BC باق to assault
	BUN (BUG-ne) swelling	BG بغا to swell
	BURDEN (BEAR)	BR بهر to overburden
	BURROW, to dig hole	BR=FR فأر to dig the earth
●	BURY, hide in earth	BR بأر dig, conceal
	BUSS, kiss	BS باس to kiss
ن	BUS-t, bosom, upper part of body	BS بز bosom, بزة shape, figure
L_2	BOSO-m	BS بز *bosom*, m sfx.
	PIS-tan, bosom, Pers.	BS بز bosom (stan sfx.)
ن	BUS-tle, splash about, hurry	BS باش make a noise
	BUT-l-er (BUT-is) bottle	BT بطة *bottle*
	BUZZ-ard, falcon	BZ باز falcon, ard sfx.
	CAB-in, cabinet, small private room	CB قبو underground room
	CACK-le, clucking of hen	CK قاق to cluck (hen)
	CAD, low person	CD كدعة vile, low
ت	CADA-VER-ic, corpse (CAD) fall	CD=SD صدى corpse, ورى man ↑CD قض pull down
L_2	CADGE, get by begging	CD كدى to beg alms (گدا)
	CAS-k, husk, shell, k sfx.	CS كشح to bark (wood), كشح shell
	CASQUE, helmet=shell	CS كشح shell
	HUS-k, shell H/K	HS=KS كشح shell
ت	CAS-ket, small box	CS قشوة basket, ↑ كشح shell
●	com-POUND (POS-it) place	PS=VS وضع to place
●	com-PUTE, reckon, reflect	BT بيت ponder, value, brood over
●	con-CAVE, hollow	CV خوى to be empty
	CON-DOLE, suffer	DL دله to sorrow

	CON-CUR, run (CURRO)	CR كرا run fast
H_2 ●	CON-DEMN (DAM-n-are) damage, blame d/z	ḌM ضيم *damage*, ذم to blame
H_2	CONE, portion at vertex, hill	CN قمعة top, قن hill
●	CONFABULATE (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak
●	CONFESS (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak
●	CON-GRUE, run	GR جرى to run
ذ	CON-GRU-ence, agreement	GR جارى to agree, ↑ جرى to run
ت ●	CON-QUER, overcome, vanquish (QUER) seek	QR قهر overcome, ↑ قرا pursuse, غار seek
	CONSECRATE, set apart (SA)	SA صاع to separate, اساع leave out
	CONSIGN (SIG-n-um) mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
ت ●	CON-SILI-ent, accordant (SALIO) leap	SL صالح reconcile, ↑ صال to leap
●	CON-SOLE, to comfort	SL سلى to *console*
●	CONSUMMATE (SUMM-us) high	SM سماء height
اصل	CON-TAMI-n-ate, defile by touching (TANG) touch (N)	TM تهم to stink, ↑ TG=SG ساجى to touch
	CON-TEMN, despise	TM تهم to loathe
	CAROTID (KAR-os) stupor	KR هكر to be astounded
	CAR-ouse, to empty	CR قرع to be empty
●	contra-BAND (BAN) proclaim	BN بين declare
	CONTRA-VENE (VENIO) come	VN=FN فان to come
	CONTUMACIOUS (TUM) swell, disobey	TM طمح to rise, طموح swollen, طمح disobey
	CON-TUME-ly, insolence	TM طمح to rise, disobey
	CON-VENE, come together	VN=FN فان to come
	CON-VENI-ent (VENIO) come	VN=FN فان to come
●	CONVINCE (VIC-t) conquer	VC=FC فاق to overcome
	COOP, basket	CP قفة basket
	COP, ball of thread	CB كبة ball of thread
	COP, policeman	CP كفا to watch
	COP, to catch	CP كف to restrain (transf.)
	COPE, long cloak	CB قبا gown w. full sleeves
	COPE, to cover w. vault	CB قبة vault
	COPE, to contend evenly	CP كافا to resist, to equal a.o.
●	COP-er, to barter	CP كافى to requite
	COP-ing, top	CB قب head
غ ●	COPY, to imitate (not foll.)	CP قفا follow step by step, تقفه imitate

●	COPY (CO-OPIA) excess	OP عفو excess
	COQU-et, cock	CQ قاق to cluck (hen) nfv.
	COCK	CK قاق to cluck (hen) nfv.
ن	CASS-ock, vestment	CS كساء garment
●	CORM (KEIRO) cut	KR قعر to cut
	CORR-al, ring, run	CR كرا to round, run fast
	CORRIDOR (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run
	CORSIAR (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run
	COURI-er, runner	CR كرا to run
	COURSE (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run
	COUGH (COHHE-t-an)	CH قح to *cough*
	COLISSE (COL-are) flow	CL غل to flow
	COUP, to cut	CP كاف to cut
	COUP-on, piece cut off	CP كاف to cut
	COUR-SER, war horse, charger	CR كرة charge of war, attack
H_3	COURT (CURIA) plot of ground,	CR قرعاء courtyard, bare meadow,
	assembly of persons,	قارية house full of people,
	sovereign's residence	عقر palace
	COUR-te-ous (COUR-t)	CR عقر palace
ن	COUSIN, child of uncle or aunt	co, related SN صنو uncle, صنوة aunt
H_2	COVE, small bay or creek,	CV=CB قبى space, *i.e.*, gap,
	concave arch	CB قبو vault
	COVENANT (VENIO) come	VN=FN فان to come
ن	COWL, hood	CL قلة top of head (metony)
ن	COWL, tub of water	CL قلة pitcher
	COZ-en, to cheat	CZ خوز to cheat
●	CRACY (KRA-t-os) power	KR قهرة force, gaining mastery
	CRE-ate, grow, increase (CER)	CR اكرا to increase
	CULLY, dupe	CL خولع foolish
●	CUP	CB كوب *cup*
	CUPAL (CUPA) cask	CP قفة basket
H_2	CUR, low-bred, cowardly	CR قيور of low birth, خوار coward
	CUR-ate, to manage, keep	CR قرح ب regard, care for
ت	CURE (CARE)	CR قرع to *cure*, ↑ قرح care for
	CURE, odd person	CR غرا to wonder at nfv.
	CURI-ous, odd, inquisitive	GR غرا to wonder, desire eagerly
	CURE, parish priest	CR قريع chief
	CUR-ette, scraping instrument	CR قره to scrape (skin)
	CURIA, Roman senate house	CR قارية house full of people
	CUR-l, to coil, twist	CR كر to be wound
	CURLEW (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run

CURRICULUM (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run
CURRY, to scratch	CR قره to scrape (skin)
CURSIVE (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run
CURTILAGE (COUR-t-il) small court	CR قرعاء courtyard, L dimunitive
● CUT	CT قطع to cut (كاٹنا)
CUTLET (COS-ta) rib, side	CS كشح side
CYME (KUMA) top	KM قمة top
CYST (KUS-t-is) bladder	KS كيس bag
DACO-it, armed robber	DC دعق to make a raid
DALE (TAL) valley	TL تلعة valley
DAM-E, wife of knight	DM دعامة chief of tribe, E feminine
MA-DAM=my DAM-E	DM دعامة chief of tribe ,,
DAUNT (DOM-are) tame	DM=TM تام enslave, تيمة tame
DEAL, amount (TEIL)	TL طلع quantity
DEBT (de-HAVE)	de, negative ; HV حوى possess
DECA-LOGUE, ten words	CD عقد no. f. 10 to 20, لغة word,
DECI-m-VIR, ten men	prec.+VR ورى man
غ VIR-ile (VIR) man	VR ورى man
DECORATE (DEC-us) beauty	DC دقة beauty
ت DECOY, ensnare, allure, entice (KAWIA) empty	KW قوة bring a prey towards trap ↑ قاو empty de pfx
● DECREE (CRE) separate	CR خار to select, prefer
de-LITE-scent, latent	LT لات to conceal
LAT-ent, concealed	LT لات to conceal
● PAT-ent, open	PT فتح to open, reveal
DELL (TELE) valley	TL تلعه valley
● DEMO-CRA-cy, man+power	DM آدم man, CR قهرة force
● de-PIC-t, to paint	PC فقع to dye red gfp.

N.B.—"The most natural tendency in the growth of words and their meanings is from special to the general" (Science of language, P. 285).

● DERIVE (RI) stream	RI ريع stream (مسيل الوادى)
DERM (DERO) flay	DR درع to skin (a sheep)
ت DES-CRY, espy (CRY)	CR قارح to stare at, ↑ قعر to cry
● DETERGENT (TER) cleanse	TR طهر to cleanse
DETERSIVE (TER) rub	TR طر to whet
DETER-mine (TER) boundray	TR طور limit, طرة side
DI-ARCHY (ARCHO) rule	RK روق chief, *i.e.*, ruler
DILIG-ent (LEGO) choose, love	LG لاغ desire and pick out
DILATE (LAT-us) side	LT ليت side of neck, لعط side

	DIM, dark	DM دهمة black
●	DISPUTE (PUT) reckon, reflect	BT بيت appraise, ponder
	DOCK, bundle, stumpy tail	DK=TK طاقة bunch, handful of hair
	DOCK, to cut short	DK دهق to cut
	DOCK, water basin	DK حديقة watery piece of land
	DOCK, enclosure	DK حدق to surround nfv.
	DOIL-t, foolish, crazy	DL دله be bewildered
	DOLE, DOL-our, grief	DL دله be bewildered by grief
	DOLLAR (TAL) valley	TL تلعة valley
	DOL-ose (DOL-us) guile	DL دعل to deceive
	DOLE (TEIL) amount	TL طلع quantity
	DOM, lord	DM دعامة chief of a tribe
	DOMI-n-ate, DOM-ain	DM دعامة chief of a tribe vfn.
	DAY, be hot, burning (DHEGH) burn	DG=ZG ذكى to blaze (sun)
	DIE-s, day Latin	ḌIE ضيا sunlight (not prec.)
	DOOR (TOR)	TR ترعة door
	DOSEH, treading	DSH دوسة treading
ن	DOSS, bed	DS دعسة even, دعس to press
	DUCK, to plunge in water	DK داک to dip in water
●	DUR-able, lasting	DR دهر time, دهری lasting
●	DURA-tion, continuance of time	DR دهر time
	ECLA-ir, lightning	CL خال lightning
ن ●	EDEY, current running back	ED عاد to come bock
	ELEGY, lament, pain	LC لعج cause a smart pain
	E-LIDE, strike out	E=out, LC لهد repel in striking
	EMACI-at, make lean	MC مسى to *emaciate*
	EMAN-ate, to flow	MN معن to flow
	EMBARGO (BAR) prevent	BR=VR وعر to prevent
ن ●	EM-BASS-y	BS بعث to send, بعيث messenger
	EMPORIUM (POR) journey	PR فرى to go over a country
	EN-CORE, again	CR كرا to repeat
	END, limit	END عند side
غ	ENNUI, weariness	EN اين weariness
غ ●	ENI-GM-A, obscure, hidden	GM غمة hidden and difficult th.
	EN-TAIL (TAG) to cut	TK تک to cut
●	en-TICE, lead astray	TC تعس lapse into wrong doing
●	EVIDENCE (ID) see	ID عهد to see
	EQUIP, furnish requisites, SHIP (EQUIP)	QP قفع to preserve, store up prec. cf. جهز to supply, equip (a ship)

●	en-TWI-ne, embrace	TW طوى to fold, roll up
●	en-TWI-st (ST)	TW طوى roll up, fold
●	en-VY (ID) see	ID عهد to see (in bad sense)
●	EPISEMON (SEMA) sign	SM سيمة sign, mark
	ERR, wander	ER عار wander
●	EREC-t, direct upwards	RC رقى to raise
ث	es-CAPE (CAPPA) cloak	CP قاب run away ↑ قبا cloak
	ESPY, catch sight of	SP شاف to look f. above
●	ESSAY, attempt	SY سعى endeavour
●	ETHIC (ETH-os) habit, custom, moral NV.	ET=ED عادة habit, custom, morals
	EVIRATE (VIR) man	VR ورى man
●	EXALT (AL-t-us) high	AL علا to be high
	ex-AMINE, to test	MN منى to test
H_2	ex-ASPE-r-ate (ASP-er) irritate, rough	ASP آسف to irritate, سفئ to be chapped
	EXCISE (CAED) to cut	CD كدا to cut off
	ex-CRE-ment	CR خرء *excrement*
	EXECRATE (SA) set apart	SA صاع spearate, اساع leave out
	EXHIBIT (HABEO) have	HB=HV حوى possess
	EXLIBIRIS (LIB-er) bark	LB لحب to remove bark nfv.
	LIBRARY (LIB-er) bark	,, bark of tree was used as paper
	ex-TERI-or (TER-us) side	TR طرة side
	EXTERMINATE (TER-us) side	TR طرة side, (*i.e.*, end)
	EX-TOL, raise	TL تلع to lift
	EX-TRA, out+side	TR طرة side, X=KS قصا be remote
	EX-TRE-me	TR طرة side+EX, out
	EXUDE (SUD) sweat	SD سدى moisten, استدى to sweat
●	EYE (AUGE) (refers to roundness)	AG حاق to surround
	EYRE, to wander	ER عار to wander
●	FABLE (FA) speak	FA فاة to speak
	FACETIOUS (BHA) fine, witty	BHA بها to be fine, witty
	FADE	FD=FT فوت to *fade away* (flower)
ن	FAG, toil painfully	FG فجع to be pained
	FAIL, deceive	FL فلح ب deceive
●	FAITH, confide, trust	FD=VD ودع confide, وديع trust
●	FALLOW, ploughed land	FL فلحة cultivated ground
	FALSE (FALLO) deceive	FL فلح ب deceive
●	FAME (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak
	FARE, to go, journey	FR فرى to go over a country

●	FATE (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak
H_2 ●	FER-al, savage, uncultivated	FR=BR برى savage (animal), برية desert
●	FER-ment, to boil	FR فار to boil
	FERRY, to go	FR فرى to go over a country
●	FERTILE (FERO) to bear	FR=BR برأ to create
●	FER-v-ent, boiling	FR فار to boil
●	FESTINATE, to hurry (FERO)	FR فور hurry
H_2 ●	FIELD, ground for tillage, open country (d)	FL فلحة cultivated ground, فلا open space
	FIDG-et, bodily uneasiness	FG فجع to afflict, distress
●	FIERCE (FER-us) savage	FR=BR برى savage (animal)
	FILLY	FL فلو *filly*
●	FIRE	FR=VR ورى to yield fire
	FISS-le, FISS-ure, split	FS فسأ to slit
	FISS-le, to rustle	FS فسا to emit a noiseless wind
	FAGG-ot, bundle, tie	FG=BG باقة bundle, بوق to tie
	FIX, fasten	FK=BK بوق to tie
	FIZZ-le, make a hissing sound	FZ=FS فسأ to emit, a noiseless wind
	FLEE-r, to laugh, mock	FL فلح to laugh at
	FLOO-r, flat land	FL فلا open space
	FLOU-t, to mock	FL فلح to laugh at
	LACKEY, obsequous person	LK لكع vile, slave
	FOAL, young of ass (PU)	P عفوة *foal* of ass
H_2	FON-d, toy w., dote	FN فانى coax, فنى to be old
	FORA-men, small opening	FR فرى to slit, افرى to open
	FORAY, raid	FR افرع to assail (a flock—wild beast)
	FORD (FARE) go	FR فرى to go over a country
●	FORE, in front	FR=VR ورا in front
●	FOREIGN (FORA) outside	FR=VR ورا beyond
●	FOR-est (FORA) outside	FR=VR ورا beyond
	FORM (FERO) to fashion, shape	FR فرى to make (صنعها)
●	FORSAKE (SAC-an) to contend	SC شاق disagree, وسق contend
	FOSSE (FODIO) to dig d/s	FD=FS فحص to dig
	FRAY, noisy quarrel	FR فرية noise, disturbance
	FRAY (FRIC) rub	FRC فرك to rub
ت ●	FREE (PRI) love, please	FR=BR برى *free*, ↑ بار be kind
●	FRO, away	FR=VR ورا beyond
●	FRO-l-ic (VRO) glad	VR=FR فرح rejoice
ت	FRUCTUS, fruit (FRU) enjoy	FR عفر to fecundate, ↑ فرح rejoice

ت	FRUIT (FRU) enjoy	FR عفر fecundate, ↑ فرح rejoice
●	FUC-us, paint of face	FC فقع to dye red
	FUD, buttocks	FD فهدة buttocks
	FUR, soft hair, lining	FR فرو *fur*, فرا to live w. *fur*
●	FUR-ore, rage, craze	FR فورة anger, فور fit of passion
ن	GABY, simpleton	GBY غبى simple, stupid
	GADI, Indian throne	GD جدية saddle cushion (transf.)
●	GAFF, nonsense	GF جفاء useless, vanity
	GAGG-le, to cackle	GG قاق to cluck (hen)
	CACK-le, to cluck	CK قاق to cluck (hen)
	DENIZEN (de-IN-t-us) within	IN عن to confine
	GAIN, acquire	GN قنا acquire
H_2 ●	GAIT, way of walking, street	GT خطا to step, خط street
●	GALA, show	GL جلا على to show, display
	GALACTIC (GALA) milk	GL غيل milk
	GALAXY (GALA) milk	GL غيل milk
H_3	GALE, strong wind, wafted smell, excitement	GL جال to run across, غالية perfume, غلى ferment
ن ●	GALE, periodical payment	GL جعال salary, wages
	GALL, greenish yellow fluid	GL قلح to be yellow
●	GALL-ant, brave, noble	GL جل great, illustrious
	GALL, fret by rubbing	GL جلا to rub
	GALLI-POT, glazed pot	GL جلا to polish PT=KPT, كفت *pot*
	GALLI-vant, gad about	GL جال to ramble
	GALL-oon, a kind of lace	GL جول rope
●	GALLOW, frighten	GL وجل to fear
●	GAM-ic, sexual	GM جمع unite, جامع cohabit
●	GAM-o, united	GM جمع unite (nom. o.)
	GAP, blank	GP جوف hollow
	GARR-on, small horse	GR غارة riding horses
	GAR-th, yard, garden	GR قرعاء courtyard, garden
	GATE, hole	GT=GD قدح hole
	GAPE, to open the mouth	GB قبع to pant (hence gape)
●	GAUN-t-let, glove	GN جن to cover nfv.
●	GLOVE, covering	GLP غلف to cover
	GAZE	GZ جحظ to *gaze*
	GAZ-ette, publish officially	GZ جوز to declare lawful
●	GEMI-n-ate, to pair	GM جمع بين to unite two things
L_2	GEM, jewel, N dropped	GMN جمان jewel, pearl
	MANI, jewel skt.	GMN جمان jewel, G dropped

اصل	GENI-us (GEN) beget	GN جنى *genius* ↑ GN=ZN ضنأ to be prolific
L₂	geo-PHAGY (PHAGIA) eating	BG بجع to eat to surfeit
	BHOJ-an, food Skt.	BJ بجع to eat to surfeit
●	GERMAN (GAR) neighbour	GAR جار neighbour
H₂ ●	GESTATE (GERO) carry, produce	GR جر to drag, GR=ZR ذرأ to produce
●	GOOD-s,	GD وجد wealth
	GOOD	GD جاد to be good, جودة good
●	FAITH (FID) trust	FD=VD وديعة trust
●	CON-FIDE, to trust	FD=VD وديعة trust, ودع *confide*
●	DI-FFID-ent (FID) trust	FD=VD وديعة trust
●	con-FED-rate	FD=VD وديعة trust
●	per-FID-y, DEFY (FID)	FD=VD وديعة trust
L₂ ●	FEDE-r-al, covenanted	FD=VD وديعة trust
●	BHED, secret (Hindi)	BD=VD وديعة trust
	FIGHT (FECH-t,=VECH-t)	FK=VK واقعة fight
ن ●	GOD, creator	GD وجد to exist, اوجد create a th. (God)
	GEYS-er (GOYSA) to gush	GS جشأ to rush forth
	GUSH	GSH جشأ to rush forth
	GHAS-t, affright	GHS جهش to fear, a.o.
	GIBB-us, hump, protuberance	GB كعب anything rising up
علم	GIB-us, opera hat NV.	GB قبوعة cap, قبع to conceal head
	GILL, brook NV.	GL غيل streamlet, غال to flow
●	GILL, a measure of ¼ pint	GL كيل measure of grain= 3½ gallons
	GALL-on, measure of capacity	GL كيل measure
	GILLIE, lad	GL غيل fat boy
●	GIMBAL (GEMI-n-us) twin	GM جمع to unite, connect
ن	GIN, to begin	GN جنة *beginning*
	GIRANDOLE (GYR-us) circle	KR كور circle
	GLAI-r, to varnish	GL جلا to polish, brightness
	GLA-re, to shine	GL جلا brightness
	GLA-ss (GLA) to shine	GL جلا brightness
	GLOW, GLEA-m, GLO-ss (GLOA)	GL جلا brightness
	GLI-tt-er, shine	GL جلا brightness
	GLO-ss, interlinear explanation	GL غل to insert a th. into another
	GLEA-n, to scrape together	GL جلا to rub up
	GLE-n, narrow valley w. stream	GL غيل valley full of springs

	GLA-d, GLEE, bright	GL جلا brightness
	GLI-m, GLI-mmer, GLI-mpse	GL جلا brightness
	GLI-nt, flash	GL جلا brightness
	GOAT (GIESS) kid	GS غذى kid
	GOB, space left by extraction	GB قباء space, interval
	GOBB-et, GOBB-le, mouthful	GB غبة draught, gulp
	GOB-let, large cup	GB قعب wooden cup
	GOLD (GULL) yellow	GL قلح to be yellow
	GOLI-ard (GULA) gluttony	GL غول to eat voraciously
	GOLL-an, yellow flowers	GL قلخ to be yellow
	GON-g, bell	GN خنة twang
	GOSSON (GAR-con) lad	GR غراء youngling
	GOUR-d	GR قرع pumpkin
	GOWK, fool	GK قيق fool
	GRACE (GRA-t-us) agreeable	GR قار to agree, قر rejoice
	GREE, to agree	GR قار or جارى to agree
	GREE-t, accost, meet, receive on arriving	GR قرى to receive, a.o. as a guest
	GREE-t, weep	GR=ZR اذرى to shed tears
	GRI-n, to set the teeths together	GR قرع to gnash the teeth in despair
ن	GROO-m, lad m sfx	GR غرا youngling
	GROW-l, to grunt	GR جأر to low (bull)
	GUAR-antee, undertake, (جرى surety)	GR جوار covenant, protection
	GAURISH (GUER-ir) to heal	GR قرع to *cure*
L_2	CURE	CR قرع to *cure*
	CHARA, remedy (Persian) CH/K	KR قرع to *cure*
●	GUERI-lla, war	GR غارة predatory incursion
	GUESS, to suppose	GS قاس to measure
ن	GUIDE, to lead	GD قاد to lead
●	GUIL-d, payment	GL جعال wages, salary
	GULL, fool	GL خولع fool
	GULLY, drain, channel	GL غيل streamlet
	GULO-si-ty, gluttony	GL غول eat voraciously
	GUSS-et (GOUSSE) nut shell	GS كشح shell
	GUS-t, GUSH, rush	GS جشأ to rush forth
	GUZZ-le, eat, drink greedily	GZ كظة surfiet
●	GYLE, to ferment	GL غلى to boil, ferment
	TUBE, pipe K lost	TB=KTB قتب intestine
	GUT, intestine B lost	GT=GTB قتب intestine

N.B.—B or F may change into labial V or W and may be lost as U. For instance, tabulatta=tallat SABBATH, week=SAT (seven) in Hindi, with the loss of B. CROW=CORBIE=CRB غراب crow ; screw= SCHRAUBE, *i.e.*, to twist=(S) KRB كرب to twist ; claw=CSB خلب *claw* ; SHOW=SHF شوف to *show* ; JU-ry JUBEO=وجب to make obligatory ; NEW=NF انف new. Therefore gut is a contraction of قتب.

	GYRE, ring	KR كرا to round a th.
	HABIT (HAVE) possess	HV حوى to possess
H_2	HACK, to cut, notch	HK حاك to cut, هك to spear
•	HAGG-le, to wrangle	HAG حاج to argue against
	HAICK, to weave	HAK حاك to weave
	HAIL, shower	HL هلة intense rain
	HALE, draw forcibly	HL هل *to draw*
	HAIL, welcome	HL اهل to welcome
	HALLOO, shout to call attention	HL هلا *haloo*, cry for urging horses
	HALO, circle aronud sun	HL دالة *halo* of sun or moon
	HALE, greeting	HL اهل to welcome
	HARRY, to tear, harass	HRY هرى to thrash, beat
	HARRY, destory	HR هير to destroy
	HASS-ock, cushion	HS حشية cushion
	HAS-t-en, to hurry	HS هسع to hurry
	HATCH, aperture	HK هك to widen a hole
	HATCH, engrave	HK حك to scratch
غ	HAVE, possess	HV حوى to possess
	HAV-oc, destruction	HV هوى to be hurled down, die
H_2	HAW (HAGA) hawthorn, enclosure	HG حاج thorny plant, حجا to enclose
	HEDGE, to enclose	HG حجا to enclose
	HAWK, clear the throat noisily	HK هكع to cough
	HAZE, confusion of mind	HZ هذا to rave
•	HAZE, to harass, worry	HZ=AZ آذى injure, harm
	HEAVE, HEAV-en (HEB) lift	HB هبا to rise in the air
H_2	HEDGE, enclose w. hedge	حجا enclose, حاج thorny plant
	HERRY, destroy	HR هير destroy
	HIE (HIGI-an) to urge on	HG هاج be stirred, حجا propel,
	HIGHT (HET) call	HT هيت to call a.o.
ا	HOOT, to shout	HT هاط to cry out
	HIP, to cheer	HP هفا rejoice, حفا welcome
	HIPE, to throw down	HP حفا to throw a.o. down

	HIT, strike	HT هتأ to strike
	HOOF	HF حفأ *hoof*, shoe
●	HOOP, ring	HP حاف to surround
ا	HOOSH, to drive away	HSH حاش to collect and drive
●	HOS-ANNA, save us	HS حصى protect, NA نا us
ن	HUG, cherish, be fond of, cling	HG حجئى to stick to, be fond of
	HULL, husk	HL حلأ to bark a th., rub off
●	HUM-us, decomposed matter in soil	HM حمأ slime, filth, حمئى slough
ا ●	HUR-l	HR هار to *hurl* down
ن ●	GIR-l	GR جارية girl
اصل	WHIR-l, swing round, revolve	WR حور to roll, حار to *whirl*,
	(HWERF-en) to turn	↑ HRF حرف to turn away
	CUR-l, to coil into spiral (KROLL-en)	CR كر to be wound
	CHUR-l, person of low birth	KR قيور person of low birth
●	REE-l, whirl (HRE-ol)	HR حار to whirl (water)
ا ●	HURRY, move w. haste	HR هرع to *hurry* in walk,
	(HURRA) whirl	↑ حار to whirl
ا ●	(HURRA) noise	↑ حرى noise
	ILK, same	ILK علق to pertain to
	IMMACULATE (MACEO) spot	MC مسحه mark, sign

N.B.—وسام mark, وشم to tatoo, شامة spot of beauty, عصم white spot, وسمه mark of beauty—all are collaterals.

	IMMANATION (MANO) to flow	MN معن to flow
	IMMANENT (MANEO) to wait	MN مانى to wait
●	IMMANU-EL, with us God	معنا with us, اله god
	im-MUNE, not serving	MN مهن to serve IM=IN, not
	IMPACABLE (PAC) to appease	PC وفق to reconcile
	APPEASE (PAX) peace	PK وفاق conformity, concord
	IMPAIR (MAL-us) bad	ML معالة evil
	IMPING (PAG) fasten	BG بوق to tie
●	IMPUTE (PUT) estimate	BT بيت appraise (قدر)
	INCINERATE (CIN-is) ashes	CN صناء ashes
	INCUR (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run
H_3	IMPECC-able (PECO) go wrong,	BC بغى to act wrongfully,
	go away (PECA) sin	بقع go away, بقعة spot, stain
	PECTINAL, comb-like (PEK)	PK فاق comb
	INDOLENT (DOL) suffer pain	DL دله be bewildered by grief
	INDOMITABLE (DMAO) tame	DM=TM تام to enslove, تيمة tame

	IN-FER, derive as consequence	FR فرع deduce, consequence of principle
	IN-FERI-or, lower	FR فرع to go down
	IN-FER-n-al, lower	FR فرع to go down
●	IN-FURI-ate, enrage	FR فورة anger
●	IN-GUR-GI-ate (GAR) swallow	GR جرع to swallow
ث	IN-SINU-ate (SIN-us) curve	SN سنح to *insinuate*, ↑ ثنى to curve
	IN-HAB-it (HAVE) possess	HV حوى to possess
	IN-HIB-it (HAVE) possess	HV حوى to possess
	INNO-CENT (NOCEO) hurt C/K	NC نكى to hurt
	IN-NOCU-ous, not hurting	NC نكى to hurt
	IN-NOV-ate, make new	NF انف new
	IN-NOCULATE (OC) eye	OC حاق to surround

N.B.—OC refers to roundness of eye according to Maxmuller, cf. حدق to surround, to see.

	IN-OS-CUL-ate, kiss, (OS=OR-is) mouth	OR عورة opening (فوه mouth, opening) cf. فم opening, mouth
اصل	INQUEST (QUIRE) seek	QS قس to seek, ↑ غار to seek
	IN-SULA, separate, detach	SL زال to remove
	IN-SUL-t (SAL) leap	SL صال to leap, attack
	INTELLECT (LEGO) choose	LG لاغ to desire and pick out
	INTELLIGENT (LEGO) choose	LG لاغ to desire (راوده لينتزعه)
	INTERCEDE (CEDO) go, proceed	CD سدا to repair to a.o.
	IN-COLL-ine, between hills	CL قوعلة hill
	INTEREST (ESSE) be	ES عاش to live, *i.e.*, to be
	INTUMESCE (TUMEO) swell	TM طمح rise, طموح swollen
	IN-UNC-tion, smearing	NC نقى fat vfn.
	SMEAR	(S) MR مرع to anoint
	IN-URE, burn	UR ارى to kindle fire
	IN-VENT (VEN) come	VN=FN فان to come
L_2	IN-VIDIOUS (ID) see	ID عهد to see
	DI-dan, to see (Persian)	D عهد to see
	IRON (EIS-on)	ES عسا to be hard
●	IS, be	IS عاش to live, *i.e.*, to be
	ISO-BAR, equal+weight	S سُوى equal, BR بهر to burden
	ISODIA, entrance	SD سدة threshold, door
●	ISOL-ate, to detach	SL زال to remove
●	ISO-SCE-l-os (SKE-l-os) leg	SK ساق leg
	JANU-ary, first month	JN جنة beginning

	JAPAN (JIH) sun	JH=YH يوح sun
	(PUN) origin	BN ايان, beginning (يابان)
	JAR, to make a harsh sound	JP جأر to low (bull)
L_2	JAR, pitcher	JR جرة pitcher
	GHARA, pitcher (Hindi)	GR جرة pitcher
	JAR (CER) turn	CR صار to incline, صير crevice
	JUTE, matted hair	ID جعد curled hair
L_2	KAID, chief	KD قائد leader
ن	GUIDE, one who shows way	GD قاد to lead
	DUCO, lead (Latin)	DC=CD قاد to lead
	KALE, cabbage	KL قلة top of head (similie)
L_2	CABB-age, head	CB قب head (similie)
	GHOBI, cabbage (Hindi)	GB قب head (similie)
	CAULI-flower	CL قلة top of head (similie)
	KAM, awry	KM قمع to bend (خميدن)
	KAOL-in, clay	KK قلاع *clay*
	KEBB-IE, shepherd's hook	KB قبا to bend nfv.
	KEEVE, large tub	KV=KB قوأب large vessel
	BACK, trough	BK=KB قوأب large vessel
	KID, small tub	KD قدح cup, measure
●	KID, faggot	KD عقد to tie nfv.
	FAGG-ot, to tie, bundle	FG=BG بوق to tie into a bundle
●	KID, deception	KD خدع to deceive
	KIP, to play truant	KP كفأ to run away
	KIP, skin	KP خيف skin
	KIP, slight incline	KP اكفأ to be inclined
	KIP, hill	KP قف hill
	KIP, to lie down	KB كب to prostrate
	KIP, a stick	KP قفع to strike w. rod, مقفعة rod
	KIPE, basket	KP قفة basket
	KIPP-age, displeasure	KP قفح to loathe a.o.
L_2 ن	KIRI, a stick	KR قرية a stick
	CHHARI, stick (Hindi)	KR قرية a stick
	KIS-t, chest	KS قشوة basket
	KNA-g, peg	KN قناحة wooden peg
●	KNEE, KNEE-l (CNEOW)	CN قنح to bend
●	KNIGHT, servant, lad (CNIH-t)	CN صانع servant, apprentice
ن	LABA-r-um, military standard	LB=LV لوا flag, standard
	LACKEY, obsequious person	KL لكع vile, infamous
	LADE, put cargo on board	LD لهد to overburden
	LOAD, burden	LD لهد to overburden

ن ●	LAG-an, wreckage lying on sea	LG لقى cast off refuse, القى cast away
	LAT-ent, concealed	LAT لات to conceal, لاط to hide
●	LAP, flap of garment, rag	LAT لفة head-band
●	LAP, to fold, wrap	LP لف to wrap
	LAP, to lick	LP لحف to lick
●	LAP, loose fold or skirt, clothing covering thighs, body below waist	LP لحف to wrap in a grarment (lap is *wrapped* part of body)
H_2 ●	LAP-el, coat-breast folded	LP لف to wrap, لفاع cloak
	LAPP, simpleton	LB لعبة puppet
	LARCENY (LAT-ro) robber	LT لحت to strip (hence rob)
	LASCI-VI-ous, lustful	LS لاس to be fond of
	LASSI-tude, weariness	LS لهثة weariness
	LATE-r-al, of side	LT ليت side
	LATHE, machine for turning wood	LT لحت to bark (a stick) nfv.
	LATHE, strip of wood	LT لحاتة bark peeled off
	LAUGH (LACH-en)	LK لاغى to joke, sport
	LAY (LEG-en) LAY-er	LG لاق to adhere to
	LAZE, LAZ-y, slothful Z/S	LS لاث be dilatory, slow
	LEFT (LEAVE) remain over	LF لفى to remain, لفاء remainder
ن	LEFT, opposite to right	الفت *left*-handed, لفت left-handedress
●	LEGA-cy, to leave by will	LG لجا to bequeathe to an heir
●	LEG-ate, delegate	LG الجا to commit an affair to
	LEG-al, (LEX) law	LG لاق to suit, befit, adhere
●	LENI-ent, softening	LN لان to be soft
	LEP-er (LEPE-in) to peel	LP لفأ to strip flesh f. bone
	LEP-id, scaly	LP لفأ to remove bark f. nfv.
●	LEP-id, jocose	LB لعب to joke
	LET, to prevent	LT لات عن to prevent f.
	LETTUCE (LAC=GAL) milk	GL غيل milk nf.
	LEUC, white	LC لهق to be white
	LEXICON (LEG) to speak	LG لغا to speak
	LICH-en, to lick	LK لق to lick
	LIKE, suiting, befitting	LK لاق to suit, befit
	LIKE, to please, suit	LK لاق to suit
	LIP (LAMBO) to lick (M)	LB=LF لحف to lick
	SIP, fat	LP لفا fat
●	LIS-t, LUS-t, please	LS لذ to be pleasant
	LIS-t, LIS-T-en, to attend	LS لاص to incline

	LITTO-r-al, of shore	LT ليت side
	LOAD	LD لهد to *overload*
	LOCU-tion, speaking	LC لغا to speak
●	LODGE, abode	LG لجأ shelter
ن	LOGIE, space before kiln fire	LG لحج narrow place
	LOGY, LOG-ic, speak	LG لغا to speak
●	LOOBY, clownish fellow	LB لعبة puppet
●	LOOK, face	LK لقاء facing, لقى meet (hence see)
ن	LOOM, appear indistinctly	LM لمحة glimpse
	LOOP, doubling of cord	LP لف to fold, twist
	LOOP, slit	LP=PL فلح slit
	LOOT, plunder	LT لحت to strip away
	PLU-nd-er, pillage (ND)	PL وفل to peel, to skin
	PILL-age (PILS) husk	PL وفل to peel
	SPOIL, pillage	(S) PL وفل to peel

cf. سلب bark of reeds, plunder, spoils, booty.

	LORD (LOAF) + (WARD)	LB لب piece of bread, وردة look-out
	LOT, slip of wood, used for casting lots	LT لحاتة bark peeled off, ليط bark, rind
●	LOWN (LOG-n) shelter	LG لجأ shelter
	LOX-os, oblique	LK لوق to bend, لقى be distorted
	LOYAL (LEG-is) law	LG لاق to suit, befit, adhere
ت	LUBB-er, dolt (LUBB) thick	LB لعبة puppet, ↑ علب rough, coartse
ن ●	LUCK, fortune	LK لقاية thing found by chance
	LUG, chimney corner	LG لحج corner of house
	LUSCI-ous, sweet, delightful	LS لذ to be sweet, delightful
	LUTE (al-UD) wood	UD عود *lute*, wood
	MACU-la, spot	MC مسحة spot
	MAIL, bag (MALHA)	MLH ملاح bag
	MAL, evil, bad	ML معالة evil
	MAL-ADY, bad illness	ML معالة evil, DY دوى disease
	MALE-VOL-ent, evil+wish	prec.+VL ولع to love
	MAL-ice (MAL) bad, evil	ML معالة evil
	MAL-IGN, bad+beget	ML معالة evil, GN=ZN صنأ be prolific
	MAIL=MOLE, spot	ML=LM لمعة spot
غ	MAIL, armour	ML=LM لأمة breast-plate
	(MACU-la) spot	↑ MC مسحة spot
	MAN, thinker (MUN-ish) skt.	MN مأن to think, امعن ponder over
	MAL-APER-t, bad+skilful	ML معالة evil+ PR فره skilful, clever
H_2	ex-PER-t, skilful, experienced	PR فره be skilful, فر investigate

•	MANIA, excessive desire, madness	MNIA منية desire (transf.)
	MANO-METER (MAN-os) rare	MN معن scarce
	MANY, numerous	MN معن numerous
	MAR, to spoil	MR مره to be weakened
	MARI-ne (MARE) sea	MR مور commotion of sea
	MARI-t-al, of husband	MR مرء man
	MASLIN (MISC-ere) to mix	MS ماث to mix
ن	MASS, to collect	MS حمش to collect
	MASS (MITTO) send away	MT ماط to remove
ن	MASSA-cre, slaughter	MS مسح to strike w. sword
	MASS, age, kneading	MS مسح to anoint, محس to rub
•	MATT-er, MATE-ri-al, use	MT متعه use
	MATH, to mow	MT متح to cut
	MAUGRE (MAL) bad+ (GRA-t-um) agreeable	ML معالة evil GR قار to agree
	MEAD, meadow	MD مهد ground
اصل	MEASE (MIT-os) soft	MS ميث soft, ↑MT محط to soften
	MITI-g-ate, mild	MT محط to soften
•	MEASURE (MESS)	MS مسح to *measure*
	MEEK, mild	MK مهك to soften
•	MEAT (MAD) food	MD مائدة food
	MEAL, to grind	ML مألة handmill vfn.
	MEAL, to stain	ML=LM لمعة spot
	MEAL, portion of time (MAHL) (MEL)	مهلة respite, ميلة time
	MEAN, poor	MN امعن to be poor
	MEAN, despicable	MN مهن to be despised, weak
	MEAN, to think, مان to think	MN امعن to ponder over
	MEAN, to moan	MN=NM نام to *moan*
	MOAN	MN=NM to نام *moan*
	MEAN (MES-us) middle	MS مس' middle
	MEET, fit (MET) measure	MT=MS مسح to measure
	MEET, to assemble	MT مطا to join a friend
ن	MEITH, boundary	MT=MD مدى limit
	MEL-ia, ash-tree	ML ملة hot ashes
	MENDACIOUS (MEN) lie	MN مين lie
	MENI-al, serving	MN مهن to serve
	MERE, pure (orig. bright)	MR مره pure white
	MERE, pool	MR مره pool
	MERE, boundary	MR=RM عرمة dam

●	MERETRICOUS (MER) to earn	MR مار to convey food to family
	MERI-no, fine woolled sheep	MR مور a kind of *merino* sheep
●	MER-it, obtain, earn	MR مار convey food to family
	MINI-ature (MINI) to dye	MN منأ to tan, dye (hide)
●	MERR-y, cheerful	MR مرح to be cheerful
	MESS-age (MITTO) send away	MT ماط to remove
●	MESSIAH, anointed	MS مسح to anoint
	MES-tee, mixed	MS ماث to mix
	META, with	MT مطو companion
●	METE (MESS-en) to measure	MS مسح to measure
	METE, boundary, goal	MD ميدا limit, امد extreme point
●	MET-er, measurer (MESS)	MS مسح to measure
	METHY-sis, drunkeness	MT ماتع red wine
	MILL	ML مألة hand-***mill***
●	MINI-KIN (MINNE) love	MN منية desire
ت	MINI-ster, servant,	MN مهن to serve, ماهن servant,
	(MIN-us) less	↑ من to weaken, to cut
	MIN-ute, to cut, lessen	MN من to cut, weaken
	MIR-age, look at, wonder	MR مراءة to show what is unreal
	MIRR-or	MR مرآة mirror
●	MIS- wrong, ill	MS مساءة to wrong, evil action
	MISSI-le (MITTO) despatch	MT ماط to remove
	MISSION (MITTO) despatch	MT ماط to remove
	MIX (MISCE)	MS ماث to mix
	MIZZLE, rain in small drops	MSL مصل to drop (water)
ن	MIZZ-le, to decamp, go	MZ مزع to leap swiftly
ن	MIZZ-le, to confuse Z/S	MS همشة confusion
	MODE, measure	MD مد measure

Driv. : model, moderate, modify, modern, modest, modicum modillion, modius, modulate, modilus, mood.

●	MOINEAU, protect, fortify	MN منع to protect, منيع fortified
●	MUNI-tion, fortiby	MN منع protect
●	MUNI-fy, fortify	MN منع make inaccessible
ن	MOIS-t, damp	MS ماث to soak in water
ن	MOKE, donkey	MK موق fool (transf.)
	MOL-ar, of grinding	ML مألة handmill
	MONTI-COL-A,	MT امطى to mount, ride
	mountain+dweller (N)	CL خلاَ to keep to a place (man)
	MOW (MET) to reap	MT مقح to cut
	MUL-t-ure, grinding	ML مألة handmill

●	MUNI-CIP-al, office+take	MN مهنة office, CP كف restrain
ن ●	MUSH, travel on foot	MSH مشى to walk
	MUTI-l-ate, maim	MT متح to cut
	NAB, NAP, steal, seize	NB نهب plunder, carry off
	NACHE (NATE-s) buttocks	NT نات jutting out, protruding
	NATION (NATIO) to be born, begin stock, family	NSH انشا to create, begin, نشء race of men
	NASC-ent, being born	NSH انشا create, produce
	NATURE, power that creates	NSH انشا to create
	NAISS-ant, rising (NASCI)	NSH نشا to rise
	INNATE, NATIVE, NATAL (NATIO)	NSH انشا to create
	NURSE, NAURISH (NUT-rio) rear, help to grow	NT=NS نشا to rear (a child), to grow up (child)
	GEN, to beget	GN=ZN ضنى have many children

Deriv. : agnate, cognate, pregnant, generate, gender, genus, general, genuine, genius, generous, generic, genial, congenial, congenital.

N.B.—Root of NATIO is wrongly taken to be GEN. They are quite different roots and their derivatives also denote the difference. Nurse and Nourish are also based on نشا. Root of NATIO being unavailable to Latin NATIO was connected with NASCI which was wrongly taken to be GNA-sc-or.

غ	NAK-ed, uncovered, strip	NK نقح to bark, strip
	NUDE, undraped	ND نضى to undress
	NANGA, naked (Hindi) (N)	NG انجى to lay bare
اصل	NAME, designate (GNO) know	NM نمى attribute to, ↑ ظن to know
	NARE, nostril	NR نعر to snort nfv.
	NASO, nose=ness	NS نض end, limit
	NATH=NATE-s, buttock nv.	NT نتأ to protrude, نات jutting out
	NAUGHT (NA) (WHIT)	N نهى not, WT وتح paltry, small
	NAUGHTY, worthless ,,	N نهى+وتح paltry, small
	NEAR (NEAH) NIGH (NEAH)	NH نحو near
	NEC-ro, dead	NC نخع to kill
ن ●	NEFARI-ous, abominable	NER نفر to be loathsme
	NEMA-to-CYS-t, thread+bladder	NM نمية thread, CS كيس bag
	NERVE (NEUR) cord nv.	NR نار to weave, نير woof of cloth
	NEXT (NEAH) near	NH نحو near
	NIB, something pointed	NB ناب fang, canine tooth

	NIBB-le, bite gently	NB نيب bite w. canine teeth
	NIB, person of importance	NB ناب chief of a tribe
	NIMI-ty, excess	NM نمى to increase
	NIPP-le, something pointed	NP نوف top of hump, ناف to suckle
ن	NOD, motion of the head	NOD ناد to *nod* head f. sleepiness
	NODE, swelling	ND نهد to swell (breasts)
ن	NOISOME (ANNOY) distress	AN عناء distress
اصل	ANNOY, vex (IN-ODIO) hate	AN عناء distress, ↑ OD حاد to shun
	NOMAD (NEMEI-n) drive to pasture	NM نهم to drive w. force
	NONE=NO+ONE	N نهى+ON عين any
	ONE, person, individual	ON عين human being, anyone
ن	NOOSE, snare	NS نصاحة *noose*
H_2 •	NOSE, power of smelling (NESS) headland	NS نشى to smell, نص end, limit
	NOTT, to cut, poll	NT نحت to cut, sculp
غ	NOUN (NAME)	NM نم to show, نمى attribute to
	NOXIOUS (NOCU) to hurt	NC نكى to hurt
H_2	NUCHA, spinal marrow nape of neck	NK نخاع spinal chord, نقى marrow, نوخعة nape of neck
ن	NUDGE, poke w. elbow	NG نجة to drive back
	NUISANCE (NOCU) to hurt	NC نكى to hurt
	NUZZ-le, to sniff w. nose	NS نشى to smell
•	NUZZ-le, bring up, foster	NS نشأ to rear (a child)
	OATH (EED)	EED عهد *oath*
اصل	OBESE, fat (ED) eat	OBS ابظ fat, ↑ غض gnaw
	ob-LATE, flattened at side	LT ليت side
	ob-LIQUE, slanting	LQ لوق to bend
•	OBLIVION (LIVI-sci) forget	LV لهو to forget
	OB-LOQUY, speech	LQ لغا to speak
	OB-NOXI-ous, hurtful	NK نكى to hurt
	OB-OV-ate, reversed	OV عوى to twist
	OCCULT (CEL) to hide	CL كلى to come to a hidden place
	con-CEAL, hide C/K	CL كلى to come to a secret place
	OCCUR, run (CURRO)	CR كرا to run fast
	OCH, pshaw, tut OCH-ne	OK آخ poh, alas
	OCREA, legging	CRA كراع shank
•	OCU-l-ar, of eye	OC حاق to surround

N.B.—According to Maxmuller OC refers to roundness of eye cf. حلق to surround, to see.

	OIKIST (OIK-is) house	OK عكى to dwell
●	OFFICE (OFFI-CI-um) favour	OF عفو *favour*
ن	OGIVE, pointed arch	GV=GB قبة dome, قبو vault
	OINTMENT (UNG) anoint	NG نقى fat vfn.
	ANOINT (UNG)	NG نقى fat vfn.
	OM-en, sign	OM ايما sign
L_2	omo-PHAGIA, eat	BG بجع to eat to surfeit
	BHOJ-an, food Skt.	BJ بجع to eat to surfeit
	ON, directed towards	ON عن from, for, عنآ side
	ONCE (AN) one	AN عين any one, self
	ONE, individual person, single	ON عين human being, any
●	ONEROUS (ON-us) burden, to tire	ON عنا hardship, عنى to be tired
	ONISCOUS (ON-os) ass	ON عانة she-ass
	OO-LOGY (OV-um) egg	OV عوى to bend (refers to shape)
	OPHI, snake	OPI افعى snake
●	OPU-l-ent, wealthy	OP عفو excess, wealth more than needed
	ORCH-at, raw of trees	ORK عرق row
	ORDER (ORI) line	OR عير line
	ORTOLAN (HOR-t-us) garden	HR حير garden
	ORYCTOLOGY (ORK-t-os) dug	RK ركا to dig
●	OS=OR-is, opening, mouth	OR عوار opening
	OTALGIA, (ALGE) pain	LG لعج to cause a smart pain
●	OTH-er, second	OD عاد to repeat
	OV-um, egg, elliptical	OV عوى to bend
H_2	OVER, above, in excess V/F	FR فرع ascend, overtop, وفر excess
ا	OWL (ULE)	UL هل to cry nfv.
ن	OX, common domestic cattle	X=KS كسعة beast of burden as *ox*
	PAC-A, spotted	BC بقع be spotted white and black
●	PACE, to stride	PC فسح to stride
	PACK, bundle	BK باقة bundle, بوق to bind
اصل	PADD-ock, small field	BD بداح extensive field (K dimun.)
	PAIL, (PAT) open	PT فتح to open
	PAT-ent, open	PT فتح to open
	PADD-ock, frog NV.	PDD فدادة frog f. فد to shout
	PAIR, equal	BR بارى to imitate, vie w.
●	PAL, mate, partner	BL بعل husband, consort
	PALAE, old	BL بلى to be worn out
●	PAN-ACEA, all cure	PS حفص to collect (*i.e.*, all)
	(PAN=PAS) all	AC اسا to cure

●	PARA, beside	VRA ورا beyond, before
	PARAGOGE (AGE-in) bring	AG اجاء to bring
	PARALLAX (ALLA-SSE-in) change	AL حال to change
	PARALLEL (ALLA-sse-in) change	AL حال to change
	PARA-ACME (AKME) top	KM قمة top
	para-SOL, sun	SL صلاع heat of the sun
●	PARCEL (PAR-t-is) part	PR فرع to divide, فرى to cut
●	PARCENER (PAR-t-is) part	PR فرع to divide, فرى to cut
●	PAR-t, PAR-ti-cle, PAR-ty	PR فرع to divide, فرى to cut
●	PAR-ti-tion, to divide	PR فرع to divide
●	PAR-ti-al, PAR-ti-te, PAR-tisan	PR فرع to divide
	PARENT (PAR) bring forth	BR برأ to create
	PARASELENE, moon (SEL)	SL شعل to blaze nfv.
	PARISH (OIK-os) dwelling	OK عكى to stay in a house
	PARI-ty, equality	BR بارى to imitate, vie w.
	PARODY (ODE) song	OD هود to sing
	PAR-OEM-os, road	OM أمة way
ت	PARRY, to keep off (PAR) prepare	PR=VR ورأ to repel, ↑ BR برى to trim
	PARTURIENT (PAR) bring forth	BR برا to create
●	PAS, step, dance	PS فسح to stride, فسيحى width of step
●	PASS-age, PASS-en-ger, step	PS فسح to stride, فسيحى step-width
●	PASS, to extend, step	PS فسح to enlarge, to stride
	PASSIBLE, PASSION (PAT) to suffer	PT فطا to grieve, distress
!	PAT, strike w. flat surface	PT فطح to strike w. stick, to flatten
●	PAT-ent, open	PT فتح to open
	PATH-os, suffering	PT فطأ to grieve
	PAT-ient, suffering	PT فطأ to grieve, distress
	PLATE, flat sheet	PLT فلطح to *flatten* nfv.
	PATI-na, dish	PT فطح to flatten nfv.
	PATRIARCH (ARCHE) rule	RK راق to excel, روق chief
●	PATULOUS (PAT) open	PT فتح to open
	PEAR-t, in good health and spirits	BR برء cure, recovery
	PECK, measure of capacity	PK فاق large cup
	PECK, strike w. point of beak	PK فوق tip (of tongue) (transf.)
	PEC-t, comb	PC فاق comb

	PEG-ninai, to fasten, fix	BG بوق to tie
	PEEK, to peep	PK فقح to open eyes (whelp)
	PEEP (PEEK) P/X	PP=PK فقح to open eyes (whelp)
	PEER, equal, antagonist	BR بارى to imitate, vie with
	PAIR, equal, PAR, equal	BR بارى to imitate, vie w.
	PEIGNIOR (PEC-tin-are) to comb	PC فاق comb
L_2	PEISE, PEIZE, weight	BZ بهظ weight
	BOJH, weight (Hindi)	BJ=BZ بهظ weight
	PEKOE, white	PK فقع intense whiteness
	PEN, enclosure	PN فنا enclosure
●	PER, before	PR=VR ورا before
●	BE-FORE	FR=VR ورا *before*
ت●	PERCASE, perchance (CAD) fall	CḌ قضا fate, ↑ قض to fell
	PERFIDY (FID) confide, trust	FD=VD ودع *confide*, وديعة trust
H_2	PERI, evil, genius, beautiful	PR عفر wicked, فاره beautiful (girl)
	PERI, around	PR فرع to go round
	peri-COPE, cut	CP كاف to cut
	peri-DERM (DERO) to flay	DR درع to skin (a sheep)
	PERIL (PER) to try	BR بار to put on trial
	PERI-OD, round+way	PR فرع go round, OD هدى way
	peri-PL-us (PLO-us) voyage	PL فلا to journey
	peri-TYPH-l-os, blind	TP طفئ to lose sight of eyes
	per-MIT (MITTO) despatch	MT ماط to remove
●	PERORATION (OR-is) mouth	OR عوار opening (فم mouth, opening)
	PERQUISITE (QUAERO) seek	QR غار to seek, قرا to pursue
	PER-t, brisk, lively	PR فره to be lively
	PES-ante, heavy	BS بهظ to be heavy, باهظ heavy
	PESA, weight	BS بهظ weight
	PESSIMISM (PESSI-m-us) worst	PS فظيع ugly, bad
	PHIMO-sis, orifice	PM فم orifice, opening, mouth
	—MIK-r-os, little	MK ماق to decrease
اصل	PIAZZA, square surrounded by buildings (PLATY-s)	PZ فضا court, broad, ↑ PLT فلطح to flatten
	PICADOR (PICA) pike	PC فقأ to pierce nfv.
	PIKE, sharp point	PK فقأ to pierce nfv.
	PICA-MAR (MAR) bitter	prec.+MR مر bitter
	PICA-ro, rogue	PC فقاع wicked, perverse
	PIE (PICA) magpie, spotted black and white	BC بقع to be spotted black and white
	PIG-ment, paint	PG فقع to dye red gfp.

	PAINT, cover w. colour (PING) (N)	PG فقع to dye red gfp.
	PINE, to grieve, wear away	PN فنى to *pine*, wear out, fade away
	PIT, a hole in earth	PT فتح large hole
	PITCHER (BIK-os) goblet	BK=FK فاق large cup
	PITH-os, large wine jar	PT فتح wide-mouthed flask
	PLACID (PLA) level ground	PLA فلا open space
	PLA-nt, cutting, slip	PL فلع to cut, slit
	POIG-n-ant, pricking	PG فقأ to pierce, slit
	POIK-l-os, variegated	BK بقع be spotted white and black
	POISE, to weight, hang	BS بهظ weight (hence hang)
	POLE, native of Poland (FIEL-d)	FL فلحه field
H_2 ●	FIEL-d, ground for tillage, open country	FL فلحة *field*, فلح to till ground, فلا open space
	POLL-ent, strong	PL فحل energetic man
H_2	POR-tion, division	PR فرع to divide, فرى to cut
●	POSE, POS-t, POSI-tion	PZ=VZ وضع to place,
●	POS-ture, to place	to put down, وضع ***posture***
L_3	POS-t, after	PS=SP ثفا to follow
	PAS, after (Persian)	PS=SP ثفا to follow
	PICHHAY, after (Hindi)	PS=SP ثفا to follow
	POTA-m-ic, of rivers	PT فتح flowing water of rivers
	MESO-POTA-mia, between rivers	MS مس، middle+prec.
●	PRE, PRAE, before=PRO	PR=VR ورا before
	PREBEND (HABEO) to give	HB حبا to give
	PRECEDE (CED) go	CD سدا to direct o's self towards
	PRECENTOR (CANO) sing	CN غنا to sing
	PRECISE (CAED) cut	CD كدا to cut off cf. قاض to split
	PREMISE (MITTO) despatch	MT ماط to remove
H_2	per-PARE, produce, bring forth	BR برأ to create+برى trim, dress
●	PRESENT (ESSE) be	ES عاش to live
	PRESENT, gift (ESSE)	ES آس to bestow
اصل ●	PRE-SUME, assume (EMO) to select	SM زعم assertion, claim, ↑EM عيمة selection
●	ASSUME, claim, be arrogant	SM زعم claim, pretension, pride
●	PRAE-ter, beyond	PR=VR ورا beyond
H_2 ن ●	PRE-tt-y, pleasing, crafty, clever	PR فرح to please, فره to be skilful, clever
	PREVENT (VEN) to come	VN=FN فان to come

ن •	PROU-d, haughty	PR فرح (بطر) to be haughty
	PRI-m, to decorate	PR فراهة beauty
	PRI-or, first	PR افرع to begin
	FIR-st ST	FR افرع to begin
	FIR-st-ling	FR فرع *firstling*
	PRO-BOLEO-t-ic, deliberate	BL بالى take care of, be anxious about
L_2	PRISM (PRIE-N) to saw	PR فرى to slit
	PHAR-na, to slit (Hindi)	PR فرى to slit
	pro-PITI-ate, to appease	PS فثأ to temperate, cool (anger)
	PRO-CEED, go before	VR ورا before, CD سدا to direct to
•	pro-CERI-ty, arising	CR سار to climb
	pro-CELLA, storm, charge	CL صولة sudden attack
•	pro-CLIVITY (CLI) ascent, hill	CL قل to lift, قوعلة hill
	pro-CURE, care for	CR قرح ب to regard, care for
	PROEM (OIM-os) way	OM أمة way
•	PROFESS (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak
	PROHIBIT (HAVE) possess	HV حوى to possess, grasp, preserve
	PROLEGOMENA (LEG) say	LG لغا to speak
	PROLES (PRO) + (ALEO) off spring	AL عيل children
	PROLIFIC (ALEO) offspring	AL عيل children
	PROMISCUOUS (MISCE) mix	MS ماث to mix
	PROMISE (MITTO) send	MT ماط to remove (hence send)
	PROMPT (EMO) select	EM عيمة selection
	pro-PAG-ate, extend, enlarge	BG بق to spread (news)
	PROPALE (PLA-n-us) openly	PLA فلا open space vfn.
•	PROPHET (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak, PR=VR ورا before
	PROPORTION (POR-tio) part	PR فرع to divide, فرى to cut
	PRO-POSE, place before	VR ورا before, PS=VS وضع to place
	PROPROCTOR (pro-CURE)	CR قرح ب to regard
	PRO-SILI-ent leaping out	VR ورا beyond, SL صال to leap
	PRO-SOPO-POEIA, face+ prepare	SP صحت face, P=B, عبا to prepare
•	PROSPER (SPE) expect, hope	SP=SB حسب foresee, suppose such and such
	PRO-t-os, first	PR افرع to begin
	PRO-t-ein, first	PR افرع to begin (not فرط)
	PROTEST (TES-ta) jug, urn	TS طاس bowl

N.B.—Potsherd was used by Greeks in voting.

pro-THALL-us, young shoot	TL طلع to grow (plant)

	PROTOCOL (KOLLA) glue	KL كعل to glue
	PROTO NEMA (NEMA) thread	NM نمية double thread rolled into ball
	PROVAND (HABEO) have	HB=HV حوى to possess
●	PROVIDE, PRUDENT (ID) see	ID عهد to see, care for
●	PROVINCE, reign (VIC)	VC وسع extent, width, ability
●	PRO-VOS-t, placed over	PR فرع to overtop, VS وضع to place
●	PROW, forepart	PR=VR ورا before
	PROW-l, move about	PR فرع to go around
	PRU-ne, to trim	BP برى to trim cf. فرى to cut
	PRUNELLA (BR-un) brown	BR برى dust
	PUCK, mischievous spirit	PK فقاع wicked
●	PUCKA, genuine	PK فاقع pure, clear
	PUPIL (PUPA) boy	PP=VP وفعة boy
	PUR-im, lots	PR فرع to divide
	PURPOSE (POSE) to place	PS=VS وضع to place
	Py-on (Pyo) pus	PY=VY وعى pus
	PUT, to hurl, throw	PT بطح throw down, فطأ throw down and strike
	PUTT, throw, hurl and strike	PT فطأ throw down and strike
ن	PUTT, bumpkin, greenhorn	PT هفات foolish
	PYCNIDIUM (PYK-n-os) thick	BK باك fat
ن	QUAFF, drink in large draught	QF قحاف large draught
ا	QUACK, cry of duck	QK قاق to cluck (hen)
ن	QUAIL, fail in spirit vfn.	QL خال weak-minded man
	QUAKE, to shake	QK قعقع to shake
سم	QUAL-ity, attribute, nature	QL خلة inborn *quality*
H_2	QUARRY, to dig, cut	QR كرى to dig, قعر to cut
	QUARRY, to take by violence	QR قهرة violence, force
اصل	QUARRY, square (QUADRI)	QR قار to agree w., ↑QDR قادر to commensurate
ن	QUAT, insignificant person	QT كتع despicable, كعت short-sized
	KOTAH, short (Persian)	KT كعت short-sized
	QUAT, to sit down	QT كعت to sit down
●	QUAT, to subdue	QT قطع to suppress
●	QUAT, to quit, cease f.	QT قطع to abolish, stop a th.
	QUAV-er, QUIV-er, tremble	QF قفة shiver V/F
	QUEAN, saucy girl (JENI)	JN=ZN ضونة little girl
	QUEEN (JENI) woman	JN=ZN ضانى prolific woman
	QUEAS-y, sick at stomach, inclined to vomit	QS كظة heaviness of stomach, كظة surfeit

	QUEER, a fissures	QR غر cleft in earth
H_2 •	QUEER, strange, cheat	غرا to wonder, غر to deceive
	QUELL, to kill	QL غال to cause, to perish
	QUERI, to complain	QR اغار to come to seek help
	QUER-ist, enquirer	QR قرا to pursue, غار to seek
	QUEUE (CAUDA) tail	CD قعد عن to remain behind
•	TAIL	TL تلا to follow, توالى *tail*
	OURA, tail	OR ارى عن to remain behind
	QUIT, to discharge	QT قطع put apart
ن •	QUIP, to sneer	QP اخف to slight, blame
	QUIPA, knot	QB كعب knot of reeds
	QUIR-K (CHWIORI) to turn quickly	KR عكر to return upon
	QUITE, wholly	QT قطعى decisive
	QUOD, prison	QD قيد fetters
L_2	QUOB, QUAB, QUAP, to shiver	QP قفة shiver of fever (كپكپى)
سم	QUOTA, share, part	QT قطعة piece
•	QUOTE, divide into chapters	QT قطع to cut in small pieces
	RABB-le, disorderly crowd	RB ربو crowd
	RACA, worthless	RC رهكة worthless man
•	RAD, afraid	RD رعدة fear
	RAG, scrap of cloth	RG رقعة piece of cloth
	RAG, to chafe	RG حرج to gnash the teeth
اصل	RAGE (RABIO) madness (G does not change into B)	RG رغا to be angry, to foam, ↑ RB حرب to be affected w. canine madness
	RAKE, shovel, to bury	RK ركا to dig. nfv.
	RAKE, dissolute person	RK رهق to be ungodly
	RAKE, incline f. vertical	RK ركع to bend, stoop
	RAKE, go forward	RK حرك to move
	RAKE, a track	RK عرق footprints of animals
	RAKI, liqour	RK عرق distilled liquour
ن	RAM, male sheep	RM رعوم ewe
	RAM, crush by heavy blows	refers to *RAM* fight, head on
	RAM-us, bough, branch	RM رام to droop nfv.
•	BOUGH (BUG-an) to bend	BG=VG عوج to bend
•	RAP, carry away	RB حرب to snatch away
•	RAPA-CI-OUS, RAPE, RAP-ine	RB حرب to snatch away
•	RAP-id (RAPIO) snatch	RB حرب to snatch away
	RAVE (RABIO) be mad	RB حرب to be mad like dog
	RAB-id, mad (dog)	RB حرب to be mad like dog

	RAPHE, a seam	RP رفا to stitch clothes
	RAPHIS, needle (RAPH) to sew	RP رفا to stitch clothes
	RAPP-ort, sympathy	RP رأفة mercy, compassion
H_2 ●	RAP-t-ure, carry away, snatch	RB حرب to snatch away+رفع carry
●	RAP-t, snatched	RB حرب to snatch away
	RAPI-er- slender sword	RP رهيف thin whetted (sword)
	RASH, overhasty	RSH رعشة haste, startle
	RASH, slight eruption on skin	RSH حرش to scratch
	RASH, to tear	RS حرص to tear
	RASH, to slash	RS هرض to rend
	RASH, thin slice of bacon	RSH=SHR شرحة slice of meat
	RASH, dash, rush	RSH رعشة startle, panic
	RAVE, side piece of wagon	RF رف shelf, board on wall
	RAV-el, to entangle	RV روى to twist
	RAV-ish, seize+carry V/B	RB حرب to snatch away
	RACE (REES) swift course	RS رهص to hurry
	RACE, to tear	RS حرص to tear
●	RAZZ, to jeer at	RZ رضى to be pleased (in bad sense)
	RAZZIA (GHAZAH) pillaging	GZ غزو *razzia*, raid
	REACH, arrive at	RK رهق to near
	REAM (RIZMA) bundle	RZM رزمة bundle
●	REAR, to raise (RISE)	RS عرش to *raise*
	re-BUKE, reprove, cut	BK بكع to *rebuke*, cut
●	re-CAL-esce, to warm	CL صلى to heat
	re-CAN-t (CANO) sing	CN غنا to sing
H_2	re-CEDE, go, yield	CD سدا to repair to, سدى become tender
	re-CESS (CEDE) go back	RE راع to return, CD سدا repair to
	re-COIL (CUL) hinder part	CL كاهل buttocks vfn.
ت	re-COUP, reimburse for loss	CP كافأ to requite, ↑ كاف to cut
	re-CRI-ment (CRI) to sift	CR خار to select
	re-CRI-minate (CRI) reproach	CR قزع to upbraid a.o.
	re-CRU-desce (CRU) raw	
	re-CUR (CURRO) to run	CR كرا to run fast
	re-CUS-ant (CAUSA) cause	CS قضية case, law-suit
	REECH=REEK, smoky	RK روق to be black
	re-FEL, to deceive	FL فلح ب to deceive
	re-FUTE, repel	FT=VT وطح to thrust back
ن	re-GALE, feast, gift	GL جلوة wedding party, gift
	re-LAX, loose	LK لق to be loose
●	re-LEN-t, soften	LN لان to soften
	re-LUME, shine anew	LM لمع to shine, R راع return

	re-MORSE (MORDEO) bite	MRT مرط to gnaw d/t
	re-PAIR, to go	PR فرى to go
	re-PAIR, to mend	PR افرى to *repair*
	re-PINE	PN فنى to *pine*
●	re-PUTE, reckon, deem	BT بيت to estimate (قدر)
اصل	re-QUES-t (QUAER) seek	QS قس to seek, ↑ QR غار seek
	re-QUIRE, to need	QR قرا to pursue, غار seek
	re-PAR-ti, divide	PR فرع to divide
L₂	re-PER-tory (PAREO) bring forth	BR برأ to create (Persian) آفريدن
	re-MEDY (MEDE-or) cure	MO مداوة to nurse the sick
ت	REGI-on, tract of country (REGO) rule	RG رجا side, country, ↑ عرج to ascend (hence rule)
●	RAIN (REG-en) rain NV	RG رجع rain

N.B.—رجع to return, whence رجع rain, because evaporated water returns. Also رجع means, *reply*, *sound of footsteps*, *echo*, *pool*, *profit*, because they all connote a return. That is how Arabic explains the reason and philosophy of the word. The root رجع is not found in English and hence there is no explanation of rain. (والسماء ذات الرجع)

●	re-SEMB-le (SIMI-l-is) like	SM سمى equal, alike
	re-SIG-n, to mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
ت	re-SORT (SOR-t-ir) go out	SR صار to come back, ↑ سار to go
	RES-t, to stay	RS رسا to be still, firm
	RES-t, remain behind	RS=SR سأر to leave a remainder
	RES-t, repose at night	RS عرس alight for *rest* in the night
ن	RES-t-ive, uneasy	RS عرص to be restless, ↑ رسا to stop
	RESUME (EMO) select	EM عيمة selection
	RESUPINATE (SUPI-n-os) bent	SP صاف to deviate
	RETARD (TAR-d-us) slow	TR ترى to be slack, lazy
	RETCH, to reach	RK رهق to near, overtake
	RE-TIRE, go away	TR تر to *retire* apart
	REVENUE (VENIO) to come	FN فان to come
	re-VERE, to fear	VR وهرة fear
●	REVIEW (ID) see	ID عهد to see
	RHAP-so-DY, sew+song	RP رفا to stitch, D هود to sing
ن	RIBB-on, woven in band	RB ربع to make a 4 stranded rope
ت	RICH (RIG) king, ruler	RK اورق to be *rich*, ↑ RG عرج ascend
	RIDE (REIT-en)	RT رهط to remain on horseback
	RIF-t, split	RB رأب slit
	RIGHT (REGO) upright	RG رق to ascend

	RIN-g, surround, circle	RN رنح to reel
	RIN-g, give resonant sound	RN رن to resound
ن	RIOT, luxurious living,	RT رتع to enjoy luxuriant life
H_2	disturbance by crowd	+ ارتاع crowd vfn.
	RIP, tear open	RB رأب a slit
ت	RIP, disturbed state of sea	RP عرف wave, ↑ رأب slit
	RIP, utter w. vehemence	RP رفع to have a loud voice
	RIP, to reap (k elided)	RP=KRP خرف to pluck (fruit)
ش	RIPP-le	RP عرف wave of sea, ↑ رفل
	RIP, worn out, dissipated	RP رف to be thin
	RIP, sharpen	RP ارهف to whet
●	RIPA, river bank	RP حرف shore
●	RIPA-r-ian, of shore	RP حرف shore
	RIVA, rift V/B	RB رأب slit
●	RIV-er (RIPA) bank	RP حرف shore
	RIV-er, one who splits	RB رأب slit
علم	ROAM, wander, go	RM رمى to go, ↑ Rome—city
	ROCK	RL رغوة *rock*
	ROCK, sway to and fro	RK راق to quiver, be rippled
	ROCK-et, distaff	RK=KR قرية stick
	ROGUE, mischievous	RG رهق to be mischievous
H_2	ROKE, small rain, smoke	RK روق rain+روق be black
●	ROOP, to make a hoarse sound	RP رفع have a loud voice
	ROPE, twisted cord	RP=RV روى twist, روا *rope*
	ROUT, crowd of people	RT ارتاع crowd of people
	ROV-E, twisted	RV روى to twist
●	ROWD-y, noisy	RD رعد to thunder, threaten
●	ROW-en, aftermath (REGI-an)	RG رجعة reaction, return
	RUCK-le, rattle in throat	RK روق death-rattle
	RUD-us, rubbish NV	RD ردة rubbish
●	RUFF, height of exultation	RF رقع to extol
●	RUMM-age, throw about	RM رمى to throw
	RUM-our, flying report	RM رما to invent (news)
	RUSA, deer	RS رشأ fawn able to walk
H_2	RUSH, hasten forward	RSH رعشة haste, ورش be swift
	RUT (RUGO) to roar	RG رغا to roar
	RYKE, to reach	RK رهق to near, overtake
	SABAOTH (t SABA) army	SB ثبة troop of horsemen
	SABU-l-um, sand	SF سائفة sand
	SAC, bag	SC=CS كيس bag
●	SAC, strife	SAC شاق disagree, وسق quarrel

	SACH-et, bag of perfume	EK=KS كيس bag=CASE, bag
	SACK, bag (ZAK)	ZC زق wine-skin, *i.e.*, bag
ذ	SACK, plunder (ZAK) put in bag	ZK زق to skin, ↑ زق water-skin
	PILL-age	PL وفل to peel, to skin
	PLU-nd-er (ND)	PL وفل to peel, to skin
	LOOT	LT لحت to strip a.o.

cf. سلب means remove bark, to plunder.

N.B.—Plunder consisted in stripping and removing clothes as shown by the above-noted five roots.

L_3	SACK, dry	SK=KS قش to be dry
	SUKH-na, to dry (Hindi)	SK=KS قش to be dry
	KHUSH-K, dry (Persian)	KSH قش to be dry
	SACK-BUT, draw+push B/V	SK=KS قث to pull, VT وطح thrust back
	SACK-less, innocent	SK وسق to quarrel (not quarreling)
●	SACQUE, garment	SQ=QS كساء garment
H_2	SAG, bend, sink	SG صغا to lean, صاغ to sink
	SAGA, romantic tale, legend	SG صاغ to pattern, forge, form
●	SAGACIOUS (SAC) perceive quickly	SC ذكا quick perception
	SAIL, SALI-ent, leap	SAL صال to leap
	SAIN (SIG-n-um) mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
	SALA-CI-ous (SAL) leap	SAL صال to leap
●	SALE, exchange	SL صلة reward
	SALL-ent, neck guard	SL ساعل throat
	SALLY, leap	SL صال to leap
	SALUBRIOUS (SAL-us) health	SL صلح to be sound, healthy
	SAME, identical	SM سمى equal, alike
	SAMPLE (ex-EM-ere) take	EM عيمة selection
●	SAN-s, without	SN ثنية exception
●	SAP, vital juice	SP صفا to cream, take best of
●	SAP, simpleton	SP سفة be foolish, light-witted
	SAP, taste	SP عذف to taste
	SAPI-ence, discernment	SP حصف be of sound judgment
	SAP-r-os, rotten	SP شئف to be ulcered
	SATI-ate, fill	ST شحط to fill
	SATI-s-fy, fill	ST شحط to fill
	SAUL-t, leap	SAL صال to leap
	SAUR-y, lizard	SR سرى to creep nfv.
	SAVE (SAL) well, sound	SL صلح to be sound

	SAY, utter words (SAG)	SAG صاغ to forge a word
●	SCALD (CALI-d-us) hot	CL صلى to heat C/S
	SEAL (SIG-n-um) mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
	SEAL, rope	SL سحل string
●	SEAM, grease	شحم feed w. fat, ثمأ feed w. grease
	SEAM, to sew	SM عثم to stitch
H_2 ●	SALUE, SALU-te, greet, wish health	SL صلى to bless, صلح be sound
●	SALVAGE (SAL) save	SL صلح be sound
	SATU-r-ate, fill	ST شحط to fill
اصل	SATIRE (SAT-is) full	STR شتر revile, abuse, ↑ شحط fill
	SE-CURE, without care	S صاع separate, قرح ب care for
	SEDI-tion (SED) away	SD صد to shun, صدعة dissent
	SEDU-l-ous, striving	SD شاد to strive
	ASSIDU-ous, striving	SD شاد to strive
	SEED (SA)	SA صاع to scatter (hence sow)
	SPER-ma, seed	SPR سفر to disperse (hence sow)

cf. زرع to cast seeds, sow ; ذر sprinkle, sow, grow بذر scatter, seed.

ش ث	SEEL, to lean on one side	(S) GL حجل to limp,
	(SIGLA) sail	↑ جل sail
H_5 ●	SEEL, bliss, fit time, fool, day-time, poor	SL صلى to bless, صلح to fit, to suit, ثال to be fool, صلاع heat of sun, سأل beg
	SEEL, to sew up eyelids (CLI-um) eyelid (KULA)	KL كلة veil, mosquito curtian
●	SEEM, to appear	SM سيمة appearance
	SE-LEC-t, apart+pick	S صاع separate, LC لاغ choose
	SELDOM (ZEL-d) wonderful	ZL زول wonderful
●	SEMANTIC (SEMA) sign	SM سيمة sign, mark
	SEMI, half	SM سمى equal, alike
	HEMI (SEMI) half	HM=SM سمى equal, alike
	SAL-t, leap	SL صال to leap
ث	SILL-y, foolish, originally blessed, happy	SL ثال to be foolish, ↑ صلى to bless, ↑ سحل be cheerful نشط

N.B.—The difference of ث ، ص and س is the cause of wrong roots here. This demonstrates the fact that the slightest difference of accent gives a different root in Arabic.

SEP-sis, putrefaction	SP شئف corruptness of wound
VIR, man	VR ورى man

ت	SERE-in, fine rain f. cloudless sky (SER-us) late	SR صرح to be clear (sky) ↑ ستر to remain behind
	SERE-nade, SERE-ne (SERE) clear sky	SR صرح to be clear (sky)
ت	SERMON, discourse (SER) join	SR صرح to explain, ↑ صر to tie
●	SEVEN (SEB-en)	SB سبع seven
	SHALE, to shell	SHL شلح to strip
	SHELL, husk, rind	SHL شلح to strip
ن	SHALLOW	SL ضحل *shallow* (water)
	SHAM, hoax	SHM شمع to joke, sport
●	SHAPE, figure	SHB شبه figure
●	SHARE, SHEAR, to cut	SHR شرح to cut, dissect
H_2 ●	SHEAR, to cut, cleave	SHR شرح to cut, اشر to saw
	SHASTER (CAS) to rule, teach	CAS ساس to rule, train
	SHAVE V/F	SP سحف to *shave* off (head)
	SHAUP, husk	SP سحف to peel
ن ●	SHE (HEO)	HEO هى *she*
	SHIN (SCH-een) shank	SK ساق *shank*
	SHANK (N)	SK ساق *shank*
	SHINE (base SKEI) to gleam	SK شق to gleam
	SHIP=SKIFF=EQUIP, furnish reguisites	QP قفع to preserve, to store up a th.
	cf. جهز to equip	جهاز equipment
	SHIV-er (CHIV-er) V/F	SF صعف to shudder
	SHOAL, shallow	SL ضحل shallow (water)
ت	SHOAL, flock (SCOLU) separate	(S) CL كلعة part of flock, ↑ خلع to separate
	SHOCK, violent impact	SK سقع to knock hard
	SHOCK, sixty sheaves	SK وسق camel's load of 60 صاع
	SHOCK, mass of shaggy hair	SHK=KSH عكش dishevelled hair
	SHOG, to shake	SG سغ to shake
	SHAKE (SKAKA)	(S) KK قعقع to *shake*
H_2	SHOOT, to dart, sprout	SHT شطح to run, شطأ to sprout forth
	SHORE	SHR شحر sea-*shore*
●	SHUN, avoid, abhor	SHN شنأ to hate, loathe a.o.
	SHUNT, to hasten (N)	ST ستا to hasten
●	SIAL, outer shell of earth NV	SL سحل to peel, سحالة husk
●	SICK	SK شكو illness
	SICK, to chase	SK=KS كسا to pursue
	CHASE CH/K	KS كسا to pursue
	SIDE	SD صد side of valley

●	SIDE-r-al (SID-us) star	SD صاعد rising (star)
●	SIGH (SIC-an)	SC شهق to sob
●	SIKE, to sob, to sigh	SK شهق to sob
	SIKE, small ditch	SK شق crack
	SIG-il (SIG-n-um) cut in, mark	SG سحج to scratch
	SIG-n, SIG-na-ture, mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
	SIEVE, SIF-t, to clear	SF صفى to clarify, to filter
	SILL, stone	SL صلع stone
●	SIMI-l-ar, SAME, SIMI-lie	SM سمى equal, alike
●	SIMI-l-ate, SIMU-L-taneous	SM سمى equal, alike
●	SINE-CURE, without care	SN ثنية exception, CR قرح to regard, care
●	SINEW, to bind	SN ثنى to bind
●	SIN-us, to bend, wind	SN ثنى to bend, curve, roll
●	SINI-s-TER, left side	SN ثنى secondary (*i.e.*, left), طرة side
	SIPH-ON, bent tube	SP صاف to deviate, N نأى pipe
	SIR (SENI-or) older	SN سنه to be old
	SIRE, master, lord	SR سرى generous lord
●	SITE (SI-no) to place	S اس to ground a th.
●	SITH, time	ST ساعت present time
	SITU-ate (SI-no)	S اس to ground a th.
	SJAMBAK (CHAB-uk) whip	SB سبأ to whip
	SKY, cloud	SKY سقية cloud
	SLEE-ch, mud	SL ثلة mud (ch for h)
	SLEI-ght, trick	SL صلى to deceive
	SLUE, to twist	SL سحل to twist (فتلة)
اصل	SLICE, (SLI-z-an) to slit	SLC سليقة *slice* of meat, ↑SL سلع to split
	SLI-t, to split	SL سلع to split, سلع a *slit*
	SLO-t, a slit	SL سلع to split (not سلت to cut)
H_5	SL-ur, thin mud, to slip glidingly, go through, to cheat, perfunctorily, to stain (different words that have run together)	SL ثلة mud, سل to extract gently, صلى to deceive, سل to steal +سعل to be sprightly, سلع to brand
	SLU-sh, liquid mud	SL ثلة mud extracted f. a well
	SLY, wily, with hidden meaning	SL صلى to deceive, lay snare
●	SO (SWA) likewise	S سواء equal
●	SOAK, to drench	SK سقى to water
●	SENCH-na, to water (Hindi) (N)	SK سقى to water
	SOAR, to fly aloft, rise	SR ثار to take its flight (bird), to rise
●	SOD, surface soil, turf	SD صعيد surface of earth, soil

	SODDEN (SEOTH-an) to boil	ST شيط to boil, consume by fire
	SOF-t	SF ساف *soft* soil
	SOG, soft wet place	SOG سراخ mire, slime
	SOIL, ground	SL صلة dry earth, سهل plain
	SOIL, watery place	SL ثلة mud
	SOIL, dung	SL سلج ordure
	SOIL, feed on fresh cut green food	SL=KL كلأ to eat herbage
ث	SOIREE, even-tide (SER) late	SR سهرة even-tide, ↑ سئر remain behind
●	SO-JOURN (DIE-s) day	ḌIE ضياء sunlight (hence day)
●	JOURNEY (DIE-s) day	DIE ضياء sunlight
H_2 ●	SOL, sun, evening	SL صلاع heat of sun+اصيل evening
●	SOL-ace (SOL-ari)	SL سلى to *console*, سلوة consolation
ث	SOL-d-ier (SOLI-d-us) pay	SL صال to attack, ↑ صلة reward
●	SOLE, bottom	SL اصل lower part
اصل ●	SOLE, alone, apart (SE)	SL عزل to set apart, ↑S صاع to separate
اصل ●	SOLI-tary	SL عزلة *solitariness*
	SOLE, to pull	SL سل to draw gently
	SOLISTICE (SOLE) sun (STA) stand	SL صلاع heat of sun, SDA صدأ to stand
	SOL-um, ground	SL صلة hard ground

N.B.—SL occurs 24 times in the foregoing words. Arabic has kept all the spelling apart by means of delicate letters, *viz.*, ع ' ا ' ه ' ح ' و ' ى or by difference of ث ' س ' ص ' ز so that every word is different like a thumb impression. This aspect of Arabic spelling makes it *Mubeen* or clear language, free from ambiguity and homonyms.

	SOMA, body	SM سماوة figure seen f. afar
	SOM-er-SAUL-t, leap and turn heels over head	SM صمى to turn over (in jumping), SAL صال to leap
اصل	SON (SU) beget	SN صنو *son* ↑S=Z وضع to beget
●	SOOP, to sweep (يسحب sweeps)	SB سحب to trail, to drag
●	SOOT, black deposit (SOD)	SD سواد blackness
●	SOOTH, truth	SD سد to be truthful
	SOOTHE, to soften	SD سدى to become soft, tender
L_2	SUP-na, sleep (Skt.)	SB سبج to sleep
	SOM-n-us (SOP) sleep	SB سبج to sleep
	SOP-ite, put to sleep	SB سبج to sleep

	SOP-or (SOP) sleep	SB سبح to sleep
	SORE, reddish	SR ثورة redness
	SORR-el, reddish brown	SR صحر fawn colour
ن ●	SOR-tie, to attack, go out	SR سار to assault, to go
ن	SOT, fool	SOT ثأطا foolish
	SOUP=SOP	SB صب to be poured (liquid)
	SOUVENIR (VENIO) to come	VN=FN فان to come
L₂	SOVIE-t (SOV-et) council	SB اثبية numerous company (سبها)
	SPA-de, broad blade, sword	SP صفيحة broad-bladed sword
ł	SP-at, slap	SP صفع سفع to slap
	SPA-the, broad blade	SP صفيحة broad-bladed sword
	SPA-tt-er, to scatter	SP سفى to be scattered (dust)
	SPI-l-os, a spot	SP سفع mark of fire
	SPO-t, mark, blot	SP سفع mark of fire
	SPI-ne, thorn, a prickle	SP سفا prickly grass
	SPI-nn-y, thorny hedge	SP سفا prickly grass
	SQUA-cco, crested horn	SQ شيق peak, aquatic bird
	STA-men, warp	ST ستى warp of cloth
	STEA-m, m sfx.	ST شيط to boil (pot)
	STEW, cook by simmering, agitated w. anger	ST شيط to boil (pot), to burn w. anger
	sub-DOL-ous, crafty	DL دأل to deceive
	sub-SUL-tive (SAL) leap	SAL صال to leap
	sub-SUME (EMO) select, take	EM عيمة selection
	SUCCEED (CED) go	CD سدا to direct o's self towards
	SUCCOUR (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run fast
	SUCH (SWA)	SWA سواء equal
	SUD-ate, to sweat	SD سدى to moisten, استدى to sweat
	SUICIDE (CIDE) kill	CD سدع to slaughter
ن	SULL-age, filth	SL سلح dung
	SULLY, to tarnish	SL سلع to brand
●	SULTARY (SUL-t-er) endure heat	SL صلى to endure heat of fire
●	SUMM-it, top	SM سماء roof
	SUMPTUOUS (EMO) select	EM عيمة selection
●	SUN, source of light	SN سنا to shine
●	SUP, to take soup	SB صبة what is poured vfn.
●	super-CHERIE, fraud	SR سحر to deceive, wheedle
	CILI-ary (CILI-um) eyelid	CL=KL كلة veil
	SUN-DAY (DHEGH) to burn	SN سنا to shine, *i.e.*, SUN DG=ZK ذكى to be hot (sun)

	DIE-s, day (Latin)	DIE ضياء sunlight
	N.B.—Day and DIE-s are different (see skeat).	
	super-VENE, over+come	(S) PR فرع to overtop, FN فان to come
	SUPPOSE (POSE) to place	PZ=VZ وضع to place
	SURE (SE) without (CURA) care	S صاع to separate, CR قرح to care for
	SURVEY (ID) see	ID عهد to see
	SWASTIK (SU) well (AS-ti) being	S صح well, AS عاش to live
	SWAY, to be blown to and fro	SW صوع to shake (plants—wind)
	SWEE, to swing	SW شوح to *swing* arms in running
	SWI-ng (ng)	SW شوح to *swing* arms in running
	SW-im m sfx.	SW=SB سبح to *swim*
	SYE, to strain, sieve	SY ثاى perforate, bore
	SYLLOG-ism (LOG-os) speech	LG لغا to speak
	SYMPATAY (PATH-os) suffering	PT فطا to grieve, be distressed
	SYMPHYSIS (PHE-in) to grow	PH فاح to be verdent, to spread
	SYNA-AESTHESIA (AISTHE) perceive	ST سطع to perceive by smell
●	SYNAGOGE (AGE-in) to bring	AG اجاء to bring
	SYN- ALGIA, pain	LG لعج to cause a smart pain
	SYN- COPE, cut	CP كاف to cut
	SYN-EIDE-sis, know	ED عهد to be acquainted w.
●	SYNOD (HOD-os) way	HD هدى straight path
	SYSTYLE (STY-l-os) pillar	ST سطاع pole
●	SYSGY (ZYG-on) to yoke	ZG زوج to join, couple
●	TAB, mark	TB طبع to imprint
	TABELLION (TAB) board, plank	DF دفة board, plank T/D
	TAB-LE, board (TAB)	TB=DF دفة board
H_2 ●	TABOO, holy, unclean	TB طاب to be pure, طبع to be dirty
●	TAIL, to follow	TL تلا to follow, توالى a *tail*
H_2	TAG, shred, to attach	TK تك to cut, عتك to stick to
●	TAIN-T, to thrust w. a lance	TN طعن to spear a.o.
●	TAL-ent, a unit of weight	TL تل to lift weight nfv.
●	TAIL-POT, palm leaf,	طلع to sprout (palm tree) nfv., فطح to flatten, *i.e.*, leaf.
●	PATTA, leaf (Hindi)	PT فطح to flatten (quality of leaf)
ت	TALI-s-man, magical object, (TELEE-IN) fulfil	TL تال to practise witchcraft, ↑ TL تل to fill
ن ●	TALL, long	TAL طال to be long, طول *tallness*

	TAME, to subdue	تام to enslave, تيمة *tamed* ewe
	TANA, post	TN طنء abode
	TAP, plug used to close opening	TB طبة wad for gun, piece of cloth
	TAP, strike lightly	TP اطف to hit
	TAR-d-y, slow	TR ترى to be lax
	TAR-N, small lake	TR ترعة pond
H_2	TARRY, to stay, delay. linger	TR تارى to be slack, وتيرة delay
	TAR-TAR, crust	TR=DR درعة crust
	TASS, cup, TAZZA, cup	TAS طاس cup, طس cup
ت ●	TAUN-t, reproach	TN طعن to reproach,
	(TAN-t-um) so much	↑ تنء equal
	TAUR-us, bull, full grown	TR تار fat
●	TAV-er, to wander, rave	توه to lead astray, توه raving
	TELAE-STHE-sia far+sense	طول length, سطع to perceive
	TELE-GONY, far + beget	GN=ZN ضنأ be prolific—hence beget
	TELE-GRAPH, far + write	GRP قرف to scratch=draw lines
	TELE-LOGY, end + speak	طلع shore, لغا to speak
ذ	TELEO-SAR-us, perfect lizard,	طلع to fill—hence perfect, سرى creep,
	(TEL-es) end, boundary	↑ طلغ shore
	TELE-PATHY, far + feeling	طول length, قطأ to be distressed
	—SEME, sign	سيمة mark
	TELESTIC (TELEE-IN) fulfil	TL تلعة ، تل ، طلع to fill
	TELEU-to-SPORE, completion	TL طلغ to fill—hence complete,
	+seed	SPR سفر to scatter-hence sow
	TELSON (TELE) end, boundary	TL طلع shore, اطل side
	TEN-ant	TN تنأ to remain, تانى inhabitant
	TEN-et, to hold	TN وتن to stick fast, persevere
●	TEP-id, warm	TP=DP دفئ to be warm
	TER-M, limit, boundary	TR طرة edge, bank, طور limit
	TER-MIN-us, limit	TR طرة edge, bank, طور limit
●	TERSE (TER) wipe clean	TR طهر to cleanse
H_2	TES-t, earthen poh, clay	TS طاس cup, طيس clay
	—ARCH, curve	RK ركع to bend
	—ARCH, rule	RK روق chief—hence ruler
	—ARCH, origin	RK روق beginning
	THALICTRUM (THALIA) bloom	TL طلع to sprout
	THALI-um, young shoot	TL طلع to sprout, grow
	THAL-WEG, valley+way	تلعة stream coming down a valley, hence valley—وجه way
	THANE, servant	TN=DN دان to serve

	THAUMA, wonder	TM تهم to be bewildered
	THREA-t	TR تأر to *threaten*, scold
	THERNODY (THER-n-os) lament, shriek, (OIDE) to sing	TR تعر to cry, OD هود to sing
●	THROW,	TR طرح to *throw*
	TIFF, peevish	TF تفئى to be angry
●	TIGHT (DICH-t) cramped	ḌG ضاق to be straitened
	TILL, end, limit	TL طلع shore, اطل side
	TILL, to draw	TL عتل to draw along, pull
H_2 ●	TILL, to cultivate, labour	TL عتل to draw along (*i.e.*, plough), طلح to be jaded (beast)
	cf. KRISHI, to draw, till (Skt.)	KRSH خرش to draw to o's self
H_2	TOIL, to labour, to till	TL طلح to be jaded, عتل to draw
●	TILL-er, a shoot f. stem	TL طلع to sprout forth
	TILL, mass of clay and sand	TL عتلة clod of earth
	TIL-t, to lean	TL اطلى to incline the head
	TIP, extremity, end	TP طف limit
	TIP, to hit	TP اطف to hit
	TIP, gratuity	TP تحف to gift
	TIP, to tilt, to lean	TP اطف to incline
	TIPP-et, cape coming down	TP عطاف ample garment
	TIPP-le, to drink habitually	TP طفح to intoxicate (wine)
	TIP-sy, partially intoxicated	TP طفح to intoxicate (wine)
	TIPU-la, water-spider	TP طفا to float upon water nfv.
	TIRO, beginner, new soldier	TR طرى recent, fresh, طار youth
	TOIL, fatigue	TL طلح to be *tired, jaded*
	TOLL, fixed compensation (TELL)	TL طلع *quantity*
	TOLL, to take up	TL طلع to take up
	TON, to fashion	TN طان to plaster w. clay
H_2	TOOL, drive, carry	TL ظل to drive, تل to carry
	TOP, highest place, tuft (ZOPF)	TP طهافة lock of hair +SP شعفة top, lock of hair
ن	TOP, spinning top	TP طاف to circuit
	TOPE, to drink hard	TP طفح to fill, intoxicate (wine)
	TOPI-ary, (TOP) place	TP طف raised place
	TOP-ic, head	TP طف to raise a th.
ن	TORR-ent, strong flow	TR تار to dash (waves), تيار current
ن	TOSS, to fling, jerk	TS طحث ، طث to repel w. hand
ن ●	TOUSE, to tumble, tease, rack	TS تعس to stumble, render unhappy, destroy

	TRANSACT (AG) carry on	AG اجاء to bring
	trans-PAR-ent, shining	PR فری to shine
	TRI-SULA, trident	TR وتر odd no. (*i.e.*,3), SL سلاءة thorn
	TUBER (TUMEO) swelling	TM طمح to rise, طموح swollen
	TICK, stick	TK تاخ to beat w. stick nfv.
	TUCK, to beat	TK تاخ to *beat* w. stick
	STICK	(S) TK تاخ to beat w. stick nfv.
	STICK, to adhere	(S) TK عتک to *stick* to
	TUF-t, lock of hair	TF طهافة hanging locks
	TUF-t, hillock	TF=DF هدف hill
ن	TUMP, hillock (M)	TP=DP هدف hill
	TUMULT (TUMEO) to swell	TM طمح to rise, طموح swollen
H_3	TURR-et, revolving stair, tower	TR ترعة flight of stairs+اطر to twist + طور hill
●	TW-ine, twisted cord	TW طوی to roll up
●	TWI-st (st)	TW طوی to roll up
L_2 ●	TYPE, pattern, mark, stamp	TB طبع pattern, imprint, stamp
	THAPPA, mark, stamp (Hindi)	TB طبع imprint, stamp
	CHHAPA, imprint (Hindi)	SB=TB طبع imprint
	TYPH-l-os, blind	TP طفئ to lose the sight of eyes
	UKASE, edict w. force of law	KS قضا decree
	ULCER (ULS-us) wound	LS لوث wound
	ul-TERI-or, on further side	TR طرة side
	ul-TRA, beyond	TR طور limit, طرة side
	ULU-l-ate, to screech	UL هل to cry
	URB-an, of city, (ربع quarter of town)	RB ربع abode, house, district
	URE-do (URO) to burn	UR اری to kindle (fire)
	URINE (UR) water, rain	R وری abundant water, ری rain
	URI-te (OURA) tail	UR اری عن to remain behind
	USE, put to a purpose	US حسی to put to the test
	USHER (OSTI-um) door	ST=SD سدة door
	USTION (URO) to burn	UR اری to kindle (fire)
●	USU-FRU-ct (FRUI) enjoy	FR فرح to rejoice+USE
	USURP (RAPE) snatch	RB حرب to snatch away
H_2	VADE, pass away, fade	VD=FT فات to pass, فوت to fade
	FADE	FD=FT فوت to *fade*
	VARY, to make different	FR فرع to divide
	VAR-n-ish, gloss or glaze	FR فری to shine
	VASSAL, hold land and serve (VASS-US)	VS وسية large estate
	VEDA (ID) see, know	ID عهد to see, be acquainted w.

	VENER-ate, fear (N)	VR وهرة fear
	VERNAL (VER) sprout, spring	VR=FR فرع to sprout
	VETERAN (VET-US) old, of long experience	VT وطو to be well-trodden, وطئ even, soft, humbled
	VICE, in place of	VC=VK وقع to stand instead of
	VICE, screw, turn	VC=FC عفص to wring, bend
	VICI-n-age, neighbourhood	VC وصى to be contiguous, adjoin
	VICE, evil habit (VICIOS-US)	VCS وقص *vice*, defect
	VOICE (VOX)	VX=VKS وقش voice
	VICISSITUDE (VICE) substitute	TC=VK وقع to stand instead of
	VIEW=VIDEO=ID, to see	ID عهد to see
	VIC-us (OIK-os) house	OK عكى to stay (in a house)
	VICTOR (VINCIO) to overcome	VC=FC فاق to overcome
	VINCI-ble (VINCIO) (N)	VC=FC فاق to overcome
	VINDICATE (VIS) force, (DIC) say	VS وسع power, DC دق to manifest
	VIRAGO (VIR) man	VR ورى man
	VIR-ile, manly	VR ورى man
H_2	VIR-tue (VIR) man, sexual purity	VR ورى man, ورع to be pious
	VISA (ID) see	ID عهد to see
	VISIT, VISTA (ID) see	ID عهد to see, to *visit*
	VETO, to forbid (ET)	ET حطأ to turn a.o. back f.
	VITU-PER-ate, fault +prepare	VT=FT فات to fail to attain, BR برى to dress, to trim
	VOE (VAGR) creek	وجار side of valley worn away by torrent
	VOISI-n-age, neighbourhood	VS وصى to adjoin
	VOMIT (EMEE-in) to throw up	EM عمى to throw foam
	WACKE, pebble	WK وقع small pebbles
	WACK-y, crazy	WK=FK فا ک foolish+عفك foolish
	WAD, pad	WD وضع to *wad* (a garment)
	WADDLE (WAT) to walk	WT وطئ to ramble
●	WAIT (WAC-an) to watch, guard	WC وق to *watch*, guard
H_3	WATCH (WAC) awake, vigil, close observation	WC=FC افاق to be awake, WC وق to watch, BK بقا to look at
	WALLOW, to fade away	WL=BL بلى to be worn out
●	WALLOW (VOLVO) to roll	(V) LV لوى to roll
●	WANE, deficient, lacking	WN ونى to be weak, وهن be disabled
	WARE, aware, cautious, dread	WR وهرة fear
●	WAR-m, hot	WR ورى to kindle fire
	WARRANT (WAR-ir) to guard	WR ورأ to repel, ورع to interpose

	WAR-n, to forbid	WR ورع to compel to abstain
	WARR-en, defend, protect	WR ورأ to repel, ورع interpose
•	WAY (WEG)	WG وجه way
ن	WEAK	WK وعک to *weaken*
اصل •	WEAR, to clothe (VES-t)	WR ورى to cover, ↑ وشح to adorn
	WEAR, to exhaust	WR=BR برى to *wear* out, exhaust
	WEAR-y, a plague, a curse	WR=BR برح evil, pain, sorrow
H_2	WED, to promise, marry, pledge	WD وعد to promise, ودع to deposit
	WHEAT (WEIZ-en) white	WZ وضح whiteness
	WHITE (WEISS)	WS وضح whiteness

N.B.—The difference of vowels in 'wheat' and 'white' shows that they belong to the same root.

	WHEW, interjection of wonder or dismay	WH وى، ويح interjection of admiration, pity
	WHIT, small particle	WT وتح small, paltry
	WHITTIE, to mutter	WT وت to coo
	WICK, creek, opening surrounded by stones	وقيع hard soil in which water stagnates
ن	WICK, WICK-ed, mischievous	WK=FK فقاع *wicked*, mischievous
	WICK, twisted thread	WK=BK حبک to twist thread
	WICK-er, plaited twigs	WK=BK حبک to weave, plait
	WICK, hamlet, estate, town	WK=BK بقعة piece of land
•	WIEL-d, to rule	WL ولى to rule
H_3 •	WILL, violent lust, command, dispose effects	WL ولع violent love, ولى to rule, ولاء right of succession
	WISE, manner	WR وضع manner
L_2	WISE (ID) see	ID عهد to see, be acquainted w.
	DI-dan, to see (Persian)	D عهد to see
	WITNESS (ID) see	ID عهد to see
	WOE	W ويح *woe*
	WOW, interj. of admiration and pity	W وى interjection of admiration and sorrow
	WRACK, destruction	RK رهک to pound between two stones
	WRETCH, worthless person	RK رهكة worthless man
	XIPH-os, sword	SP سيف sword
	XEB-ec, small boat	SB سابجة boat (C dimunitive sfx.)
•	ZEG-ma, yoke	ZG زوج to join, couple
•	YOKE (JUC-um) to join	JG=ZG زوج to join
•	ZIG-ZAG, crooked	ZG زاغ to be crooked
	ZIPHI-us, sword	ZP=SP سيف sword
•	ZYGO, union	ZG زوج to join
ا	ZOOM, to buzz	ZM زم to buzz

Uniliteral Formula

On removing the vowels only one consonant remains over. Therefore, restore two of the delicate letters (ع ‘ ا ‘ ه ‘ ح ‘ و ‘ ى) to one consonant. This formula refutes the monosyllabic theory.

●	ABY, BUY	B باع to *buy*
	ACROBAT (BAI—no) go	B باع to stride
	ANABASIS (BAI—no) go	B باع to stride
	BA-sis (BAI—no) go	B باع to stride (whence basis)
	BEA-m, to shine, m sfx.	B بها to shine
	BEAU-ty	B ابهة beauty
●	BIGG (BEOW) grain	B حبة grain
●	BOOTH (BOA) to dwell	B بوا to dwell, باءة dwelling
ن	BOA, large snake	B هاب snake
●	BOTH (BA)	B ب with, by
●	BOUND (BUA) get ready	B بوا to prepare
●	BOWER (BUA) to dwell	B بوا to dwell
●	BUILD (BUA) to dwell	B بوا to dwell
	BUOY, uplift	B هبا to rise
	BUOY-ant, apt to rise	B هبا to rise
	BOY, lad	B=P وفعة boy, lad
●	BY, in company, at	B ب with, *by*, at
●	COMBINE (BI—no) two	B ب with
	EMBELLISH (BEA-U) beautiful	B ابهة beauty
	EVADE (BA) go away	B باع to stride
	IMBIBE (BU) to drink	B عب to swallow water
	COMPOTATION (PO) to drink	B عب to swallow water
	HUSBAND (HUS) house (BOA) to dwell	HS=KS قصع to keep at home, بوا to dwell
	POTABLE, POTION (PO) drink	P=B عب to swallow water
	PRO-PINE (PI-ne-in) to drink	P=B عب to swallow water
L_4	EB-ri-ous, drunk (Latin)	EB عب swallow water
	AB, water (Persian)	AB عب swallow water nfv.
	AMBU, water Skt. (M)	AB عب to swallow water
	PI-na, to drink (Hindi)	P=B عب swallow water
	IMBRUE, (BU) drink	B عب swallow water
	imBUE, to drink, im-BI-be	B عب to swallow water
	AAB, brightness (Persian)	B عب light of sun
H_2	CITE, set in motion, summon (CI)	C صاع to *incite*, move, صاح to cry, call

	COATI (CUA) cincture	C=K حقو waist-wrapper
H_2	COW (CU) to cry (GO) to cry	C=K قوه to cry+G عج to bellow (bull)
ن	COW-ard, faint-hearted	C كع to be faint-hearted (ARD sfx.)
	COY, shy	C كيا to shy from
	EXCITE (CIEO)	C صاع to incite one against other
	INCITE (CIEO)	C صاع to *incite*
	RESUSCITATE (CIEO) to move	C صاع to move
	SUSCITATE (CIO) to incite	C صاع to *incite*
H_2 ●	ADO (DO) prepare, perform, give	D اعد to prepare, ادی to pay
●	ANTIDOTE (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	CONDONE (DO-n-are) give	D ادی to pay
H_2 ●	DEED (DO) give, grant	D ادی to pay, يدى be generous
●	DATE (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	DUTY (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	ENDOW (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	RENDER (DA) give back (N)	D ادی to pay
●	PRODITOR (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	EDIT (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	DONATE (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	DOSE (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	DOWRY (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	TRADITION (DA) give	D ادی to pay
●	DE, down	D هد to pull down
●	DIDACTIC (di-DA-sko) teach	D هدى to show the way
ن	DIE	D هدأ to *die*
	DINOSAR (DEI-n-us) terrible	D هاد to frighten,
	(SAUR-us) lizard	SR سرى to creep nfv.
	DYE, colour	D يدع to dye red gfp.
	EP-ODE, ODE, song	D هود to sing
ن ●	ODD, queer	D وحدة strange, unique
ن ●	ODD, not matching	D وحدة unique
H_2 ●	ODD-s, end, excess	D عدى side, عد great number
	ODE-um, musical theatre	D هود to sing
	ODI-um, hatred	D حاد to shun, turn away f.
	PARDON (DA) give as a present	D هدى to present, هدية present
	ab-DO-men, belly, gluttony	D دحا to be big-bellied, دح fill belly
	MALA-DY, bad disease	ML معالة evil, D دوى disease
●	AFFABLE (FA) to speak	F فاه to speak
●	INFANT, not speaking (FA)	F فاه to speak

EFFIMINATE (FEO) produce	F فاح to be verdant
● EPIC (EP-os) word	P فاه to speak
PAUCITY, fewness (PAU-l-os) scanty	P عفا to be scanty
POOR=PAUCI-per=(PAU-los) scanty	P عفا to be scanty
● FAIR, holiday (FE) devoted to	F عافى preserve, save
● FAIR, clear, clean (FAE-gar)	F عفا to be clear
FA-ther THER sfx.	F=B ابا to nourish, اب father
FAUGH, interjection of disgust	F حيف what a shame ! (FAW)
● FIE, exclamation of disgust	F اف *fie*, for shame
FECUND (FEO) fruitful, plentiful	F فاح to be verdant, فيح abundance
FEMININE (FEO) producing	F فاح to be verdant
FELICITY (FEO) happy	F هفا to be happy
FEW, small in number	F عفا to be scanty
FIE-nd (FE-on) to hate	F عاف to loathe
FOCUS (FO) fireplace	E فوح heat
FOE, enemy	F عاف to loathe
● FOY, allegiance, faith	F وفا faithfulness
FUEL (FO) heat	F فوح heat
FUME (FU) vapour, steam	F فاح to boil
FULIGO, smoke, steam, odourous smoke (FU)	F فاح to boil—hence steam, فاح to diffuse perfume
● FI-n-al, at end	F حافة border
● FI-ne, end, conclusion	F حافة border
● FI-ne, penalty	F عفوة blood-price
● PU-n-ISH, fine paid for murder	P عفوة blood-price, PE-n-al=P عفوة blood-price
OFF, away	F=B هب to be away
● OF, with, over	F=B ب with, at
● FI-n-ish, end	F حافة border
FI-ne, refine, purify	F عفا to be clear
AG-ain, second time	G=Z آض come back, ايضاً again
AG-ain-st, opposite	G=Z ازا opposite
AGO, go	G جحا to walk
GO (GEH-en) to walk	GH جحا to walk
● GAY, brilliant, finely dressed	G=Z زها to shine, assume colour, be vain
● RA-GOO-t, restore appetite	R راع to return, G جوع hunger

	INHALE, breathe in (HA-l-are)	H آه to sight (*i.e.*, breathe)
●	HE	H هو he
ن ●	SHE (HEO)	H هى *she*
	HE, interjection of derision or amusement	H واه alas, interjection of admiration
	HERE (HE)	H (هو) ها here (he is)
●	HER (HEO)	H هى she
H_2	HER, calling attention, joy	H هَى cry for calling camels to water, هاء to rejoice
	HI-ant, gaping	H وهى gap
	HUE, appearance	H هيئة appearance
●	THEY (HI)	H هو he (coined on هو)
	JEWEL (JOIE) joy	J حجأ to rejoice
	JOY	J حجأ to rejoice
	REJOICE (JOY)	J حجأ to *rejoice*
ش	DINE, take meal	J هجأ to eat
●	(JE-JU-n-us) fasting	↑ جوع hunger
	ACHE (AKE) pain	K حقا pain
●	CHA-os (KHA-os)	K خاوية *chaos*
	CONY (KU) rabbit	K قواع rabbit
	INK (KAE-in) to burn	K كوة to burn
	XEE-in, to scrape	K حك to scrape
	X-ster, scraping tool	K حك to scrape ster sfx.
	YUKE, itch y pfx.	K حكة itch
	ITCH	CH=K حكة *itch*
H_2 ●	CAUSTIC (KAIO) burn, brand	K كوة to burn, كوى to brand
H_2 ●	CAUTERISE (KAIO) burn w. hot iron	K كوى to *cauterise* w. iron, كوة to burn
●	ABLUTION (LUO) wash (of sea) to loose	L حل to dissolve, حل loosening
●	ABSOLVE (LUO)	L حل *absolution*
●	ANALYSE (LYE-in) to loose	L حل loosening
●	ASSOIL=SOLVE=LUO	L حل to *solve*
●	DELUGE (LUO) dilute	L حل to *dilute*, dissolve
●	DILUTE (LUO)	L حل to *dilute*, dissolve
●	DILUVIAL (LUO) wash of sea	L حل to dissolve
●	DISSOLVE (LUO)	L حل *dissolution*
●	ELU-tion (LUO) wash of sea	L حل to dissolve
●	PARA-LY-sis (LY) loosen	L حل loosening
●	LATRINE, LAVATORY (LUO)	L حل to be dissolved
●	LO-tion, LAU-ndress (LUO)	L حل to be dissolved

	● LOSE (LUO) to perish	L حل be dissolved (trasnf.)
	● LOOSE (LUO)	L حل loosening
	● LUTE (LUO) to wash, dilute	L حل to dissolve, dilute
	● LYE (LUO) wash, dilute	L حل to dilute
	● LYO-MER-ous, loosen +(MER-os) part	L حل loosening, MR حمر cut into pieces,
	● LYO-PHIL, separation	L حل to untie, PL=LP الف to love
	● LY-sis, dissolution	L حل dissolution, loosening
	ANNEAL (AEL-en) to burn, kindle	L ولع to kindle (fire)
ذ	● RELIEVE (LE-V-is) light	L احل to set free, ↑ حل to dilute
	● RELEASE, free f. obligation (LAI-SS-er)	L احل to become free from abligation
	● LET, permit (LA-SS-en)	L حل become lawful, حلل permit
غ	● LEASE, contract, letting a house (LAX) loose	L حل to become lawful, ↑ LK لق to be loose
	● LESSE, lease-holder	L حل to become lawful
ت	● RELEVANT, related, (LE-V-IS) light	L آل to come back to, ال relationship, ↑ حل to dilute
	● RE-L-ATE, bring into relation	L آل to come back to
	● RE-LA-tion, kinship	L آل race, family, ال relationship
ت	POLLUTE, make water foul, (LUO) wash	L وحل become muddy, slimy, ↑ حل to dissolve, dilute
ن	● ALL-ure, entice	L حال to shift, use deceit
	ALMS (ELE-os) pity	L حلا give gratuity to
	● AFO-LAU-stic (LEU) enjoy	L لها to delight in
	● ELE-ment, first principle	L اول first, principal
	LEA, tract of ground	L لياء land
	LA-nd (ND)	L لياء land
	EMETIC (EME) vomit	M عمى to throw foam
H_2	EMU-l-ous, zealous, imitative	M همة zeal, وأمة imitative man
	IM-age, idea	M وهم fancy
	IMAGINE (IM)	M وهم to *imagine*
	IMMANE, frightful (MA)	M وهم fright
	● MAMMA (MA) mother	M ام mother (reduplicate)
	● MA-ter, mother ter sfx.	M ام to become a mother
	● MO-ther مادر ter sfx. (Persian)	M ام to become a mother
	MEW, to cry as cat	M معا to *mew*
	MI-m-os, mime	M وأمة imitative man

	MI-m-ic	M وأمة imitative man
	IMI-t-ate	M وأمة imitative man vfn.
	MOVE (MO) as (FO-VEO=FO)	M عام to move
	MO-me, blockhead	M امع foolish (reduplicated)
	REMOTE (MO-veo) move	M عام to move
	PERMUTE (MO-veo) move	M عام to move
	MOMENT (MO-ve)	M عام to move
	MOTILE, MOTOR, MOB (MO)	M عام to move (سارت)
	MOTIVE (MOVE=MO)	M عام to move (جرت)
	MOW, to grimace	M وأمة imitative man
	MOW (MET) to reap	MT متح to cut (T dropped)
	PANTO MIME (MI-m-os)	M وأمة imitative man
	PROMOTE (MO-veo)	M عام to move
●	AN-ISO, unequal	N نهى not, S سيّ equal
	ATONE (at-ONE)	N عين any, one, human being
	INNU-endo (NUE) to nod	N عنى to hint at
	NAID (NAE-in) to flow	N عان to flow
	NAI-ant, swimming	N عان ro flow
	NAVY, NAVIGATE (NAE)	N عان to flow
	NAUSEA (NA-us) ship	N عان to flow (سبح swim, سابحة ship)
L_2	NAVIL (NA-us) ship	N عان to flow nfv. (ناؤ)
●	NOE-sis, intellect	N نهو to be intelligent
	NOUMENON (NOEE-in) think	N عنى to mind, intend
●	NOUS (NOO-s) intellect	N نهو to be intelligent
	OEN, wine	N حانئة wine
	UNANIMOUS (ANI-m-us)	N ان to sigh, *i.e.*, breathe,
	breath (UN-US) one	N عين self, one
	ANI-m-al, breathing	N ان to sigh
	super-NA-t-ant (NA-t-are) to float	N عان to flow, cog. w. NAVY
	UN, negative pfx.	N نها to forbid
	de-NY	N ناه to deny
	UNI (AN) one, any	N عين any one
	NEF, ship (NAU-s)	N عان to flow,
	ANAPAEST (PAIO) to strike	P وحف to strike w. stick
	CACOEPY (EP-os) word	P فاه to speak (لغا speak, لغة word)
H_2	EPULARI (EPU-l-um) solemn feast	P عفوة good food + عاق to preserve
	FANCY (PHAI-no) show	P حفا to shine faintly
	FOAL (PU) young of horse	P عفوة *foal* of an ass

PASTOR (PA) feed	P=B ابا to nourish
PASTURE (PA)	P=B اب meadow
PAE-ic, dusky	P عفاء duest
PHEATON (PH-os) light	P هف to shine
PHASE (PHAE-in) shine	P هف to shine
PHOEBUS (PHAE-in) shine	P هف to shine
PHOTO (PH-os) light	P هف to shine
PHOSPHENE (PH-os) light	P هف to shine
PHOSPHOROS (PH-os) light	P هف to shine
(PHERE-in) to bear	PR=BR عبر to convey
FEAST (FE) sacred	F عاق to preserve
PIACULAR (PI) expiate	P عفا to erase
ex-PI-ate, make amends	P عفا to erase
PI-ety, piousness	P عف to be chaste
PI-ty (PI-ous)	P عف to be chaste (transf.)
PI-ous, religous	P عف to be chaste
APPANAGE, bread (PA) feed, pasture	B ابا to nourish, اب meadow, grazing
OPE, open, spread out	P فاح to spread, be broad
PABULUM, feed cattle, lead to pasture (PA)	P=B اب grazing, meadow
para-PH-sis, growth	P عفا to let grow
PUERILE (PU) a boy, under 17	P وفعة boy from 10 to 12 (ترعرع)
PURE (PU) cleanse PU-ri-fy	P عفا to be clear
PU-t-id, rotten, stinking	P آف to be corrupted (ماؤوف)
ACQUI-sce, rest f. work	Q وقع to rest
ACQUIT (QUIE-s) rest	Q وقع to rest
ADEQUATE (AEQU-S) equal	Q قوى to be equal
EQUAL (EQUI)	Q قوى to be equal
QUIE-t, rest	Q وقع to rest
QUI-sce, to rest	Q وقع to rest
TRANQUIL (QUIE-s) rest	Q وقع to rest
ABORT (OR) rise, grow	R راع thrive, increase
● AIR	R ريح *air*
● EER-ie, timid	R روع fear (IE adjectival)
● IRACUND (IRA) anger	R هرع tremble f. anger
● MAL-ARIA, bad air	ML معالة evil, R ريح air
AERIE, level ground	R هيرة level ground
AOUROS (OURA) tail	R ارى عن to remain behind
● ARC-t-UR-us, chief guardian	RC روق chief, R ورأ to repel

H_2 AREA, vacant ground in town, level space	R حرى area of a house, هيرة level ground
AR-du-ous (AR)	R وعر *arduous*, steep
● ARO-ma, fragrance	R روح to perfume
● ARRAIGN (RE) be of opinion	R رأى opinion
● RATE (RE) to think	R رأى to think
● RATIFY (RE) see, think	R رأى to see, think
● RATIO, RATION (RE) think	R رأى to think
● REASON (RE) think	R رأى to think
● REVERY (RE-V-er) dream	R رأى to see, رؤيا dream
● RAY, array, defile	R عير line
RE-TRO, backward	R راع to come back, TR طارة side
RHEO, to flow (H)	R هر to flow
RHEUM (RHEO) to flow	R هر to flow
● RIA, normally drowned valley	R ريع valley where water flows f. every height
● ROA-st, to heat (ST)	R حر heat
ROI-l, irritate, make turbid	R عر irritation, dust
IRRI-t-ate	R عر *irritation*
H_2● AURA, breeze, breath	R روح breeze, روح breath
CATARRH (RHEO) to flow	R هر to flow
● EARLY (AER) before	R ورا before
● ERE, before	R ورا before
DIUETIC (RHE) make water	R هر to flow
● ROW, arrangement in line	R عير line
ROW (RO) (RE-m-us) oar	R هراوه stick
غ ROW, noise, disturbance	R حرى noise
RUE (HRUIW) mourning	HR هر to whine, weep
RUELLE (RUE) street	R حارة street
H_2 RUIN (RUO) fall down, destroy	R هار to fall to pieces, هوار *ruin*, هير destroy
● RYE, lord	R راع ruler
URINE (URO)	R هير to flow cf. روى be watered
WRI-ng, to twist (NG)	R روى to twist
WRE-st, to twist (ST)	R روى to twist
WR-ist, to twist (ST)	R روى to twist nfv.
H_2 USE, employ, enjoy	S حسى to put to test, حظ enjoy
AB-USE, misuse	AB negative, S حسى put to test
● ASSONANCE (SO-n-us) sound	S صاح cry, call
● SOU-nd (nd)	S صاح to cry, call
SOU-nd, healthy (nd)	S صح to be *sound*, healthy

● CONSONANT (SO-n-us) sound	S صاح to cry, call
DESECRATE (SA) set apart	S صاع to separate
L_2 ● IS, be	S عاش to live, exist
● AS, live (Skt.)	S عاش to live, exist
● EX-IS-t	S عاش to *exist*
SCIO, know, perceive	SC=S احس to perceive, know, feel

Derivatives : SCI-ence, conscious, conscience (ad-SCI-ti-ous), con-sci-onable, conscientious.

ت SAD, originally to fill (SA)	S اسى to be sad, ↑ شاع to fill
● ISO, equal	S سواء equal
par-EN-CHY-ma (en-CHY-ma)	CH=S ثاع to flow,
inpouring	+ شع to be spilt
● PERSON (SO-n-us) sound	S صاح to cry, call
SACRA-ment (SA)	S صاع to separate, *i.e.*, to set apart
SACRIFICE, SACRED (SA)	for a purpose
SAINT, holy (SA)	S صاع to separate, اساع leave out
SANE (SA-n-us) healthy	S صح to be healthy
SEA, expense of water	S سيح flowing water
SEW	S حاص to *sew*
SOW, SEED, SE-men (SE)	S صاع to scatter, hence sow
SEED (SA) scatter	S صاع to scatter, hence sow
SE-ism (SEO) to shake	S صوع to shake (plants—wind)
● SEI-ty, selfhood	S سواء equal
SELF, identity	SLF سالف to be equal
SHY, bashful	SH وحش *shy* girl, وحشة *shyness*
SI-nge, to scorch (NG)	S حس to put meat on burning coals
● SO-norous (SO-no) sound	S صاح to cry
SOTERIAL (SO-zo) heal	S اسا to cure
SOUTER (SUE) sew	S حاص to sew
SOW, scatter	S صاع to scatter
● SEE, perceive by sense,	S حس to perceive, have presenti-
apprehend, to ascertain,	ment of, be certain of,
to know, look at	احس to know, perceive by senses
SUTILE (SU) sew	S حاص to sew
SUTURE (SU) sew	S حاص to sew
SYNCHYSIS (CHEE-in) pour	S شع to be spilt (water)
● THE=DHI=SE, that d/Z	S ذا this, that, Z ذا this, that
UTENSIL (USE)	S حسى to put to test
ESCHEW, shun, fear, وحشة fear	SH وحش throw away for escaping
APOTHECARY (THE) to place	T حط to put

	THE-sis, epi-THE-sis, put	T حط to put
	meta-THE-sis, put	T حط to put
	pros-THE-sis, put before	T حط to put, PR=VR ورا before
	SYN-THE-sis (THE) put	T حط to put
	THEME (THE) put	T حط to put
	TAO, way	T اتو path
	TAU-t-em, tighten	T حتى to twist (hence tighten)
	TIE, to fasten	T حتى to fasten
L_2	TO, until	T حتى *to*, until (تا)
ث	● TOO, undesirably in excess (TO)	T عتا to exceed the limit, ↑ حتى to
	TOY	T=D داح toy
	● TU-tion, watch over, guard	T حاط to guard
	● TUTELAGE (TU-ta-ri) to guard	T حاط to guard, حوطة wariness
	● THEORY (THEO) see	T حوطة wariness (transf.)
	● TUTOR (TUE-ri) look to	T حوطة wariness
	● TOTAL (TO-t-us) including all	T حاط to surround (hence include all
	pre-VARICATE (VA-r-us) bent	V عوى to bend
	● VAIN (VA-n-us) empty	V هوا empty space
	● VAUNT (VA) empty	V هوا empty space
	VE-nt, hole, outlet	V وهى gap, chink
	● VE-ntil (VE-nt-is) wind	V هوا wind
	● VE-n-us, love, desire	V هوا love, desire
	● VI-al, small vessel	V وعا vessel, (L dimunitive)
	● PHI-al, vessel	P=V وعا vessel
	● WOE	W. ويح *woe*
	WANDER (WI-nd) turn round	W عوى to bend a th.
	WE-nd, WI-nd, turn	W عوى to bend
	● WI-nd (WA) (nd)	W هوا *wind*
	● WASTE (VA) empty	V هوا empty space
	● WEATHER (VA)	V هوا *weather*
	● WOO, to make love	W هوا love
	● WOO, interjection of wonder and sorrow	W وى interjection of admiration and pity
	DOOM, decision (DO) to put	D ودع to deposit
H_2	DO, to put, prepare	D ودع to deposit+اعد prepare
	DIE-s, day	ḌIE ضياء sunlight, ضح sun
	DEO-ta, beaming (DIV) Skt.	ḌV ضو sunlight (sun as god)
	DEI-ty, (DE-us) god	Ḍ ضو sunlight (sun as god)
	DE-mon, deity	Ḍ ضو sunlight, ضح sun

Cypher Formula

(*a*) The word consists of vowels only. This means that the Arabic root contained three of the delicate letters (ع ، ا ، ه ، ح ، و ، ى) which have changed into vowels. So the Arabic root has to be reconstructed by following the sound of the vowels.

(*b*) Please note also that J, I and Y interchange, *e.g*., YAQOOB=JACOB, YOOSEF=JOSEPH, IBNI-YAMIN=BENJAMIN. "I and J were thus felt to be forms of the same letter and are so used in medieval writing" (Standard Enghish Dictionary, under the word J). "J, a consonant, originally written with the same sign as the vowel I, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter" (Cassel's Latin Dictionary, P. 300).

(*c*) J and Z interchange. Therefore Z may sometimes represent J or I or Y of the original root.

(*a*) AE-on, age	حيى to live
AI, cry	عوى to howl
AYE, age	حيى life
EVER (AYE)	حيى life
COETANEOUS (AE-t-US) age	حيى life
COEVAL (AE-v-um) age	حيى life
VIVO=BIO=EAU, to live	حيى to live
EAU, water	احيا rain
AGE, length of life (A'E-v-um)	حى life (AGE=AYE حيى to live)
EAR, organ of hearing (AU-r-IS)	وعى to hear
AUDIBLE, AUDIENCE (AU-deo)	وعى to hear
OYER (OU-ir) to hear	وعى to hear
OYEZ, OYES (OU-ir) to hear	وعى to hear
PROOTIC (OU-s) ear	وعى to hear
AUSTERE (AUO) to dry	هوى to expose to air—hence dry
EAST (EO-s) dawn (OS-t)	ايا sunlight+OS اشع shine (sun)
PAR-EOEA-N (EO-s) dawn	ايا sunlight
OUIJA (OUI) yes=JA	اى yes J=Y, اى yes
PANISTIC (OI-on) egg	عوى to bend, *i.e.* elliptical
EGG (EI)	عوى to bend ,,

(*b*) In the following words original Y has changed into J or Z :—

OUIJA=OUI=JA, yes	J=Y اى yes
JI-na, to live (Hindi)	J=Y حى to live

GI-wan, life (Skt.)	GI=YI حیی to live, حی life
AGE, life-time	G=Y حی life
ZI-s-tan, to live (Persian)	Z=Y حی to live

(*c*) Conversely, I represents the original J or G :—

I, to go (GEH)	I=G جحا to walk

N.B.—Skeat says I has been supplanted by J. In fact I has replaced J. The root of I, to go=GEH=جحا to walk.

EI-mi, to go (Greek)	E=G جحا to walk
I, to go, (Skt.)	J=G جحا to walk
JA-na, to go (Hindi)	J جحا to walk
EO, to go (Latin) (ex-l-t)	E=J جحا to walk
YUDH=JUDH, to fight	YD=JD جاهد to fight
YA-tra=JA-tra, going	Y=J حج to go
YAG, sacrifice (Skt.)	YG=ZG ذکی to slaughter (a victim)

Triliteral Metathesis

Transpose the three consonants :

ADZE, cutting tool		AZD عضد to lop
ALLUDE (LUD) play, sport		LD=DL دل to be coquettish
TRIBU-te, ATTRIBUTE, assign		TRB=RTB رتب to assign
BAMBOO		BNB=NBB انبوب pipe, tube
• BOTANY, science of plants		BTN=NBT نبات plant, نباتى *botanist*
BRAG, to boast		RBG ربج be silly, رباجى *braggart*
ن BRASS		FRS=SFR صفر *brass*
ش BREAS-t (BRUS-ti-an) to but		SRB سرب *breast*, ↑ برض to sprout
ن BLUDGE-on, stick w. heavy striking end		BLG=LBG لبج to strike w. stick, لبجة grappling iron (حديدة ذات شعب)
• con-DIGN (DIG-n-us) worthy		DG=GD جد to be respectable
con-TRIVE, devise		TRB=RTB رتب organise, set in order
• COPRO, dung	C/S	CRP=PRC فرث dung
CREP-us-cular, of twilight		CRP=CPR سفر twilight
• DAINTY (DIG-n-us) worthy		DG=GD جد to be respectable
DARN, mend by knitting		DRN=RDN ردن to put cuffs
• DART, pointed missile, start rapidly		DRT=TRD طراد short spear, طارد to charge upon enemy
• DEIGN (DIG-n-are) deem worthy		DG=GD جد to be respectable
H_2 de-MON-strate (MONEO) to show, admonish		MN=NM نم to show, نهم to threaten
ad-MON-ish, to warn		MN=NM نهم to threaten
dis-TRIB-ute, assign		TRB=RTB رتب to assign
dis-SIP-ate (SIPO) to scatter		SP=PS فث scatter cf. سفى scatter
• ECCOPROTIC (KOPR-os) dung	K/S	SPR=PRS فرث dung
• EGGRESS (GRADI) step		GRD=DRG درجة step
• GRADE, step		GRD=DRG درجة step
• GRADU-ate		GRD=DRC درج to *graduate*
• PROGRESS (GRADI) step		GRD=DRG درجة step
• FAST, firm, steady		BST=SBT ثبت to be steady, *fast*
• FAST, keep, observe		BST=SBT ثبت to confine, continue
• FAST-en		BST=SBT ثبت to *fasten*
FING-an, cup		FNG=GFN جفنة large cup

	FLEG, put to fright		FLG=GFL جفل to take fright
	FLIGH-t (FLEOG-an) to fly		FLG=GFL جغل run away in panic
●	FLIGH-t (FLEE) run away		EL فل to run away, escape
	FRILL, to ruffle		FRL=RFL رفل train of garment
	RUFFLE, to wrinkle		RFL رفل to be wrinkled
ن	FURL, roll up		FRL=RFL رفل to be wrinkled
	HERD, company of animals		HRD=HDR حدرة flock of camels
●	in-GREDI-ent (GRADI) walk		GRD=DRG درج to walk
	LUDICROUS (LUD) play, sport		LD=DL دل to be coquettish
	LUG, sail		LG=GL جل sail of a ship
	LUG, chimney corner		LG لحج corner of house
●	MARCH-en, folk-tale		MRS=SMR سمر night-talk
ن	MIST, darkness		MST=TSM طسم darkness
	MOTLEY, parti-coloured		MTL=TML طميل stained w. blood
	MOTTLE, variegate		MTL=TML طمل to stain
	MOUTH		MT=TM تم *mouth*
ن	MUFFLE	NV	لفم to veil face, لفام *muffler*
H_2	MUS-ic, song, murmur		MS=SM سماع song, زم to buzz
●	NIG-er, black		NG=GN جن to be dark
	ASP, serpent		ASP=APS حفث snake
	GLIFF, fright, scare		GLF=GFL جفل take fright, be scared
	GLISS-ade, to slide		GLS=SLG زلج to slide
●	GRESSORIAL (GRADI) walk		GRD=DRG درج to walk
●	GRADU-ally (GRADI) step		GRD=DRG درجة step
	GRISE, shudder		GRS=RGS رجز trembling of knees
●	ob-JURG-ate, to chide	J/Z	ZRG=ZGR زجر to chide
	ORGAS-m, swelling		RGS=GRS جرذ to swell into tumour
●	peri-DES-m-os, band		DS=SD شد to bind
H_2	IN-DAG-ate, trace, search		DG=GD جدة streak, mark, جد ascertain
	PETICHIA, red spot on skin		PTS=TPS تفث to stain w. blood
	PLAG-al, of side		PLG=LGP لجيفة side of a door
●	pre-LATE (LAT-us) borne		LT=TL تل to lift, carry (weight)
ذ	pre-LUDE (LUDO) sport, toy, introductory		LD=DL دل to indicate, show, ↑ دل to be coquettish

N.B.—PRE=VR ورا *before +* دل *to show, indicate the way, i.e., to introduce a subject. Prelude is not coquet*ج *but introduction.*

● pro-LATE, carried	LT=TL تل to carry, lift
pro-LUS-ion (LUDO) to toy	LD=DL دل to be coquettish
pro-peri-SPO-menon, (SPAO) to draw	SP=PS فص to pull out a th. from
PTYALIN (PTYE-in) to spit	PT=TP تف to spit
PURSE (BYRSA) hide	BRS=BSR بشارة skin peeled off
● RAD-ar (RADIO) ray, rod	RD=DR در to shine
ROD, a pole (ROOD) pole	RD=TRD طراد pole (T dropped)
● RADI-ate, shine	RD=DR در to shine
RAT-oon, new shoot	RT=TR طر to grow forth (plant)
RESPLENDENT (SPL-end) shine	SPL=LSP لصف shine brilliantly
RISP, bush, branch	RSP=PRS فرش small plants, افرش to spread (branches)
BRUSH, thicket	FRSH فرش small plants
BRUSH, sweep, scrub clean	FRSH فرشة *brush*
SPL-end-id, shining (ND)	SPL=LSP لصف shine brilliantly
SHARP, sharp	SHRP=PRSH افرش *sharpen*
RUBIGO, rust	RBG=GRB جرب rust
● RUG, to pull	RG=GR جر to pull, drag
SCARR-ous, rough C/S	SCR=SRC شرص rough
SERP-ent (SERPO) creep, spread	SRP=PRS فريش creeping plant vfn. فرش to spread
غ SHIMMER, gleam tremulously	RSHM ارشم flash, ارمش twinkle
SLIME, mud	SLM=SML سملة black mud
● SLOP, to spill	SLB=SBL اسبل to drop
● SPILL, fall from vessel	SBL اسبل to drop
● SLOP, outer garment	SPL=PSL فضلة work clothes
SNARE, string	SNR=RSN رسن string
● SNIFF, draw breath w. nose	SNF=NFS نفس to draw breath
● SNUFF, draw into nose	SNF=NFS نفس to breathe
SPAR, kick out	SPR=RPS رفس to kick
SPUR-n, kick out	SPR=RPS رفس to kick
SPASM (SPAO) to draw	SP=PS فص to pull out
SPELL, read letter by letter	SPL=LPS لفظ word, utterance
SPELL, split	(S) PL فلع to split
STEEM, ESTEEM, consider	STM=TMS طمس to guess
ESTIM-ate, approximate judgment	TMS طمس to guess, conjecture
STEMMA, garland	STM=SMT سمط string of necklace
● STUM, mute	STM=SMT صامت mute, silent
● MUTE, silent (S dropped)	MT=SMT صامت *mute*

	STYME, minimum vision		STM=TMS طمس lose brightness (star)
●	SOMBRE, dark (B)		SMR اسمر dark
	sub-FUSC, sombre		FSC=CSF غسف darkness
	SWAN (ZWAN) goose		ZWN=WZN وزين goose
	TAENIA, a bond		TN=NT نط to bind
	TEN-d, stretch		TN=NT نطا to stretch
●	TORP-id, benumbed		TRP=PTR فتر become cool, tepid
	TRUDGE, walk laboriously		TRG=RTG رتج begin to walk (child)
اصل	TRUFF-LE, fungus, (TUMEO) to swell		TRF=FTR فطر mushroom, ↑TM طام swollen
ش	CEREM-ony		CRM=RCM رسم *ceremony*
	MEMORY (SMER)	remember	SMR=RSM رسم to write, sketch
	MEMORI-al, custom, record,	,,	SMR=RSM رسم custom, to write
	MEMOR-ize, put on record,	,,	SMR=RSM رسم to write, رسم impress
	MEMOIR, record (SMER)		SMR=RSM رسم to write, رسم impress

N.B.—Record or impress helps memory, hence memory is metonymy.

	MEMORIA, system to assist memory		SMR=RSM رسم impress, ترسم recollect

But more often gutturals cause metathesis.

●	apo-CRYPHA, to hide		CRP=CPR غفر to hide
●	ASK, SEEK, demand, require		SK=KS قس to *seek*
	BATCH, BARE, cook by dry heat		BK=KB قب become dry
	BILK, cheat		BLK=KLB خلب to deceive
	BLOCK, mould		BLK=KLB قالب mould
	BLOCK-ade, mould		BLK=KLB قالب clog, mould
	BOGLE, goblin		BGL=GBL خابل devil, seducer
	GOBL-in		GBL خابل devil, demon
(1)	BRISK, lively		BRSK=SRBK سريخ be active, sprightly
(2)	BRISK, gaily dressed		(B) RSK رشق be elegant, nimble
ن	BULK, great size		BLK=LBK لبخ be fleshy (body)
	CALAM-ance, woollen stuff		CLM=CML خملة woollen stuff
●	CANC-el, abolish		CNC=NCC نسخ abolish
	CHAP, jaw	CH/K	KP=PK فک jaw
	CHAP, crack of skin	CH/S	SP سئف to *chap*
	CHAP, man, boy	,,	SB عصب sharp boy

	CHAPE, cap NV	CH/K	KB قبع to conceal head, قبوعة *cap*
	CLAP, strike palms together		CLB=LCB لخب to slap, لخف strike
●	CLIFF, high steep rock		CLF=FLC فلک mound, hillock
	be-SEECH (SEEK)		SK=KS قس to *seek*
	CLOT, lump		CLT=CTL كتلة lump of clay
●	CLOUGH, ravine, steep valley (*N.B.*—GH is=F)		CLF=FLC فلق ravine between two mountains (see KLOOF)
	KOLAPH-os, to cuff		KLP=LKP لخف to strike, لخب slap
	CORF, large basket		CRF=CFR قفير basket
غ	COFFER, basket		CFR قفير basket
●	CORYMB, cluster	(B)	CRM=RCM ركم to heap up
●	CORPHAE-us, head		CRP=PRC فرق crest
●	CREASE, fold		CRS=CSR كسر to crease, كسر fold
	CROF-t, dry land		CRF=CFR قفر wild land
	CUDGEL, strike w. cudgel	G/Z	CZL=ZCL زقلة *cudgel*
اصل	CURD (CROWD) to compress		↑CRD=DCR دغر to squeeze (wrong root),
	(KURTH)	TH/S	KRTH=KRS قرش to *curd*
	CROWD, to compress		CRD=DCR دغر to compress
H_2 ●	CUSP, peak, point of spear		CSP=SCP سقف roof, ثقف strike w. spear
	DARK		DRK=KDR خدر *darkness*
	de-FALC-ate, to lop		FLC=CLF قلف to cut
L_3	DESICC-ate (SICC-us) dry		SC=CS قش to be dry (plant)
	SUKH-na, to dry (Hindi)		SK=KS قش to be dry
	KHUSH-K, dry (Persian)		KSH قش to be dry (خوشيدن)
	DESQUAMATE (SQULEO) scale		SQL=SLQ سلق to skin (قشرة)
	SCALE, shell		SCH=SLC سلق to skin, قلش to skin
ت	SCALE, dish of balance,		SCL شقل to weigh,
	(SCALE) shell		↑SCL=SLC سلق to skin
	CORD-on, circle		CRD=RCD ركد to turn, whirl
L_2	DRAG-on, snake		DRG=GDR قدار large snake
	GADRU, large snake (Skt.)		GDR قدار large snake
	DUSK		DSK=DKS دغش *dusk*, darkness
	ECARDI-n-ate (CARDO) to swing		CRD=RCD ركد to turn, whirl
	CARDINAL (CARDO) hinge		CRD=RCD ركد to turn nfv.
	EMUNCTORY (MUNGO) to blow the nose		MNG=NGM نخم to wipe one's nose (blowing implied)
●	ENSUE (SEQUI) follow		SQ=QS قص to follow

• *Derivatives :* ***sequence*****,** ***sequel*****,** ***consequence*****,** ***second*****,** ***et-sequ*****,** ***persecute*****,** ***prosecute*****,** ***sequacious*****,** ***subsequent*****,** ***sequdilia*****,** ***execute*****,** ***sue*****,** ***pursue*****,** ***suit*****,** ***suite*****,** ***consecutive*****,** ***obsequies*****,** ***sequester*****.**

ex-SICC-ate, dry	SC=CS قش to be dry
FISC, treasury, orig. basket	FSC=CFS قفص basket
COFFER, treasury=basket	CFR قفير basket
FLANK, side (N)	FLK=LKF لقف side
L₃ FUSC-us, dark	FSC=CSF غسف darkness
KSHAP, night (Skt.)	KSP غسف darkness
SHAB, night (Persian)	SF=KSF غسف darkness (K elided)

N.B.—Sanskrit has retained the true form of the word. ***Latin has transposed the letters because "Latin is addicted to the transposition of letters"*** *(Jesperson, P. 50).* ***Persian has dropped initial K, because "when a word travels for initial K is lost*** (Skeat's Dictionary under the word APE= KAPI).

GAB, prate	GB=BG بق to prate
GLEDGE, to squint G/Z	GLZ=ZGL زغل to squint
GLIB, smooth	GLB=LBG لبق to soften
GLIDE, flow gently	GLD=DGL دغل to *glide*
GLIS-t-en, to shine	GLS=SLG ذلق to shine
• GOLLOP, to gulp	GLP=LGP لقف to swallow up
• GULP, swallow hastily	GLP=LGP لقف to swallow up
GRIME, dust	GRM=RGM رغام dust
GRIS, blue, grey	GRS=SRG ازرق blue, grey
GRIZZ-le, grey	GRZ=ZRG ازرق grey
oxy-RHYNCH-us (RHNCH) snout	RNK=NKR نخر to snort
• PAIK, thump, blow	PK=KP كف slap
peri-PROK-t-os, anus, PRK=	PKR فقر to bore, فقير mouth of a canal,
AN-us, opening of alimentary canal	AN عين small opening, hole
pit-MARK, dark	MRK=KRM عكرم darkness of night
MURK-Y, dark	MRK=KRM عكرم darkness
• MARK, make a mark by writing	MRK=RKM رقم to dot, write
MARK, target aimed at	MRK مرق pierce through (game—arrow)
PLUCK, to strip, pull out	PLK=LKP قلف to strip, pull
PLUG, peg for stopping hole	PLG=GLP قلف to calk
• PONIARD (PUG-n-us) fist	PK=KP كف fist
• pro-CRYP-sis, hiding	CRP=CPR غفر to hide

	MARQUE-t-ry, mark w. spots	MRK=RKM رقم to dot, to strife
	MARQU-is, boundary	MRQ=RQM رقمة side—of valley
	PROC-t-al, of anus	PRC=PCR فقر to bore a hole
●	pro-SECTOR (SEC) to cut	SC=CS قص to cut
●	SEC-tion, following, separate	SC=CS قص to follow, to cut
●	SEC-t-ile, able to be cut	SC=CS قص to cut
H_2 ●	PUG, fist, footprint	PK=KP كف fist, قفا to follow
●	PUG, track	PK=KP قفا follow step by step
ن ●	RASC-al خاسر *rascal*	RSC=CSR خسر become a ***rascal***
●	RISK, expose to loss	RSK=KSP خسر to lose, خسر loss
ن	ROLLICK, move in careless manner	RLK=RKL رقل to go on quickly
●	ROQUET, to strike	RQT=TRQ طرق stroke
●	STROKE	(S) TRK طرق *stroke*
	RUCHE, plaited frilling	RK=KR قر fold of cloth
	RUG-ose, wrinkled	RG=GR غر wrinkle
	CORRUG-ate (RUGA) wrinkle	RG=GR غر wrinkle
	WRINK-le (N)	RK=KR غر wrinkle
	RUCK, stack	RK=KR كارة bundle
ن	SCATT-er, to disperse	SCT=CST قسط to disperse
	SCOFF, mock, jeer	SCF=CFS خفس to *scoff*
	SCOFF, to devour	SCF=CFS قفش to eat greedily
	SCOUP, to bound, caper	SCP=CPS قفزة bound, leap
L_2	SHRINK (N)	SHRK=KRSH كرش to contract
	SCRI-mp (SKRI-mman) shrink	SKR=KRS كرش to contract
	SUKAR-na, to contract (Hindi)	SKR=KRS كرش to contract
	SKERY, roof of rock	SKR=SRK شرخ top of mountain
	SKIO, hut	SK=KS خص hut
H_2	SKIP, run, jump	KBS قبص to gallop, قفز to spring
	SKIR-t	SKR=KSR كسر ***skirt*** of a tent
	SKOFF, gobble up	SKF=KFS قفش eat greedily
	SKIP, basket	SKP=KPS قفص basket
	SKYR, curd	SKR=KRS فرش to curd (milk)
ن	CURD (KRUTH) TH/S	CRTH=CRS قرش to *curd*
	SLAKE, abate, extinguish	SLK=KLS كلس to quench thirst
	SLAKE, to lick	(S) LK لق to lick
●	SMOCK, woman's frock	SMK=KMS قميص shirt
	SMOKE, darken, obscure	SMK=SKM سخم soot, blackness
	CLAP, strike palms together	CLB=LCB لخب to slap
	SLAP, S/K	KLB=LKB لخب to slap

N.B.—لخب was transposed into CLAP and then K became S=SLAP.

•	SLAP, breach, hill-pass	S/K	KLP=PLK فلق ravine between 2 hills
•	SLOOP, boat	S/K	KLP=PLK فلک boat
•	FELLUCA, boat		FLC فلک boat
L_3	SNEAP, pinch	S/K	KNP=NKP نقف to pinch
	KNIP, to pinch (German)		KNP=NKP نقف to pinch
	PINCH, nasal of PIZZI-are		PS=KBS قبصة pinch (K dropped)
	NIP (KNIP)		KNP=NKP نقف to fillip a.o.
	SLIDE, SLIDD-er, glide, slip	S/K	KLD=DKL دغل glide, slip in

N.B.—In the words SLAP, SLAP, SLOOP, SNEAP, SLIDE initial S=K which has caused metathesis.

•	SPUNK, spark, tinder	(N)	SBK=KBS قبة firebrand
	SQUAB, thick, stumpy		SQB=QSB اخشب fat
•	SQUAMA, a scale		SQM=QMS قميص clothe upon skin
	SQUARR-ose, rough w. scale like process		SQR=QRS خرشا slough of serpent, skin upon cream
	SQUEAL, cry of pain		SQL=SLQ صلق shriek of distress
•	STAC-te, dropping		STC=SCT سقط to drop
	STIBI, Egypt	S/K	KTB=KBT قبط copts
	COPT, Egyptian		CBT قبط copts
	EGYPT		GBT قبط copts
•	TAX, arrange		TKS=KST قسط to assess (tax)
•	TAX-is, division, arrangement		TKS=KST قسط to distribute
	THICK	TH/S	SK=KS كث to be *thick*
ث	TORCH, large candle (TORQUO) to twist		TRK=KRT قراط lighted wick, ↑TRQ اطرق to twist
•	TREACHE-ry, deception		TRK=KTR ختر *treachery*
•	TRICK, deceit		TRK=KTR ختر to deceive,
•	TRICK-le, to drop		TRK=KTR قطر to drop
	TRICK-le, ticklish		TRK=KTR قطرة trifle
	TROCHEE, to run		TRK=KTR قطر to run
علم	CANTER, easy gallop	(N)	CTR قطر to run (horse)
	TUNIC, garment		TNC=CTN قطنية cotton garment
	CHITON, tunic		KTN قطنية cotton garment
	COTTON		CTN قطن *cotton*
	TRUCK, to run		TRK=KTR قطر to run
•	WAX, become gradually large		WKS=WSK وسق to store, heap
H_2	WAX, fit of anger, irate		WKS وكس to upbraid, وقس mange
	NEIGH, cry of horse (HNEG)		HNG=NHG نهق to bray (ass)
	CLEAVE (KLOF) to split		KLF=FLK فلق to split (قلف to cut)
	CLEF-t (KLOF)		KLF=FLK فلق *cleft*
	CLEAVE (KLEB) to stick to		KLB كلب to cohere

Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the two consonants and restore a delicate letter.

N.B.—And more often gutturals cause metathesis.

L_2 ab-DUCE, to lead DC=CD قاد to lead

Derivatives : *abduction, adduce, conduce, conduct, conduit, deduce, reduce, produce, product, deduct, doge, douche, ducal, ducat, educe, indnce, duke, duchess, duchy, duct, aqueduct, induct, seduce, introduce, redoubt, seduce, traduce, educate, educt, endue, ductile.*

ن	GUIDE, to lead Eng.	GD قاد to lead
	ARCHI-TEC-t (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
غ	COAL, charcoal, black	CL=LC حلک to be black
	AVOID (VAC-us) empty	VC=CV خوی to be empty
	VAC-ate, to empty	VC=CV خوی to be empty
	BACK, behind	BK=KB عقب to follow
	BACK, trough	BK=KB قوأب large vessel
H_2	BACON (BACKE) pig, buttock	BK=KB قبع to grunt (pig) nfv., BK=KB كعب anything rising
	cf. NATE-s, buttock	NT نتا to swell, نات jutting
اصل	BASIN, water vessel (BACCA)	(B) SN صحن *basin*, ↑ BC=CB قوأب large vessel
	BOW, curve (BOGA)	BG=GB قبا to bend
	CARO, flesh	CR=RC عرقة piece of flesh
	CERASTIUM (KER-os) horn	KR=RK روق horn
	BOUGH, originally—arm, shoulder of an animal	BG=BZ=ZB ضبع arm, (بازو) upper part of arm
H_2	BUX-om (BUG) to bend, obey	BG=GB قبا to bend, كبع to obey
	CERA-to, horn	CR=RC روق horn
	CHIG-n-on, mass of hair on back	SG=GS عقصة lock, plait of hair
	CRO-m-LECH, bent, flat stone	CR اخار to bend, LS=SL صلع broad stone
	DECA, ten	DC=CD عقد number f. 10 to 20
	DENARIUS (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. f. 10 to 20
	DICK-er, ten	DC=CD عقد No. f. 10 to 20
	DECI-mal (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20
	DIME (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20
	DEAN (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20
	DIZIAN (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20

	DOZEN (DU) two (F=V=U) (DECA) ten	DU=ḌF ضعف double, *i.e.*, two, DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20
	DICK, to affirm	DK=KD وكد to affirm
	DERELICT (LINQUEO) to leave	LQ=QL خالى to leave, quit (N)
	DICK-er, trade by barter	DK=KḌ قاض to exchange
	DICKY, donkey, seat	DK=KD قعدة donkey, saddle, seat
	DICK-y, shaky	DK=KD اقعاد lameness
L₂ ش	DONKEY (N)	DK=KD قعدة ass (گدھا)
	ERUCT, belch (RUC)	RC=CR خار to bellow (ox)
	FING-er, five (N) G/K	FK=KF كف fist (transf.)
ن H₂	FOG, dust particles in drops, mist	FG=GF قفو dust raised by rain, غبو thin mist
	FOG, grass	FG=GF غف herbage
	FOX NV	FK=KF عقف to crook, عقف *fox*
	GABB-le, to chatter	GB=BG بق to prate
ن	GIDDY, spin round, dizzy	GD=DG دوخة vertigo, ***giddiness***
●	in-TEGU-ment, cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
	KILL, destroy, slay	KL=LK هلک destory, هلک death
H₂	LACK, deficiency, want	LK=KL قلة paucity, اخل to want
	LACU-na, empty part	LC=CL خلا to be empty
	MAKE, establish, construct	MK=KM قاوم to set up, make accurate
	MAKE, MATCH, equal	MK=KM قاوم to be equal to
	MIDGE (MUCKE) small	MK=KM قمئ small
	PIGMY, small (P prosthetic)	(P) GM قمئ small
ن	NICK-NAME	NK=KN كنى to by-name
غ	NAME	NM نمى to attribute to, نم to show
	NOG, wooden peg	NG=GN قناحة wooden peg
اصل	ob-SCURE, to dim (SKEUE) covering	SCR سكر to be dim (sight), ↑SK=KS غشى to cover
	OBTEC-t (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
	peri-TECHI-um (THEKE) case	TK=KT غطا covering
	pro-TECT (TEGO) cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
	pro-TEGE (TEGO) cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
	TEG-men (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
	TEGU-la (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
	THATCH (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
L₃	THEEK, cover	TK=KT غطا to cover
	KAT, cover (Aryan)	KT غطا to cover (earliest root)
	DHAK-na, to cover (Hindi)	TK=KT غطا to cover
H₂	OPPUGN (PUG-na) fight, fist	PK=KP كفاح war, كف fist

	IMPUGN (PUG-n-are) to fight		PK=KP كفاح war, struggle
	ORCH-is, rounded body, testicle		ORK=OKR أكرة ball (applied to testicle)
	para-SCEVE (SKUE) to equip		SK=KS كسى to clothe
	TAX-is, arrangement		TKS=KST قسط to distribute
ا	PECH, to pant		BK=KB قبع to pant
	PIG (BIG) cf. نخر to grunt	nfv.	BG=GB قبع to grunt (pig), ناخر pig
H_2	PECK, incline, stumble, jerk		PK=KP اكفا to be inclined كفا turn upside down, repel
	peri-SCI-an (SKIA) shadow		SK=KS عكس reflection
	PICK, select		PK=KP قفا choose, قفوة selection
ن	PICKA-back, bundle on back		BK باقة bundle BK=KB عقب behind
ن	POKE, thrust		PK=KP كفا repel
ن	POKE, brim of bonnet		PK=KP كفة border of a garment
	POOK, pluck, pinch		BK=KB قبا to pluck, take w. fingers
ن	PUG, fist		PK=KP كف fist
	PUG, track		PG=GP قفا follow step by step
	PUG, pull out		PG=GP قحف to uproot
	PUG-il, handful		PK=KP كف fist, hand
ن	PUG, harlot, goblin		BG بغى harlot, قفاع wicked
	PUG-na-cious (PUG-no) to fight		PK=KP كفاح struggle, war
	PUNCH, repel, drive	(N)	PK=KP كفا repel
	QUINA, bark		QN=NQ نقح to bark a th.
	RE-LIC (LINQUO) leave		LQ=QL خلى to leave alone
	RE-LINQU-ish, leave (N)		LQ=QL خلى to leave alone
	RE-PUGN (PUG-no) fight		PK=KP كفاح struggle, war
	RHEX-is, to break		RK=KR خرع to be broken
	RHINO-CER-os, nostril+horn (KER-as)		RN=NR نعر to snort =nfv.=nostil, KR=RK روق horn
	RICK, bundle for loading		RK=KR كار to carry a bundle on back, كارة bundle
	RICK, sprain		RK=KR كور twist—of turban
	RICK-ets (WRIKK-en) twist		RK=KR كار to wind round
	RINK, circle	(N)	RK=KR كور circle
H_2	ROCH, to cut short, curve		RK=KR اخر to cut down, اخار to incline
	ROACH, curve (not prec.)		RK ركع to bend
	ROCK, distaff		RK=KR قرية stick
	ROCK (not prec.)		RK رغوة *rock*
	ROCK, sway to and fro		RK راق to quiver, be rippled

ROCK-et, distaff		RK=KR قرية stick
RUCK, stack		RK=KR كارة bundle
OFFEND, DE-FEND, strike repel	(N)	FD=DF دفع to repel, refute, to avert an evil from
SAC, bag		SC=CS كيس bag+زق wine-skin
SACK, dry		SK=KS قش to be dry
SACK-BUT, draw+push		KS قث to drag, BT=VT وطح thrust back
SAC, strife		SC وسق to quarrel
SACK-less, innocent		SC وسق to guarrel (not guarreling)
SACQU, garment		SQ=QS كساء garment
SAG-um, cloak		SG=GS غشى to cover
SAGU-in, monkey		SG=GS قص to follow, *i.e.*, imitate
APE (KAPI) monkey		KP قفا to follow, تقفه imitate

N.B.—Monkey is an imitating animal, hence the above two senses.

SAKE, cause		SK=KS قضية cause
SATCH-el (SACC-us) bag		SK=KS كيس bag
SKIROUS (SKIA) shadow		SK=KS عكس reflection
SHAG, ragged hair		SHK=KSH عكش dishevelled (hair)
SHOUGH, shaggy		SHK=KSH عكش dishevelled (hair)
SICCA-t-ive, drying		SC=CS قش to be dry
SICK, chase		SK=KS كسا to pursue
CHASE	CH/K	KS كسا to pursue
SICK-le, to cut		SK=KS قص to cut
SKE-os, vessel		SK=KS قاسية pot
SOCK, light shoe		SK=KS كوث shoe
SOC-le (SOCC-us) shoe	C/K	SK=KS كوث shoe
SUCC-us, juice		SC=CS قث to draw nfv,
SUCK, SUCK-le, draw		SK=KS قث to draw (*i.e.*, milk)
SEEK, demand, enquire		SK=KS قس to seek
ASK, demand, enquire		SK=KS قس to seek
BE-SEECH (SEEK)		SK=KS قس to seek

N.B.—In the above-noted 28 words Arabic K+S has regularly been transposed into S+K. This shows the uniformity of sound law. Other combinations of letters may be studied similarly. For instance, in the foregoing words in eleven cases Arabic KR has become RK in English.

TEN (DEKA)	DK=KD عقد number f. 10 to 20
TRI-CERA-t-OPS, 3 horned dinosaur (KER-as) horn	TR وتر odd number—applied to 3, KR=RK روق horn

(OPS) face	PS=SP صحف face
WRICK, to turn, twist	RK=KR كر to be wound
غ BAN-ish (BAN) curse	BN=NB انبا to *banish*, ↑ ابن accuse
BAN, viceroy	BN=NB نائب viceregent
ALIGHT (LIH-t-an) dismount	LH=HL حل to *alight* at
adi-PHORISM (PHERO) bear	PR=RP رفع to lift, carry to

Derivatives : *afferrent, diaphortic, offer, peri, prefer, report, disport, import, export, purport, support, deport, transport, porter, portesse, portfolio, comport, portmantean, paraphernalia, delay, importune.*

N.B.—The Arabic root رفع *has yielded 22 derivatives in combination with various prefixes and suffixes and compound forms. Similarly the root* قص *gives about 20 derivatives while the root* ʻصدى *(to stand), i.e., STA, gives about 100 derivatives. The same is the case with hundreds of Arabic roots which have been employed by different languages to yeild a crop of derivatives. And this conclusively establishes the following claim :*

> "*Arabic was the Word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world, from which men learned to make their own languages*" (Teachings of Islam, P. 132).

ALLOT (LOT) quantity	LT=TL طلع quantity
AMENABLE (MINEO) threaten	MN=NM نهم to threaten
COMMINATION (MINEO) ,,	MN=NM نهم threaten
DE-MEAN, threaten, drive cattle	MN=NM نهم to threaten, drive نهم الابل : زجرها و صاح بها لتجد فى سيرها
H_2 EMIN-ent, projecting, threatening	MN=NM نعامة projecting stone, نهم to threaten
MEAN, to moan	MN=NM نأم to *moan*
MOAN	MN=NM نأم to *moan*
MEN-ace, threaten	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MINA-ci-ous, threatening	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MONI-tion, warning	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MON-ster, warn	MN=NM نهم to threaten
AD-MON-ish, threaten	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MUSTER (MON) warn	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MAN-DRA, cattle-shed	MN=NM نعم cattle, DR=ZR حظيرة shed
ANTENNA (TIENO) to stretch	TN=NT نطا to stretch
غ ANTHOM (ant-PHONE) voice	PN=NP نوف voice
ن BAG	BG=GB جيب bag

	BAG, to swell		BG بغا to swell
	BAG, to cut w. hook		BG بجع to cut w. sword
	BAN, viceroy		BN←=NB نائب vicegerent
	BAN, proclaim		BN بين declare
ث	BIER (BAR) carry		BR=RB ربع *bier*, ↑ عبر to convey
	BLUE, dark		BL=LB حلب to be dark
	BOSS, master		BS=SB صاحب master
	BUSH, thickly shrub		BSH=SHB اشب thicket
	CANE-PHOR-us, basket-bearer	C/S	CN صن basket, PR=RP رفع to lift, carry
	cata-RHINE, nostril		RN=NR نعر to snort nfv.
	CHAR-COAL, burnt black		SR سعر to burn, CL=LC حلک be black
ن	CUD	C/S	CD=DC وسع to *cud*
H_3 ا	DASH, shatter to pieces, run, rush w. violence		DSH=SHD شدة to break, شد to run, رشا rush into thick of fight
	de-FEND, repel, ward off (N)		FD=DF دفع repel, avert
	de-FER, carry		FR=RF رفع lift, carry
H_2	de-FILE, strike, dirty (FOUL)		FL=LF لفأ to strike, لفأ dust
	de-LAY (FERRE) carry		FR=RF رفع carry, lift
●	de-LUDE, deceive		LD=DL دلی to *delude*
	DENE, sandy, hill		DN=ND نهداء sand-hill
L_3	DE-PIL-ate (PIL-us) hair		BL=LB هلب hair (وال ، بال)
	PIL-us, hair, hair of tail		BL=LB هلب hair, hair of tail
	BAL, hair of tail (Skt.)		BL=LB هلب hair of tail
	BAL, VAL, hair (Hindi)		BL=LB هلب hair
	DINT, stroke, blow (N)		DT=TD وطدة violent blow
	de-MUR, delay		MR=RM روم wait, tarry
	dis-DAIN (DIG-n-us) worthy		DG=GD جد be respectable
	DOUR, severe, stern		DR=RD عرد hard
H_2	DOWN, hill, sandy hill		ND ند hill, نهداء sandy hill
	DOWN, below		DN دون below
	DRI-ll, bore a hole		DR=RD حرد to pierce
(1)	RIDD-le, fill w. holes (HRIDD)		HRD حرد to pierce (wood)
(2)	RIDD-le, obscure description		RD=RZ عرض speak equivocally

N.B.—DRI-ll and Riddle (1) is the same word. Riddle (2) comes f. a different root.

	DUNE, mound of sand	DN=ND نهداء sand-hill
●	DUS-t, powdered earth on surface	DS=SD صعيد earth, soil surface of earth

	BOIL, EBULLI-ent (etym. dub)	BL=LB لبا to boil, هبل vapour
H_2	ELUDE, deceive, play, toy	DL دعل deceive, دل be coquettish
	EMEUTE, popular rising	MT=TM طمح rise, disobey
	opi-TON-ic, stretched	TN=NT نطا to stretch
	ex-ORBI-t-ant (ORB) ring	RB=BR برة ring
	ex-TEND (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نطا to stretch
	BE-NEATH, (NIED) below	ND=DN دون below (see DOWN)
	NETH-er, lower (NID-er)	ND=DN دون below ,,
ت	FACE (FA) shine	FC=CF هف face, ↑ هف to shine
	FAIN (FEH-an) rejoice	FH=HF هفا to rejoice
L_2	FASCI-n-ate, charm	FS=SF شعف be enamoured of
	SHEF-tan, to be charmed (Pers.)	SHF شعف be enamoured of
	GAME, to jest, sport G/Z	ZM=MZ مزح to jest
	MUSE, meditate	MZ=ZM زعم to think
ن	MUZZ-y, bewildered	MZ=ZM زمع be astonished,
ن	AMAZE, overwhelm w. wonder	MZ=ZM زمع be perplexed
H_2	MAZE, bewilderment,	MZ=ZM زمع be astonished
	labyrinth	MZ=MJ عمج to wind (valley)
	GLO-tto, tongue	GL=LG لهجة tongue
	LANGU-age (N)	LG لهجة *language*
	in-FULA, lappet, band	FL=LF لفة head-band
	in-TAC-t, untouched	TC=CT سطع to touch
غ	TOUCH CH/S	TS=ST سطع to touch
	in-TEND (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نطا to stretch
	in-TUSE, to thump	TS=ST سطع sound of a blow
	LACE-r-ate, to tear	LC=CL سلع to slit
	LACI-n-ate, to slash	LC=CL سلع to slit
	SLI-t	SL سلع to slit
ن	SLA-sh, to slit	SL سلع to slit
	LANCI-n-ate, to rend (N)	LC=CL سلع to slit
•	LAST (LATE) at the end, to remain	LT=TL طال to *last* long, be protracted
H_2	LATE (LASS-us) weary, slow, long delay	LS لهثة weariness, لاث be slow, dilatory
غ	LEAN, thin	LN=NL ناحل thin
غ	LEAN, incline to (KLEI)	LN لحن incline to, ↑ قل to lift
•	LENI-ent, soft	LN لان to be soft
•	LODE, guiding star, course	LD=DL دل to lead, دلى road
•	LEAD, conduct, guide	LD=DL دل to direct, show the way
	LOOP, slit	LP=PL فلح slit
•	LOOP, doubling of cord	LP لف to fold, twist

	LOUT, to stoop	LT=TL اطلى to incline the head	
اصل	MAIL, armour	ML=LM لأمة breast-plate,	
	(MACU-la) spot	↑ MC مسحة spot	
	MAIL=MOLE, spot	ML=LM لمعة spot	
	MAIL, bag of letters	ML ملاح bag	
	MATCH, inflammable material	MS=SM شمع wax, candle	CH/S
	MATCH, equal CH/K	MK=KM قاوم be equal to	
	MATE, pair	MT=TM تئم fellow of a pair	
	MAT-ure, ripe (MATU-r-US)	MT=TM اطعم to be ripe	
	MELE, to mix	ML=LM لأم to join	
	MELL, to mingle	ML=LM لأم to consolidate	
L_2	MORE, root	MR=RM ارومة root	
	MULA=MURA, root (Skt.)	MR=RM ارومة root	
L_2	MUSIC (MUSE) song, harmony	MS=SM سماع song, harmony	
	SME, make music (Coptic)	SM سماع song	
ش	MOUSE, perhaps (MUSH) to steal, mouse-colour, *i.e.*, dark grey	MSH=SHM شيام mouse, rat, dust, ↑ مشع to steal	
	MOOSH, rat (Persian)	MSH=SHM شيام rat	

N.B.—Skeat has doubtfully adopted Skt. root (MUSH). This is his weakness for Skt.

	MOOT, to meet (MEET)	MT مطا to joint a friend	
	MOTE, mound w. castle	MT=TM اطم fort	
	MOUTH	MT=TM تم mouth	
ن	MUG, cup	MG=GM هجم large cup	
L_2	JAM, cup (Persian)	JM هجم large cup	
●	NAGA, snake	NG=GN جان snake	
●	NEED, want of means of living	ND=DN ادنى live straitly, دان to be poor	
	ORB, ORB-it, ring	RB=BR برة ring	
	OSTENSIBLE (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نطا to stretch	
	PALLA, mantle	PL=LP لفاع cloak	
	PALLI-ate (PALLA) cloak	PL=LP لفاع cloak	
●	PAT-r-ole, go round	PT=TP طاف to *partol*, go round	
	PAUL, a little	PL=LP لفاء a little	
	PEL-os, clay	PL=LP لفا dust	
	PET, offended feeling	PT=TP تفئ to be angry	
ش	PETTY, small	PT=TP تفه to be small, mean	
L_4 ●	PHILA, love (Greek)	PL=LP الف to love	
●	LOVE (LUF-en) Eng.	LF الف to *love*	

●	LIP-t-or, lover (German)	LP الف to love
●	BALLABH, lover (Skt.) B/F	(B) LF الف to love (reduplicated)
	PHONE, sound, voice	PN=NP نوف sound, voice صوت
	PHONO-PHORE, voice+carry	PN=NP نوف voice, PR=RP رفع to carry
	PILE, hair	BL=LB هلب hair
L₂	PIS-MIRE (MIRE) ant	MR=RM رمة winged ant gfp.
	MOAR, ant (Persian)	MR=RM رمة winged ant gfp.
L₂	PLU-sh (PILA) hair	BL=LB هلب hair
	BAL, hair (Hindi)	BL=LB هلب hair
L₄	POST, after (POSI-no)	PS=SP ثفا to follow
	PAS, behind (Persian)	PS=SP ثفا to follow
	PICHHAY, behind (Hindi)	PS=SP ثفا to follow
	POOCHH, tail (Punjabi)	PS=SP ثفا to follow
	PRETEND (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نطا to stretch
H₂	PRO-MEN-ade, threaten, project	MN=NM نهم threaten, نعامة projecting stone
ث	PRO-MIN-ent, threatening	MN=NM نعامة projecting, ↑ نهم threaten
	PRO-MONO-tory, projecting	MN=NM نعامة projecting stone
	PYGE, rump	BG=GB عجب rump
ن	RASH, thin slice of bacon	RSH=SHR شرحة slice of meat pfg.
	RE-FER, carry	FR=RF رفع to carry, lift

N.B.—"RE is sometimes an arbitrary suffix" (see Skeat's Dictionary).

	REMON-strate (MONEO) threaten	MN=NM نهم to threaten
	RE-POR-t, carry	PR=RP رفع to carry
	RE-MORA, delay	MR=RM روم to wait, tarry
L₂	RET, to soak, soften	RT=TR طرى to moisten
	TAR, moist (Persian)	TR طرى to moisten
	RHIN, nose	RN=NR نعر to snort nfv. نعرة cartilage of nose
L₂	RHIZ-ic, of root	RZ=ZR ازر root
	JAR, root (Hindi) J/Z	JR=ZR ازر root
	RHOMB (RHEPO) fall, revolve	RP=PR فرع go down, go round
	RIP, tear open	RP=PR فرى to *rip* off, cut out
	RISS-ole, to fry brown	RS=SR صحر to be tawny fawn
	RIZZ-er (RESSO-r-er) to dry in the sun	RS=SR شرى to dry in the sun
	RODEO, to wheel	RD=DR دار to revolve (wheel)

	ROM, man, husband		RM=MR مرء man
	ROTA, wheel		RT=TR اطار circle
	ROTE, repitition		RT=TR اتار to repeat
	ROTE, to roar		RT رط to shout
	ROTU-nd (ROTA) wheel		RT=TR اطار circle
	ROUND, revolve	(N)	RD=DR دار to revolve
●	RUM, gueer person		RM=MR امر queer
	RUM-en, gullet		RM=MR مرىء gullet
	RUMI-n-ate (RUM) gullet		RM=MR مرىء gullet
	RUND-el (ROUND)	(N)	RD=DR دار to revolve
	SLOW		SL=LS لاث to be *slow*
	SYM-PHILE (PHIL-os) friend		PL=LP الف friendship
	TAC-t, to touch		TC=CT سطع to touch
	TASTE (TAC) touch		TC=CT سطع to touch
	TEN-d (TEN) stretch		TN=NT نطا stretch
	TEN-d-on, bond		TN=NT نط to bind
	TEND-ril (TEN) stretch		TN=NT نطا stretch
	TEN-t (TEN) stretch		TN=NT نطا stretch
	TEN-es-mus (TEN) stretch		TN=NT نطا stretch
	TEN-ure, hold		TN وتن stay long in a place
	WEL-t-er, to roll		WL=LW لوى to twist, to coil
	WIL-t, cause to droop		WL=LW لوى to bend
	WIZ-en, to shrivel		WZ=ZW زوى to shrivel
ت	WRES-t-le, try to throw adversary (WRES-t)		RS=SR صارع to *wrestle*, صرع to fell, ↑ RS ارز to roll
	WRES-t, turn, twist, take away by force		RS ارز to roll, عرز to pull forcibly

Prosthesis

Remove the initial consonant and apply one of the four Basic Formulas as the case may require :

ت	BACHEL-or umarried,		(B) KL خال *bachelor*,
	perh. peasant		↑ حاقل peasant
ن	BABOON, monkey		(B) BN حبن monkey
	GIBBON, monkey	G/H	GBN=HBN حبن monkey
ن	BAFFLE, to *foil*, confound		(B) FL فل to defeat, run away
	FOIL, defeat, run off		FL فل to defeat, run away
	BARGE (BARK)		(B) RK ركوة skiff, vessel
	BARE, unclothed		(B) AR عار naked
ن	BARRAK, tent		(B) RK رواق tent
	BARRACUDA, sea-fish		(B) RCD راقود sea-fish
	BASK, revel in the sun		(B) SK صقعاء sun vfn.
ن	BEAKER, drinking cup		(B) KR حكر drinking cup
	BENZ-O, fragrant		(B) NZ نضوح perfume
	BERG-SCHRUN-d, slope		(B) ERG عرجة slope,
	+crevasse	CH/S	(S) SRN شرن crack in rock
ن	BOX (BASKE) slap		(B) SK سقع to slap
	em-BARK, go on vessel		(B) RK ركوة vessel vfn.
	em-BRACE, press to bosom		(B) RC عرس to cleave to
	em-BROGLIO, a tangle		(B) RGL عرقل to entangle
	em-BRANGLE, confuse	(N)	(B) RGL عرقل to entangle
ن	BRAZE, to harden		(B) RZ عرز to be hard
	BLENCH, to cheat	(N)	(B) LS الس to deceive
H_2	BLOB, spot, drop of liquid		(B) LB علب scar, لعاب drivel
	BLEB, make bubbles w. lips		(B) LB لعب *to drivel*
	BLUNT, without point	(N)	(B) LT الطع toothless
	BOARD, wooden slab		(B) RḌ عارضة wooden rafter, **plank**
	BORD-er, (BORD) side		(B) RḌ عرض side
•	BROAD		(B) RḌ عريض *broad*
	BOGUS, counterfeit as money		(B) GS غش false, counterfeit money
ش	BLOT, spot w. ink		(B) LT لعطة black spot
H_2	BOLT, fastening bar, quarrel		(B) LT لط to close door, الط to quarrel
	BIBLE, bark of tree		(B) BL عبل to strip (tree) **nfv.**
	BOOK, bark of tree		BK=KB خب bark of trees
	LITERATURE (LIT-era), bark		LT ليط bark, rind, لحت to strip
	LIBRARY (LIB-er) bark		LB لخب to bark (a stick) NFV
	SCRIP-TURE, draw line		(S) CRP قرف to bark, peer

	BORROW, temporary use of money	(B) OR عارة *borrowed* thing, loan
	BOSK, thicket	(B) SK حسك prickly hedge
	BRABB-LE, noisy quarrel	(B) RB عرب to talk foully, or رعب to threaten
	BRACE, thing that clasps	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
	em-BRACE, to clasp, fold in	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
	BRACHI-ate, hold tightly, arm	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
	BRACE-let, arm	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
	BRAKH-us, short	(B) RK رك be scanty, thin
	BRACK-et, arch	(B) RK ركع to bend ( )
	BRACK-ish, saltish	(B) RK حراق salt-water
	BRAD, nail, spike	(B) RD ردع to rivet a nail nfv.
H_2	BRAID, interweave (flowers)	(B) RD رداء necklace+حرد twist
H_2	WREATHE, interwoven flowers	(W) RD رداء necklace+حرد twist
	WRITHE, twist	(W) RD حرد to twist
	BRANCH (N)	(B) RS رشا branch of a tree
	BR-and=BURN=URO	UR ارى to kindle fire
	BRASH, chippings	(B) RS هرس to crush, هرس poundings
	BRUISE	(B) RS هرس to *bruise*
ن	BRAWN, flesh	(B) RN عرين flesh
ن	BREEZE, to buzz, gadfly	(B) RZ رز to resound
	BREEZE, gentle wind	(B) RZ رز sound f. afar
ن	BRIBE, pervert by gifts	(B) RB ربح profit, gain
ن	BRIDE, woman about to be married	(B) RD راد delicate maid
	BRID-le, turn about	(B) RD حرد to twist
ن	BRIM, edge, brink	(B) RM عرمة barrier, dam
	RIM, edge, brink	RM عرمة barrier, dam
	BRINK, shore, edge (N)	(B) RK عراق sea-shore, edge
	BRISTLE (BRES) rough hair	(B) RS حرش be rough
	BROACH, to stitch	(B) RK رقع to patch (garment)
	BROCH-ure, stitched booklet	(B) RK رقع to patch
H_3	BRUTE, animal, dull, stupid	(B) RT راتع pasturing cattle, رت dull, رط be foolish
	BRUIT (RUG) roar (G elided)	(B) RI=RG رغا to roar
	BUMP, to throw down (M)	(B) P حفا to throw down
	BEVER-age (BIBO) to drink	(B) B عب to swallow water
	BICKER, to quarrel	(B) KR حكر to quarrel
	BICKER, a bowl	(B) KR حكر drinking cup

●	BIO, life (EAU)	(B) IO حی life
ث	BLACK (PHLEGO) to burn	(B) LK حلک be black, ↑(P) LG العج to burn
L_2	KALA, black (Hindi)	KL=LK حلک to be black
اصل ●	BLAME (BLAP-to) to hurt + (PHE-mi) to speak	(B) LM لام to *blame*, ↑(B) LP لفأ to strike +P فاة to speak
	BLANCH, to make white (N)	(B) LK لوق to be white
	BLEACH, to whiten	(B) LK لهق to be white
	BLANK, white (N)	(B) LK لهق to be white
	BLANK-et, white fabric (N)	(B) LK لهق to be white
	BLAT-ant, vulgar clamour	(B) LT الط violently guarreling
●	BLAZE, white flame	(B) LZ لظی to *blaze*
	BLAZE, white mark on ox's face	(B) LZ لحاظ mark under beast's eye
ن	BRAY (BRAG) make a roaring noise	(B) RG رغا to shriek, grumble
	BLEPHA-ron, eye-lid	(B) LP لفع to cover
	CHUKKER, circle	(CH) KR کور circle
	CLEG, horsefly	(C) LG لقاع flies
	DREAD, great fear	(D) RD رعدة fear, shudder
	FALCON (FALX) crooked	(F) LK لقوة distortion, eagle
	FALCATE (FALX) crooked	(F) LK لقی to be distorted
	FLACC-id, flabby C/K	(F) LC لق to be loose
	FLAIR (FRAG-R-ANT)	(F) RG ارج to smell *fragrant*
	FLAME (FLAG) blaze	(F) LG لیاق blaze
	FLEAM (PHLEP-S) vein + (TOME) to cut	(P) LP الف a vein of wrist, TM طم to cut
ن	FLEMISH, quivering movement of tail	(F) LMS المظ to draw the tail within the legs
ن	BLEMISH, to sully, stain	(B) LMS لمظ white spot or black spot
	FLEX, to bend	(F) LK لوق to bend
	FLICK, sharp blow, stroke	(F) LK لک to thump, cuff
	FLICK-er, vibrate to and fro	(F) LK الق to flash (lightning)
	FLING, to throw (N)	(F) LG لقح to throw
ن	FLIPP-ant, lacking in gravity	(F) LB لعب to sport, joke
	FLOCC-us, lock of hair	(F) LC حلقة *lock* (of hair)
	LOCK	LK حلقة *lock* (of hair)
	LOCK, fastening device	LK علق to close the door
	FLOG, to whip	(F) LG علقة *flogging*
	FLOUSH, to splash	(F) LSH لش to push, to repel

	FLUKE, accidental success	(F) LK لقاية thing found by chance
ش	● LUCK, chance	LK لقاية thing found by chance
ن	FLUMMOX, bewilder	(F) LM لمة touch of insanity (X for H)
	INFLEC-t, to bend	(F) LC لوق to bend
غ	● FACILI-t-ate (FACIL-is) easy	(F) CL سهل easy
	di-FFICUL-t (FACIL-is) easy	di, not, (F) CL سهل easy
	FLUNKEY, mean, cringer (N)	(F) LK لكع vile, slave
	LACKEY, obsequous person	LK لكع vile, slave
	FLY (FLYGE)	(F) LG لقاع flies
ن	FLUSH, rush at	(F) LSH لش to push, drive
	FOVEA, pit	(F) OVEA هوية pit
	FRACK, eager, lusty	(F) RAK اراغ to desire, seek
	FRAG-r-ant, sweet-smelling	(F) RG ارج to smell *fragrant*
	FRIG-id (FRIGEO) cold	(F) RG=RZ ارز to be cold
	RIG-id, stiff	RG=RZ عرز be hard, contracted
	RIG-our, stiffness	RG=RZ عرز be hard, contracted
	FRIZZ, to curl	(F) RZ ارز to coil
L_2	FRAXI-nella (FRAXI-n-us) ash	(F) RK اورق ash (راكه)
	FRISK, be brisk	(F) RSK رشق to be nimble
ث	FRIVOLOUS (FRIC) rub, silly, void of sense	(F) RC رقع to be nonsensical, ↑FRC فرك to rub
	FRY (FRIGO) cook in fat	(F) RG راغ to put grease in food
ن	FRY, swarm of young, young (G elided)	FRY=FRG فرخ to swarm, فرخ young bird
	FURB-ish, rub, remove rust	(F) RB حرب to whet, sharpen
	GNASH, strike teeth in rage	(G) NSH نهش to bite w. front teeth
	GNA-th-IC, of jaw	(G) N نيع jaw
	GNAW, to bite	(G) N نيع jaw vfn.
ا	GNAR, to snarl	(G) NR نعر to snort
	SNORE, SNAR-l, SNOR-t, SNEER	(S) NR نعر to *snort*
	para-GNA-th-ous, jaw	(G) N نيع jaw
	in-de-GEN-ous (GIGNO) to beget—root GEN	(G) GN=ZN ضنا to be prolific (woman), hence beget

N.B.—"Strong verbs were formed as in Greek and Sanskrit by means of reduplication" (*Science of Language, Vol. I, P. 262*).

SYSTEM (HIST-emi) to stand	(H) ST=SD صدأ to stand erect
EPHOR (HORAO) to see	(H) R رأى to see

	HERB	(H) RB ربيع spring *herbage*
	ARB-our, tree (HERB)	(H) RB ربيع herbage (transf.)
●	HOSP-es, guest, stranger	(H) SP ضيف guest, visitor
●	HOST (HOSP-es)	(H) SP ضيف to entertain a guest
	HOST, multitude	(H) ST صت crowd, throng
	HOST-ile	(H) ST صت contrary, to repel
ش	HUCKLE, hip	(H) KL كاهل buttocks
	HUCK, hip	HK حق socket of the hip
	HUM-id, moist	(H) M ماه to give water to
	HUM-our, moist	(H) M ماه to give water to
●	HYPER, excessive	(H) PR وفر abundance
●	JEJ-une, hungry	(J) J جوع hunger
	QUEY (KVIGA) young cow	(K) VGA وجيئة cow
ث	de-LIRI-um, madness	(L) IR عر madness,
	(LIRA) furrow	↑ عير line
●	MARGE, MARG-in, brink	(M) BG رجا side
●	MIGR-ate	(M) GR هجر to *migrate*
	MEIN, look, expression of face	(M) EIN عين look, aspect, face
ن	MINE, to make a hole	(M) IN عين to bore a hole
	APNOEA (PNOE) to breathe	(P) N ان to sigh
	APPLAUD, to strike	(P) LD لهد to repel in striking
	CO-LLIDE, strike	LD لهد to repel in striking
غ ●	APPRAISE, estimate (PRED)	(P) RḌ عرض *appraisal*
غ ●	APPRISE, give notice to	(P) RS عرض to expose
●	APPROPRI-ate (PROP) own	(P) RB رب to own, possess
اصل	APPROXI-mate,	(P) RK رهق to near,
	(PROPE) near	↑ (P) RP ارفا to near
اصل	APRROACH (PROPE) near	(P) PK رهق to near, ↑ ارفا to near
●	ARCHI-PELAGO, chief sea	RK روق chief, (P) LG لج main sea
H_2	de-PL-ore, weep, cry	(P) L ال to weep, عول to wail
	de-PLOY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
	PLUME (PLUMA) tuft, feather	(P) LMA لمة lock of hair
●	de-PRIVE (PRIV-us) o's own	(P) RV=RB رب to own
	PIPTYCH (PTYCHE) fold	(P) TK طوق to wrap round
	du-PLIC-ate (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
	em-PLOY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to bend, twist
	EPSIL-on (PSIL-os) bare	(P) SL شلح to undress o's self
	exPLICIT (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
	exPLOIT (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
	ex-PLODE, clap hands	(P) LD لهد to repel in striking
	ex-PRESS (PREMO=PRES-mo)	(P) RS رهص to squeeze

	PRESS (PREMO=PRES-mo)	(P) RS رهص to squeeze
	im-PLIC-ate (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
	im-PLODE, strike, beat	(P) LD لهد to repel in striking
	im-PLY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to bend, twist
	PAN, vessel	(P) AN انا vessel
	PAN (PAS) all	PS حفص to collect
	PANT, to gasp	(P) NT نحط to *pant*
	PANT, fountain, puddle	(P) NT نتة pit of water
	ex-PPOBATION (PROB-r-un) disgrace	(P) RB راب to see hateful thing
	OPPROBI-am (PROB-rum) reproach	(P) RB ريبة charge
●	PARCH, to scorch CH/K	(P) RK حرق to scorch
●	PARCH-ment	(P) RK رق *parchment*
	PARK, enclosed piece of land	(P) RK عراق courtyard
	PARQ-UET, enclosure	(P) RK عراق courtyard
	PEBBLE, transparent rock, crystal	(P) BL اعبل granite
●	PELAG-IC, of sea	(P) LG لج main sea
	PELF, booty	(P) LF لفا to strip
	PELLUC-ID (LUC) shine	(P) LC الق to flash
	PEOPLE	(P) PL حفل to throng (people), حفل crowd
	PEPSIN (PEPTE-IN) to digest	(P) PT حفت to crush
	PERCH, fish	(P) RS رعاشة cramp fish
	PERCH, to roost, rod, pole	(P) RS عرش nest, عرش to prop on trellis
●	PERI-KARDIA, heart, throbber	(K) RD رعدة shudder, *i.e.*, throbbing
	PERI-OSTRAK-ON, shell	(S) TRK تريكة empty egg
	PERIPETEIA (PIPTE-IN) to fall	(P) PT هفت to fall down
	PERI-STOMA, mouth	(S) TM تم mouth
	MOUTH	MT=TM تم mouth
	PER-TURB, disturb	(T) RB راب to *disturb*
ن	PERUKE, wig	(P) RK عراقية cap
	PHLEBITIS (PHLEP-os) a vein	(P) LP الف a vein of wrist
	PHLEGM (PHLEG) to burn	(P) LG العج to burn, stir fire
	PHOBIA, fear	(P) HB هب fear
	PHOENIX	(P) NK عنقا *phoenix*
ن	PICALILLI, pickle	(P) CLL خلل to pickle
	PICKLE, vinegar	(P) KL خل vinegar
●	PICCOLO, little	(P) CL قل to be small

●-CULE, small	CL قل to be small
● PICKLE, small quantity	(P) KL قل to be small
ن PILFE-R, steal in small quantities	(P) LF لفا to strip
PLAC-able, relenting	(P) LC لاق to be soft
PLACARD (PLACK-en) to plaster	(P) LK ليقة clay for smearing wall cf. لكى to stick to
PLAGI-ary (PLAGA) net	(P) LG علق to be caught in a net
PLAGIO-CLA-se, oblique fracture (KLA-SIS)	(P) LG لوق to bend, KL خل to slit
PLAIT (PLICO) to fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
PLASH (PLEC-t-are) twist	(P) LC لوق to twist
PLASTER (PLASSE-IN) to stick	(P) LS لاث to stick to
PLAUDIT, PLAUSIBLE, (PLAUD) strike	(P) LD لهد to repel in striking

N.B.—Original meaning seems to be striking of hands, i.e., giving cheers.

COLLIDE (LAED) to strike	LD لهد to repel in striking
● PLEA (PLACEO)please, be agreeable	(P) LZ لذ be pleasing, agreeable
PLEACH, to plait	(P) LK لوق to twist, bend
● PLEASE, (PLACEO)	(P) LZ لذ be *pleasing*
غ ● PLACE, locality, assign C/K (PLATEIA) broad	(P) LC علق to pertain to, ↑PLT فلطاح broad
● LOC-al, pertain to, place	LC علق pertain to
● PLEDGE, security	(P) LG علاقة security
H_2 ● PLAY, joke, be wont (PLEG)	(P) LG لاغى to joke, لغى be addicted to
PLEX-us, weaving	(P) LK لوق to twist
PLIABLE (PLICO) to bend	(P) LC لوق to bend
PLIGH-t, obligation	(P) LG علاقة obligation
PLIGH-t, fold, plait	(P) LG لوق to twist
PLUM-age, feather	(P) LM لمة lock of hair
PLUMB, lead (M)	(P) LB علابى lead
● PLUMP, cluster of trees (M)	(P) LP لف grove, الفاف tufty trees
PLUMP, fat and rounded (M)	(P) LP لفاء fat (buttock)
PLUMMET (PLUMB) lead (M)	(P) LB علابى lead
ن PUMP, shoe (M)	(P) P حفا shoe
ن PUMP, to raise (M)	(P) B هب to rise, اهبى raise
PLY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
PNEMA (PNEO) breathe	(P) N ان to sigh

	PENETRATE (PEN)	(P) N عين to bore a hole
	POPE, father	(P) B اب father
	PRACTICE (PRASSI-en) to do	(P) RS راض to train, رياضة practice
	PRAISE (PRECI) value	(P) RC عرض good repute, compensation
	PRATE, talk foolishly	(P) RT رط to be foolish
	PRAY, entreat (PREG) ask	(P) RG رجا request
●	PREDY, ready	(P) RḌ ارض to prepare, provide
	READY	(P) RḌ عرض prepare, become energetic
	PRIG, thief	(P) RG راغ to dodge (thief) nfv.
●	PRIG, to entreat	(P) RG رجا request
●	PRIG, to dress w. finery	BRG برق to attire herself (woman)
	PRIG, pitcher, skillet	PRG فراغ large vessel
	SKILL-et, pitcher	(P) KL قلة pitcher
	PROBE, exploratory bore	(P) RB رأب hole, slit
	PROBI-ty, goodness	(P) RB ارب to better a th.
●	PROP, to uphold	(P) RP رفع to lift, raise
	PROCA-CI-ty, entreating	(P) RC رق to be poor
●	PROP-er, own	(P) RB رب to own, possess
●	PROP-er-ty (PROP-ri-US) own	(P) RB رب to own
	PROPINQUITY (PROPE) near, bordering	(P) RP ارفأ to near, ارفة boundary, limit
اصل	PROX-Y, agency (pro-CURE), care	(P) RX=RKS رخص to give license to مرخص *proxy*, ↑ قرح to regard
L₃	SYMPTOM (PIPTO) to fall	(P) PT هفت to fall
	PT-it, fallen (Skt.)	PT هفت to fall
	UFTA-dan, to fall (Persian)	UFT هفت to fall
	PRUR-ire, to itch	(P) RR عرر scab, mange
	PRURI-go, to itch	(P) RR عرر mange
●	PSALM (PSALLO) twang, pluck	(P) SL صل to resound, clash
	PSAL-TER, book of psalms	(P) SL صل to resound (transf. to song)
●	PSED-O, deceptive	(P) SD=KD خدع to deceive
	PSIL-os, bare	(P) SL شلح to undress o's self
	PSORA, scabies	(P) SR سعر scab
	PTOMA, putrefying, corpse	(P) TM تهم to stink (meat)
	PTOSIS (PIPTO) to fall	(P) PT هفت to fall down
	PUBLIC (POPUL-US) people	(P) PL حفل crowd
	PUBL-ISH (POPUL-us)	(P) PL حفل crowd
	PULEX, flea	(P) LK لقاع flies

ن PUCELL-E, maid, virgin	(P) CL خال bachelor, (E for feminine)
PUCKER, wrinkle	(P) KR عر wrinkle
• PUD, hand, paw	(P) UD يد hand, foreleg of beast
PUFF, to breathe out pantingly	(P) UF هف to whizz, hiss (wind)
ن PUKE, to vomit (آبکانی)	(P) K تاء to vomit
PULP, soft part of fruits	(P) LB لب *pulp* of fruit
PULV-is, powder	(P) LF لفاء dust
• PUNCE, effiminate man	(P) NC انث to be effiminate
• ن PUZZLE, difficult problem	(P) ZL اعضل to be difficult, baffling
APO-STROPHE (STREPHO) turn	(S) TRP طرف عن to turn back
APOSTLE (STELLO) to send	(S) TP ظلع to go (make to go)
ASCRIBE, write	(S) CRP قرف to scrape, *i.e.*, draw lines
ت ASPECT (SPEK) to look (SPAS)	(S) BK بقا to look at, expect

Derivatives : *spectrum, expect, conspicuous, perspective, prospective, inspect, prospect, speculate, suspect, respect, perspicuous, despicable,—despite, respite, despise, special, species.*

N.B.—Root SPAS=(S) PS فحص *to examine, see carefully.*

RESPOND, pour back (SPONDEO) (N)	(S) PḌ افاض to pour

N.B.—Libations were poured at the time of making a promise or treaty ; hence SPONDEO means a promise.

ن ASTO-n-ish, to amaze, daze	(S) T تاه to be bewildered
ن ASTOU-nd (ND)	(S) T تاه to be bewildered
ASTROLOGY (STAR) +	(S) TR طر to shine (star) nfv.
(LOGY) speak	LG لغا to speak
L_3 STAR (ستارا ، تارا)	(S) TR طر to shine (star) nfv.
CONSTIP-ate (STIPO) to press	(S) TP عطف to fold, hence press
CONSTRUE (STRUE) build, pile	(S) TR طرح to raise a building high
CONSTRU-ct, build (STRUE)	(S) TR طرح raise a building
de-SPOIL, plunder	(S) PL وفل to skin, peel
SPOIL	(S) PL وفل to skin, peel
PLU-nd-er (ND)	PL وفل to skin, peel

N.B.—Plundering originally meant taking away everything including clothes and dress cf. سلب plunder, bark.

dia-STOLE (STELLO) send	(S) TL طلع to go (make to go) S causitive

H_2	ECLAT (ESCLA-t-er) to shine, break	(S) CL اقلع to shine, خلع to break compact
	EPAULE (SPATHA) broad blade	(S) PTH فطح flat, broad
	epi-SCOPE (SKOPEE-in) to look	(S) KP كافا to watch
	epi-SCOP-ate, overseer	(S) KP كافا to watch
	epi-STROPHE, to turn	(S) TRP طرف عن to turn back
	ESCHEW (SKIV) to avoid	(S) KF قفع to keep aloof, قفع abstain
●	ESCUTCHEON (SCUT) shield	(S) CT غطا to cover nfv.
●	ESQUIRE (SCUT) shield	(S) CT غطا to cover
●	EXPATIATE, walk about, roam, enlarge (SPACE)	(S) PC فسح to stride, فسح enlarging
●	SPACE	(S) PC فسحة *space*
	ob-SCENE, filthy	(S) CN صن to stink
ث	ob-STRUCT, hinder, (STRUE) build	(S) TR حتر to hinder (ob arbitray pfx. ↑ طرح raise a building
	SPONGE (SPHOGG-os)	(S) PG فقع fungus
	FUNG-us (N)	FG فقع fungus
	INSTRUE-ment (STRUE) build	(S) TR طرح to raise a building
	peri-OSTRAK-on, shell	(S) TRK تريكة empty egg
	peri-STOMA, mouth	(S) TM تم mouth
●	pro-SCENI-um, curtain (SKENE)	(S) KN كن veil
	PYRAMID (PYRAM-is)	(P) RM هرم *pyramid* of Egypt
اصل ●	RESCIND (SCISS) to cut (N)	(S) CD صدع to cut asunder, ↑ قص to cut
	RESPOND, pour libations (N)	(S) PD افاض to pour
	RESTORE	(S) TR طر to *restore*
	RESTRAIN (STRI-NG) draw tight	(S) TR حتر to tighten
	RESTR-ICT (STRI-NG) tighten	(S) TR حتر to tighten, hinder
●	REVIVE (VIVO=BIO) live	(B) IO حيى to live
●	REVOLT (VOLVO) turn round	(V) LV لوى to turn away (face)
●	RE-VOLVE	(V) LV لوى to wind, twist
	SAGITTA, arrow	(S) GT قطاع stick for making arrows
	SAIL (SEGEL)	(S) GL جل sail
●	SALIVA, spittle V/B	(S) LB لعاب drivel
	SARCASM (SARK-os) flesh	(S) RC عرق to strip flesh, عرقة piece of flesh
	SARCO, flesh	(S) RC عرقة piece of flesh
	SARTOR (SARC-ire) to patch	(S) RC رقع to patch
●	SATELL-ite, follower	(S) TL تلا to follow

	SCAB, skin disease	(S) CB قوبة itch, skin disease
ن	SCAFF, food	(S) CF كفية food
	SCAL-A, ladder	(S) CL قل to lift up (nom. A)
	SCALD (SKALLI) bald head	(S) KL=KR قرعة *scald* head
H_2	SCALL, scabbiness, bald head	(S) CL=CR قرح itch, قرع baldness
	KHALA-ti, baldness (Skt.)	KL=KR قرع baldness
	SCALLOP, shell, husk	(S) CLP قلفة bark, rind
	SCALP (SCAUF) skull	(S) CF قحف skull (intrusive L)
	SCALP, to scrape	(S) CLP قلف to bark (a tree)
•	SCAMP, tricky, lively (M)	(S) CP خف brisk
ن •	SCAMP, to do without thoroughness	(S) CP خفة unsteadiness, slightness
ت	SCAN, scrutinize (SCAN-s-um) to climb	(S) CN قن to scrutinize, ↑CN قن hill vfn.
H_2	SCANDAL, stumbling block, slander (N)	(S) CDL خزل to hinder, قذل to slander
اصل	SCANT (SKAMM-r) short, poorly	(S) CN قعن to be short, ↑ (S) KM قمئ small, paltry
ن	SCAN-t-le, to stint	(S) CN قعن to be short
ن	SCAPE, to escape	(S) CP كفا to run away
ن	SCARE, affright	(S) CR عقر be terrified
	SCARP, strip of cloth	(S) CRP قرف bark of tree (transf.)
	SCARI-fy, to scratch	(S) CR قرة to scratch
	SCARI-ous, scaly, scurfy	(S) CR قرح itch
	SCAT, tax	(S) CT قطيعة tax
	SCAT, in-collapse, sudden shower	SCT سقط to collapse, fall, سقط snow
	SCATHE (SCHADE) to blast	(S) KD كدأ to blast
H_2	SCAV-age, to inspect, sweep	(S) CF كفأ to watch, قعف to sweep
ت	SCAV-eng-er, cleaner of streets	(S) CF قعف to sweep, ↑كفأ to watch
	SKAZ-on, limping	(S) KZ خزعة lameness
	SCELL-us, villainy	(S) CL خلع to become ungodly, profligate
•	SCENE, veil, tent	(S) CN كن veil, covert, house
H_2 •	SCEP-tic (SKEP-to) to examine, doubt	(S) KP كفا to watch, وقف to pause
	SCEPTRE (SKEP-t-in) prop	(S) KP وقف to raise, put upright
•	SCER-ne, to discern (SKER)	(S) KR خار to select
•	SCHAD-en-FRE-de, hurt+joy	(S) KD كدح to scratch, FR فرح joy

•	SCHED-ule (SCHEDE) scroll of papers	(S) SD شدة bundle CH/S
ن •	SCHEME, devise, plan	(S) KM قام to set up a th.
ث	SCHLAG-er, sword (SCHLAG-en) to beat	(S) SLG سلوق sword, ↑ سلق to whip
H_2 ن	SCHOOL, liesure, group	(S) KL خلا solitude+قلة crowd
	SCIATIC (SKHI-on) socket of thigh bone	(S) K حق socket of the hip
	SCISS-ors	(S) CS قص to cut, مقص scissors
	SCLIM (KLI-mm-en) to climb	(S) CL وقل to *climb*
	CLIMB (KLI-mm-en)	(S) KL وقل to *climb*
	SCOL-D, to vituperate	(S) CL خال to thunder over
	SCOLYTUS (SKOLYP) to strip	(S) KLP قلف to bark (a tree)
•	SCONCE, shelter, screen	(S) CNC خنس to hide
ن	SCONCE, crown of head	(S) CNC قنس summit of head
•	SCANCE, to hide	(S) CNC قنس to hide
	SCOOP, shovel	(S) CP كفأ repel, throw back
	SCOPA, a broom	(S) CP قعف to sweep
	SCOPE, to view	(S) CP كفأ to watch
•	SCOR-CH, burn slightly	SCR سقر to *scorch*
L_4	SCORCH, to scratch	(S) CRS خرش to *scratch*
	AGGRISH, scratch (Skt.)	GRSH خرش to scratch
	KHARASHI-dan (Persian)	KRSH خرش to scratch
	KHURACH-na (Hindi)	KRS خرش to scratch
	SCRATCH (CRACCH) Eng.	(S) CRS خرش to *scratch*
	SCORE, to scratch	(S) CR قره to be scratched
H_2	SCORIA, dross of metal, dung	(S) CR عكر rust, خر *excrement*
	EX-CRE-ment	CR خرء *excrement*
	SCORP-aena, a kind of fish	(S) CRB قريب a kind of fish
	SCORPION (SKORPI-OS)	(S) KRB عقرب ، عقربان *scorpion*
	SCOR-SE (CURRO) run	(S) CR كرا to run
	SCOT, tax	(S) CT قطيعة tax
ن	SCOTCH, to gash CH/S	(S) CS كشأ to wound
غ	GASH, cut deeply into (SCRATCH)	KSH كشأ to wound, ↑ خرش scratch
•	SCOTIA, darkness	(S) CT غطا to spread darkness (night)
•	SCOTOMA (SKOT-os) darkness	(S) CT غطا to spread darkness (night)
ن •	SCOUNDR-EL, unprincipled (N)	(S) CDR غادر unfaithful, treacherous
ن	SCOUR, to rub, scrub	(S) CR قره to be scratched
H_2	SCOUR, rush, pursue	(S) CR كرا to run, قرا to pursue

•	SCOUR-GE, whip, affliction (COR)		(S) CR قرع to strike w. stick, قارعة calamity
	SCRAB=SCRAPE		(S) CRP قرف to peel off
•	SCRAICH, to screech	C/S	(S) CRK صرخ to cry out
| •	SHRIEK		SRK صرخ to cry, صارخة *shrieks*
•	SCREAK, to screech	C/S	(S) CRK صرخ to shriek
•	SCREECH	C/S	(S) CRK صرخ to shriek
H_2	SCRAUNCH, crunch, scratch		(S) CRS قرش to *craunch*, خرش scratch
	SCRAP, a clipping		(S) CRP قرفة bark
	SCRAPE, to scratch		(S) CRP قرف to peel off
ن	SCRAT, to scratch		(S) CRT خرط to scratch (wood)
	SCRAWM, to scratch		(S) CRM قرم to bark a th.
•	SCREE, to slide		(S) CR خر to fall
	SCREA-m, cry loudly		(S) CR قعر to cry (m sfx.)
•	SCREED, shred, rent, tear		(S) CRḌ قرض to cut, قراضة chiffings
•	SCR-EEN, to conceal	C/S	(S) CR سر *screen*, اسر to conceal
	SCREEVE=SCRIBE=SCRAPE		(S) CRP قرف to peel off
ن	SCREW, to twist (SCHRAUBE)		(S) CRB كرب to twist
	SCRIP, writing, SCRIP-t, SCRIP-TURE		(S) CRP قرف to scratch (*i.e.*, draw lines)
	SCRIP, bag		(S) CRP قروف leather bag
	SCRIVE=scribe		(S) CRF قرف bark of tree, to scratch
	SCROBE, ditch		(S) CRF قرافة grave
ن	SCRO-ll, coiled, curved		(S) CR كر to be wound
	SCROOP, scraping noise		قرف to scrape (extended on قرف)
	SCROT-um, bag containing testicles		(S) CRT خريطة bag for eggs
ن	SCRUFF, nape of neck (SCUF-t)		(S) CF قفا nape of the neck
•	SKIRMISH=SCR-UM, screen	C/S	(S) CR سر screen (m sfx.)
L_2	SCRUMPTIOUS, SCRU-MM-y, delightful		(S) CR خيرية happiness, cf. قر rejoice (خرم)
	SCRUNCH, crunch	(N)	(S) CRS قرش to craunch
	SCRUP-LE, hesitate		(S) CRP قرف to suspect
	SCRUTA, rubbsh, rag	C/S	(S) CRT شرط refuse, rag
ن	SCRUZE, squeeze		(S) CRZ قرص to pinch
	SCRY, descry		(S) CR قارح to stare at a.o.
	SCRY, cry out		(S) CR قعر to cry out
	CRY		CR قعر to *cry*
•	SCUDO (SCUT-um) shield		(S) CT غطا to cover

ن	SCUFF, nape of neck		(S) CF قفا nape of neck	
H5	SCUFF, struggle, to cuff, to shove, become shabby, to rub		(S) CF كفاح struggle, كف slap, كفأ to repel, قف to dry, contract, قحف to sweep away, قاحوف scraper	
ن	SCUL, short oar		(S) CL قلة piece of wood	
●	SCOWL, look threateningly		(S) CL كلح to meet w. a stern face	
	SCULLION (SCOPA) broom		(S) CP قحف to sweep away	
	SCULP, to carve		(S) CLP قلف to cut, remove bark	
	SCUM, foam, froth		(S) CM قمحة *scum*	
	SCUMBER, to dung	(M)	(SC) بعر to dung	
	SCUM-B-LE		See scum	
ن	SCUNN-er, to nauseate		(S) CN غان to incline—to vomit	
	SCURF, crust		(S) CRF قرف a bark	
	SCURV-Y, contemptible		(S) CRF قرف to loathe a th.	
●	SCURRY, hurry	C/S	(S) CR سرع to hurry	
H2 ●	SCU-age, tax, shield		(S) CT قطيعة tax, غطا to cover	
	SCUTCH, to beat or drub		(S) CS كس to bray, to grind	CH/S
●	SCUTE, shield		(S) CT غطا to cover	
	SCUTTER (SCUD) run hastily		(S) CD كهد to run	
	SCUTT-le, make holes in bottom		(S) CT خت to hit w. spear	
	SCUTT-le, dash w. haste		(S) CT خاط to pass quickly	
	SCYPH-us, large drinking cup		(S) CP قحف wooden bowl	
	SCYT-ale, a staff		(S) CT قطيع rod	
	SCYTHE, curved blade, to mow		(S) CD صدع to lean, cut asunder	
	se-CEDE, withdraw, go		CD اسدى forsake, سدا walk to	
	se-CERN (CER-no) separate		CR=KR خار to select	C/K
	SHAKE (SKAKA)		(S) KAKA قعقع to *shake*	
	SHED (SCED-en) to separate		(S) CD صدع to split	
	SHED, shade		SD سد *shade*	
●	SHENE (SCEN-E) bright		(S) CN سنا to shine	
	SHEER (SCIR) clear		(S) CR صرح to be clear	
ت ● ن	SHEET (SCEAT) cover, corner		(S) CT غطا to cover, ↑ قاطغ side	
	SHELF (SCYLFE) slope		(S) CLF صليف slope	
	SHELV-E, sloping		SLF صليف *slope* SLOPE=صليف	
ن	SHELT-er, to screen		(S) LT لطا to *shelter*, لات to conceal	
	SHEND (SCEND) disgrace	(N)	(S) CD=CZ خزى disgrace	
	SHIELD (SCEL-D) protect		(S) CL كلا to guard	
H2	SHIFT (SCIF-t-an) go away, fluctuate		(S) CF كفا go away, قفة shiver	
●	SHINGLE (SCIND) to split	(N)	(S) CD صدع to split	

	SHIVER (SCIF-re) chip		(S) CF كاف to cut
	SHOAL, flock (SCOLU)		(S) CL كلعة part of a flock
	SHORT (SCEORT)		(S) CRT قرط to cut small
	SHOULDER (SCHOUDER)		(S) SDR اسدر shoulder
	SHOVE (SCUF-an) to push		(S) CF كفا to push, repel
	SHOVEL (SCUF-an) to push		(S) CF كفا to push
ت	SHOW (SCEAW-an) to look		(S) CW=CF شوف to *show*, ↑ شاف to see
ت	SHOWER (SKUR) fall		(S) KR غر to pour water, ↑ خر to fall
	SHREW (SCRU) cut		(S) CR قعر to cut
	SHRIFT, SHRIVE (SCRIP-t)		(S) CRF قرف to scrape (*i.e.*, write)
	SHRINE, a case (SCR-IN)		(S) CR قرعة bag
	SHROUD (SCRUD) to hide		(S) CRZ كرز to hide D/Z
	SHUFFLE (SCUF-an) push		(S) CF كفا to repel, push
	SIZZ-LE, make hisssng noise		(S) Z از to produce a noise (pot—on fire)
●	SKATE (SCHAKE) shank	CH/S	(S) SK ساق shank
●	SHANK	(N)	SK ساق *shank*
	SKEIGH (SCEOH) shy		(S) C كع weak and shy, كيا to shy f.
H_2	SKEL-d-er, beg, swindle		(S) KL خل to be destitute, خالى deceive
	SKELE-TON (SKELLO) make dry		(S) LK قحل to dry up, TN طن body
	SKELLOCH, to yell	K/S	(S) KLK=SLK سلق to shout
	SKELL-um, rogue		(S) KL خليع profligate, ungodly
H_2	SKEP, basket, cup		(S) KP قفة basket, قحف *bowl*
	SKETCH, rough drawing		(S) KS قياس pattern, model
●	SKEW (SCUT-um) shield		(S) CT غطا *to cover*
	SKID, small stick of wood		(S) KD=KT قطيع rod, branch
غ	SKILL, expert knowledge		(S) KL خلة inborn quality
ن	SKILL-et, small pan		(S) KL قلة cup, earthenware bottle
ن	SKULL, top of head		(S) KL قلة top of head
	SKIM=SCUM		(S) KM قميحة *scum*
	SKIMP, supply the least	(P)	(S) KM قمع to send a.o.w. paltry gift
●	SKIN, outer covering		(S) KN كن covering
	SKIN-K, pour out		(S) KN اقنع to incline (a vessel)
	SKIR-L, to shriek		(S) KS قعر to cry out
	SKUR, to search		(S) KR غار to search
	SKIVE, split, slice		(S) KF كاف to cut, كيفة piece of cloth
	SKIVIE, deranged	V/F	(S) KF خفية touch of insanity
	SKOAL, bowl		(S) KL قلة cup
●	SKREIGH=SCREECH	C/S	(S) CRK صرخ to shriek

	SKUD-L-er, leader	(S) KD قاد to lead
	SKUL-K, lie hidden, lurk	(S) KL كلى to come to a hidden place
	SLACK, loose	(S) LK لق to be loose
	LAX, loose	LK لق to be loose
	SLAK, SLAG (SCHLA-KE) dross	(S) KL كلع dirt, filth
	SLAKE, to lick	(S) LK, لق ، لعق ، لحک to lick
	SLANDER (SKANDAL-ON) (N)	(S) KDL قزل to *slander*
●	SLANG (N)	(S) LG لغوة *slang*
●	SLANG, counterfeit (N)	(S) LG لغو lie
H_2	SLAT, to beat, strike	(S) LT لطأ to beat, لتح to strike
	SLAT, thin strip of wood	(S) LT لحت to strip, لحاتة bark peeled off
	SLATE, to abuse	(S) LT علط to stigmatise, disgrace
	SLAV-er, spittle V/B	(S) LB لعاب drivel
	SLOBB-er, SLABB-er, to drivel	(S) LB لعب to drivel
	SLOT, bolt	(S) LT لط to close the door
	BOLT	(B) LT لط to close the door
	SLOTH, laziness TH/S	(S) LS لاث to be slow, لهثة weariness
	SLOUCH, to hang down CH/K	(S) LK علق to hang
	SLUBB-er, to lap B/F	(S) LF لحف to lick
	SLUG, slow moving, SLUGG-ard	(S) LG حلج to walk slowly (ard sfx.)
	SLUG, fling heavily	(S) LG لقع to throw
	SMACK, touch of lips	(S) MK مكک to suck
	SMACK-er, loud kiss	(S) MK مقع to suck greedily
	SMAR-M, smear, be unctuous	(S) MR مرع to anoint, مرعة grease
H_2	SMART, biting	(S) MRT مرط to gnaw
	SMART, brisk, lively	(S) MRT عمرط brisk, excellent
خ	SMASH, to break, crush (MASH) mix	(S) MS همس to break, chew, ↑ ماش to mix
	SMATT-er, chatter	(S) MT متة to be busy w. nonsense talks
	SMEAR, to grease	(S) MR مرعة grease, مرع to anoint
ن	SMIRCH, to smear	(S) MRK مرغ to grease
	SMIRK, to smile foolishly, soft	(S) MRK مرخ to joke, to soften, مرخ foolish
	SMITE, to strike	(S) MT مطح to slap
●	SMOOTH (SMOD)	(S) MD مهد to *smooth*
H_2	SMOUCH, to kiss, smack	(S) MS مس to touch, مص to suck
	SMOUCH, to cheat	(S) MS مسا to beguile

•	SMUR, misty rain	(S) MR همرة shower
	SNACK, to bite	(S) NK=NS نهس to bite
	SNAP, to bite	(S) NB نهب to bite (dog)
	SNAR, SNAR-l, SNORT, SNORE	(S) NR نعر to *snort*, نعرة *snurl*
	SNAR-l, tangle of threads	(S) NR نيرة cane roll of a loom
ن	SNATCH	(S) NS نشع to *snatch* away
	SNATH, to cut, slice	(S) NT نحت to cut, نحاتة chip
	SNED, to cut d/t	(S) NT نحت to cut
	SNEER, to snarl	(S) NR نعر to snort
	SNEEZE=SNEESH (causative)	(S) NSH نشع to cough, نشوع snuff
ن	SNICK, small cut	(S) NK نكى to wound
ا	SNICK, click	(S) NK نق to cluck
أ	SNICKER, to neigh	(S) NKR نخر to snort
ا	SNIGGER, half-suppressed laugh	(S) NGR نخر to snort
	SNIP, to cut as w. scissors	(S) NB نهب to bite
	SNIR-t, smothered laugh	(S) NR نعر to snort
	SNITCH, fillip on the nose	(S) NK انقع to fillip on the nose
	SNIV-el, mucus of the nose	(S) NF نف to blow o's nose, NFV
	SNOB, nasal mucus B/F	(S) NF نف to blow o's nose NFV
	SNOD, to trim D/T	(S) NT نحت to cut, sculp
	SNOOD, to bind D/T	(S) NT نط to bind
	SNOOK, to smell	(S) NK نكة to smell
ن	SNOOK, put thumb to the nose	(S) NK انقع to fillip on the nose
اصل	SNOOP, smell (SNOOK)	(S) NP نفحة smell, ↑ نكة to smell,
•	SNOOZE, to doze	(S) NS نعس to doze
	SNUB, to rebuke	(S) NB انب to reprehend energetically

N.B.—Its kins are ونب، لبه، نبا, *i.e.*, to inform, to remind, to rebuke.

H_3	SNUG, lie close, be neat, compact	(S) NG=NZ نهز to be near, نزه to be pure, نحض to be compact
	SNUSH, snuff	(S) NSH نشع to inject medicine through the nose
مم	SOLICI-t, importune (SOLL-US) whole (CIEO) incite	(S) LC لث to importune, ↑ SL=KL كل all, صاع to incite
	SOON, in short time	(S) N هنيئة short space of time
	SORD-ID, dirty	(S) RD رداع slime, mire
•	SORROW (SORG)	(S) RG=RZ حرض worn out by grief
•	SORRY, regretful	SR حسرة sorrow, regret

● اصل	SOURCE (SURGE) rise	(S) RC رأس *source*, ↑ (S) RG عرج to ascend
●	SPACE	(S) PC فسحة *space*
H_2 ن	SPANG, sudden movement, to bound (N)	(S) PG فجأ to fall upon unexpectedly, PG=PZ فز to leap
	SPALL, to split	(S) PL فلع to split
	SPARE, slit	(S) PR فرى to slit
	SPARE, not actually used	SPR صفر to be empty (house, vessel)
●	SPARK, SPARKLE, glitter	(S) BRK برق to shine
	SPARTHE, axe TH/S (R)	(S) PS فأس axe (intrusive R)
●	SPEAK (SPREK)	(S) PRK فرق to speak, state
	SPEIR, to inquire after	(S) PR فر to inquire about
	SPELD, to split D/Z	(S) PLZ فلذ to cut a slice of
	SPELL, to split	(S) PL فلع to split
	SPHALE-R-ite, deceptive	(S) PL فلح ب to deceive
	SPHERE, circle	(S) PR فرع to go round
	SPICK, SPIKE, thin pointed	(S) PK فوق tip of tongue, notch
	SPECK, spot	(S) BK بقع to spot, stain
●	SPILE, to pierce	(S) PL فلج to cleave a th.
	SPIRE, a shoot, tree top	(S) PR فرع branch, top
	SPIRE, coil	(S) PR فرع to go round
●	SPIR-t, SPUR-t, shoot out	(S) PR فار to *spurt* forth
	SPIR-t, to sprout	(S) PR فرع to *sprout*
	SPISS-us, thick S/Z	(S) BS ابظ to be fat
	SPLI-t	(S) PL فلع to *split*
	SPLOTCH, spot, stain CH/K	(S) PLK فلقة brand on camel's ear
	SPOIL, pillage	(S) PL وفل to peel
	PILL-age (cf. سلب to peel, plunder)	PL وفل to peel
	PLU-ND-er (ND)	PL وفل to peel
	PEEL	PL وفل to *peel*
●	SPONDEE, to pour out (N)	(S) PḌ افاض to pour
	SPONGE (N)	(S) PG فقع *fungus*
	FUNG-us, sponge (N)	FG فقع *fungus*
	SPONTOON (PUNCT-um) point	(P) NCT نقطة point
	SPOOL, reel for winding	(S) BL عبل to twist (a thread)
●	SPOR-t, to make merry	(S) PR فرح to be cheerful
●	SPOUSE (SPOND) (N)	(S) PD افاض to pour

N.B.—Libations were poured at the time of marriage or treaty. The word, SPONDEE, promise, refers to that (See Skeat's dictionary under the word SPONDEE).

●	SPOUT, blow hole	(S) PT فتح large hole
	SPRAY (SPRAEC) twig	(S) PRC فرخ shoot of tree
ن ●	SPREE, merry frolic	(S) PR فره to be lively, joyful
	SPRIG, twig	(S) PRG فرخ branch
●	SPRI-NG, move suddenly (ng)	(S) PR فور haste, فار to spurt forth
●	SPRI-NT, to run (nt)	(S) PR فر to run
	SPROCK-et, toothed	(S) PRK فرق parting of teeth
	SPROU-t, young shoot	(S) PR فرع to *sprout*, فرع branch
●	SPRUCE, smart C/K	(S) BRC برق glitter, be attired
ن	SPRY, nimble	(S) PR افر nimble, lively
●	SPURGE, to clear	(S) PRG افرج to be clear
●	SPURI-ous, false	(S) PR فرى to forge a lie, فرية imposture
●	SPUR-t	(S) PR فار to *spurt* forth
اصل	SQUAD, small assemblage (SQUARE)	(S) QD خد party of men ↑ (S) QR قرية assemblage of men
	SQUAD-R-ON ,,	(S) QD خد party of men,
	SQUARE, due proportion	(S) QR قار to agree w.
	SQUAL-id, filthy, dirty	(S) QL كلع to be dirty, كلع filthy
	SQUANDER, dissipate, straggle (N)	(S) QDR غادر to throw away, remain behind
	SQUAT, to sit	(S) QT كعت to sit down
	SQUATT-er, to splash along	(S) QT خاط to pass along quickly
	SQUEAK, SQUAWK, to croak	(S) QK قاق to cluck (a hen)
	SQUELCH, gurgling sound, heavy blow CH/K	(S) QLK قلخ to low (a camel), قلخ to lash w. whip
	SQUID, a kind of fish	(S) QD قد a kind of fish
	SQUIFF-y, tipsy, drunk	(S) QF قحاف large draught vfn.
	SQUAGG-le, to twist, wriggle	(S) QG غاج to bend the body in walking
	SQUINANCY (KYNANCHE) (N)	KNK خناق *quinsy*
●	SQUINCH, arch (N)	(S) QS قوس to be crook-backed
	SQUIRE, chief	(S) QR قريع chief
	SQUIRE, square	(S) QR قار to agree w.
	SQUIR-M, to wriggle	(S) QR كر to be wound
	SQUIR-t, to throw out in a jet	(S) QR غر to throw (water)
	SQUIT, contemptible person	(S) QT كتع vile, despicable
	SQUITCH, grass CH/S	(S) QS غيث grass
	STACCA-to, to separate (dis-TAC)	S=ex. TC عتك to stick to
	STACK, pile in sheaf	(S) TK طاقة bundle, bunch

●	STAFF, body of assistants		(S) TF طائفة group of persons
	STAFF (STAB) stick		STB شطبة branch
●	STAG, bull		(S) TG طغى to bellow (wild ox) nfv.
	STAGG-er (STAKA)	T/S	(S) TK=SK صك to stagger
	STAIN (TINGE) to make foul (N)		TG طاخ to make foul, defile
اصل	STAIR (STEG) to ascend		(S) TR ترعة stairs, ↑ طغا to overflow, rise
	STARE		(S) TR اتار to *stare* at
	STAKE, a pole		(S) TR تاخ to strike w. stick nfv.
	STICK		(S) TK تاخ to strike w. stick nfv.
	STICK		(S) TK عتك to *stick* to
	STALE, altered by age		(S) TL طهل to smell bad
●	STALK, stem of plant, tall chimney (STALU)		(S) TL طال to be long, tall
	STARK (STEARC) strong		(S) TRC تريص strong
H_3	STAR-t, set out, move suddenly, begin		(S) TR تر to go away, طرأ to come suddenly, طر to grow (*i.e.*, begin)
●	STARVE (STREBB) suffer poverty		(S) TRB ترب to be destitute
	STEAK, slice of meat		(S) TK تك to cut
	STEAN=STONE		(S) TN طاحون mill-*stone*
	STEAR, fat		(S) TR تار fat, تر to be fat
	STEAD-y, firm		(S) TD طاد to be firm, *steadfast*
●	STEED, spirited horse		(S) TD عتد ready for a race
H_2	STEEP, lofty, slopy		(S) TP طف to raise, عطف to incline
ن	STEEP, to imbue, wet		(S) TP طفح to overfill (a vessel)
	STEEP-le, tower		(S) TP طف to raise a th.
	STEER, young ox		(S) TR تار fat (transferred)
	STEEVE, to stuff	V/F	(S) TF اطف to fill
اصل	STELL-ar, of star (STER-ULLA)		(S) TL طالع rising star, ↑ (S) TR طر to shine (star)
	STENCH, stink	T/S	(S) TNK=SNK صنق to stink
	STINK	,,	(S) TNK=SNK صنق to *stink*
	STEN-o, narrow		(S) TN اتن to stunt
	STUN-t, STIN-t		(S) TN اتن to *stunt*
	STEREO, stiff, solid		(S) TR حتر to tighten, strengthen
	STERCO, dung	T/S	(S) TRC=SRC ذرق dung
	STER-N, severe, rigid		(S) TR حتر to tighten, strengthen
	STEV-EN (STEF-en) voice		(S) TF هتاف cry, call

	STIFF, to pack tight		(S) TF عطف to fold (hence stiffen)
●	STIF-LE, smother		(S) TF طفئى to extinguish
●	STILE, to mount (STIG-e!)		(S) TG طغا to rise
	STIL-t, prop		(S) TL تل to lift
	STIMUL-ate, to goad		(S) TML طمل to drive w. force
	STIPEND (STIP-en) gift + (PEND) pay	(N)	(S) TP تحفة present, PD ناد to give
	STIPP-le, point		(S) TP طف limit
	STIPU-L-ate, press firm		(S) TP عطف to fold (hence press)
	STIR, to incite		(S) TR طر على to incite
	STIVE, stifle	V/F	(S) TF طفئى to extinguish
	STOCADO (STOCK) stick		(S) TK تاخ to beat w. stick nfv.
	STOMA, mouth		(S) TM تم mouth
	S TAM-ACH (STOMA)		(S) TM تم mouth
	STOOK, bundle		(S) TK طاقة bundle
	STOOP, to bend down		(S) TP عطف to bend, incline
H_2	STORE, hold, contain, animal fattening for market		(S) TR اترع to fill, تار fat, تر to be fat
	STOR-M, violent commotion		(S) TR تار to dash together (waves)
	STOU-ND, astound	(ND)	(S) T تاه to be bewildered
	STOUR, assault		(S) TR طرأ to fall unexpectedly
	STOVE	V/F	(S) TV=DF دفاية *stove*
ن	STRAGG-LE, stray f. main course		(S) TRG اطرق to part away f. main road
	STRAIGHT (STRECC-an)		(S) TRC ترص to be *straightened*
	STRAI-N, stretch tightly		(S) TR حتر to tighten
	STRAKE=STREAK		(S) TRK طريقة *streak*
	STRIKE, to hit, smite		(S) TRK طرق to beat, knock
	STROKE		(S) TRK طرق *stroke*
	STRA-ND, margin of river	(ND)	(S) TR طرة bank of river
	STRA-ND, cord, thread	((ND)	(S) TR وتر string
	STRA-NGE, alien, outside, from elsewhere	(NG)	(S) TR طرا to arrive f. far, طورى *stranger*
	STRA-NGU-L-ate, constrict	(NG)	(S) TR حتر to tighten
ن	STRAY, wander away f. right way	Y/K	(S) TRY=TRK اطرق to part away f. main road (K elided)
	STRAW, strew, scatter		(S) TR طحر to scatter nfv.
	STREW, to scatter		(S) TR طحر to scatter
اصل	STREAM, to flow	(RHEO) to flow	(S) TRM طرم to flow, ↑ R هر to flow

N.B.—طرم to flow from the hive (honey) is a picture of streaming, or the root may be (S) TR-m=تار to flow, m sfx.

	STRAI-t, stretch tightly		(S) TR حتر to tighten (hence pull)
	STR-ESS, draw tight		(S) TR وتر to draw tight
	STRE-TCH, draw out		(S) TR حتر to tighten, hence draw
	STRICT (STRI-NG) draw tight	(NG)	(S) TR وتر to draw tight
	STRI-NG	(NG)	(S) TR وتر *string* of a bow
	STRIGA, furrow		(S) TRG طريقة streak
H$_2$ ●	STRIKE, hit, leave off		طرق to beat, ترک to leave
	STRIP, put off clothes	T/S	(S) SRB ثرب to undress
	STRIP, piece of territory		(S) TRB ترابة piece of land
	STRIVE (STREB)		(S) TRB تارب to *strive* for
	STROPHE, a turn		(S) TRP طرف عن to turn away f.
	STROU-t, to bulge		(S) TR تر to be fat
	STRUCTURE (STRU) to build		(S) TR طرح to raise a building high
	STRUMPET (STUPRO) defile		(S) TPR تافر filthy
	STRUTHIO, ostritch	TH/S	(S) TRS عترس cock
	OSTRICH	CH/S	(S) TRS عترس cock
	STRYCH-NINE, nightshade		(S) TRS طرس to blacken
●	STUB, STUBB-LE, to cut		(S) TB تب to cut off
●	STUD, large head nail		(S) TD وتد nail, tent peg
	STUD, horse breeding establishment		(S) TD وتد tent-peg, refers to horse's being tethered
	cf. ربط to bind, رباط station for horses		
	STUDY, zeal		(S) TD وطد to be steadfast
	STUFF, to fill, cram		(S) TF اطف to fill
H$_2$	STUFF-Y, angry, not fresh		(S) TF تفئ to be angry, تفه tasteless
H$_2$	STUMP, walk stiffly, part of fallen tree left in ground	(M)	(S) TB عتب to limp, hop, تب to cut
	STUPA, mound		(S) TP طف raised ground
	STUPE, medicated piece of cloth		(S) TB طبة piece of cloth, wad
	STURDY	(intrusive R)	(S) TD عتد *sturdy*, strong
	STUTT-er, to stammer		(S) TT تعتع to stammer
●	STY (STIG-an) rise		(S) TG طغا to rise
	STYP-t-ic, contracting		(S) TP عطف to fold—hence contract
	SUMP (SWAMP) bog	(M)	(S) WP وعف hard ground retaining water
	BOG		BG بقعة swamp

	SUPER, on the top (UPARI)		(S) PR فرع to overtop, فارعة top
H_2 ●	SUPER-B-US, raising himself above, proud		(S) PR فرع to overtop, فره to be proud
	SUPER-ate, to top		(S) PR فرع to overtop
	SUPRA, above		(S) PR فرع to ascend, overtop
	SUPR-EME, SUPERI-OR		(S) PR فرع to overtop
	SUPINE (SUPER-INE)		(S) PR فرع to overtop
	SUPER-N-AL, topmost		(S) PR فرع to overtop
	SUPPLE (PLICO) fold		(P) LC لوق to bend, twist
	SUPPLIC-ate (PLICO) bend (knee)		(P) LC لوق to bend (knee implied)
	SUPPRESS (PRESS)		(P) RS رهص to squeeze
	SURF, foam (SUFFE)		(S) F عفوة foam
●	SURGE, to rise		(S) RG عرج to ascend
●	SURVIVE (VIV=BIO) live		(B) IO حيى to live
	SUSSUR-us, whispering		(S) SR سار to speak secretly to a. o.
●	SECR-et	C/S	(S) SR سر secret
	SWACK, weak		(S) WK وعك to weaken, enervate
	WEAK		WK وعك to *weaken* (fever)
●	SWALLOW		(S) WL=BL بلع to *swallow*
	SWELL, grow bigger		(S) WL=BL حبل to *swell*, render pregnant
H_2	SWILL, drink greedily, drench		(S) WL=BL بلع to swallow, بل to moisten
	SWEAL, to burn		(S) WL ولع to burn
	SWERVE, turn aside, diverge f. regular line	(W)	(S) RV=RF حرف to make oblique, انحراف *swerve*
	SWINDLE, to cheat	(WN)	(S) DL دعل to cheat
	SWINGLE, rod	(WN)	(S) GL قلة piece of wood
	SWINK, fatigue	(N)	(S) WK وكح to be weary
	SWIPE, to strike		(S) WP وحف to strike w. stick
	SWIR-l, to whirl		(S) WR حور to roll, حار to *whirl*
	WHIR-l		(W) HR حور to roll, حار to whirl
	SWAMP, spongy wet land	(M)	(S) WP وعف hard ground retaining water
	SWITH, quickly	W/F	(S) WD=FD افد to hurry
	SWIZZ-LE, drink to excess		(S) WZ وزأ to fill
	SWOOP, rush suddenly, come down rushing		(S) WP وحف to hurry to, to throw o's self down
	SWORD (SCHWERT)	(W)	(S) CHRT=SRT سراط sword

	SYLLAB-US (SILLYBE) book-label	(S) LB الب to stick to
H_2	LAB-EL, attached strip	(S) LB الب to stick to, لحب to strip
	SYNASTRY (ASTR-ON) star	(S) TR طر to shine (*star*)
	SYSSA-ROCO (SARX) flesh	(S) RK عرقة piece of flesh
	STRIPE, a streak (STRIKE)	(S) TRK طريقة *streak* P/K
	PEEP (PEEK)	PK فقح to open eyes (whelp) P/K
	TAWACK, blow, strike hard	(TH) WK وقع blow, sound of blow
●	TASK, to exact labour	(T) SK شق toil, fatigue, pain
ش	TATTER, torn piece of cloth, rag	(T) TR طر to cut (a piece of cloth), طرة stripe
	TATTLE (TATER-en) to prattle	(T) TR تره to talk nonsense
L_2	THISTLE, thorn	(T) SL سلاءة thorn, (سول Hindi)
	THEO (PASCHE-IN) to suffer	(P) SCH=SK شكا to distress (illness)
	THESAR-us, treasury	(TH) SR حظر to prevent access, enclose
خ	THROTT-LE, choke, strangle	(TH) RT رتأ to strangle, ↑ throat
	THYRO-STRACA, door+shell	ترعة door, (S) TRC تريكة empty egg
	TITUB-ate, to stagger	(T) TB عتب to limp, hop
	TRAGE-DY, goat=nibbler + (ODE) song (TRAGO=RAGO)	(T) RG رجه to bite w. teeth=nibble ODE هود to sing,
H_2	TRASH, broken twigs rubbish	(T) RS ارشية long twigs رث rags, rabble
	TRASH, to wear out	(T) RS رث to wear out
	TREASURE (THESAR-OS) to store	(TH) SR حظر to enclose, withhold
ن	TRESS, braid of hair	(T) RS ريشة tuft of hair
	TRICH, hair	(T) RS ريشة tuft of hair
	TURM (TURBA) crowd	(T) RB ربو crowd
	TWITT-er, to chirp	(T) WT وت coo, of male dove, وط to cry
	WHITT-le (THWIT) to cut	(TH) WT=BT بت to cut
	con-VEX, curved outside, bent	(V) KS عقش to bend
	con-VERGE, incline	(V) RG عرج to incline
	VERGE, border, limit	(V) RG رجا side
اصل	VERGE, twig (VEREO)	FRG فرخ twig, ↑FR فرع branch
	VALVE, folding door (VOLVO)	(V) LV لوى to twist
	VAULT (VOLVO) to roll	(V) LV لوى to coil, wind

Derv. involve, revolve, convolve, vulva, evolve, devolve, wallow, volvo.

	VAP-our (VAP-os) steam	(V) P فاح to boil
●	VEDA, know, see (ID)	(V) ID عهد to be acquainted w., see
●	VED-ette (ID) see	(V) ID عهد to see
	VEGETABLE (VEGE) to stir up	(V) G هاج to be stirred
	VISICA, bladder	(V) SC شكو water-skin
	VESPER, evening	(V) SPR شفر to decline (sun)
●	VIABLE (VIE) to live	(V) IE حيى to live
	VIBRATE (VIB-ro) tremble, flash	(V) B هب to quiver, rise (star)
	VETO, to forbid (UOTO)	(V) T حطا to turn a.o. back
●	VIVACIOUS (VIE) live	(V) IE حيى to live
	VULGAR (VULG) crowd, people	(V) LG لج crowd
	PEOPLE	(P) PL حفل crowd
	VULNERABLE (VUL-no) to wound, instrument causing wound	(V) L ال to hit w. spear, اله spear
	INVESTIGATE (VESTI) trace	(V) ST ستة to track
●	en-VELOP, to wrap	(V) LP لف to wrap
L_2	WABBLE, to rotate	(W) ABL عبل to twist, (بلنا ، بلونا)
	KAP-n-os, steam, smoke	(K) P فاح to boil (See vapour)
	WAIVE, reject	(W) V=F عاف to cast off
●	WALLOW (VOLVO) to roll	(V) LV لوى to wind, coil
	WALLOW, to fade away	WL=BL بلى to be worn out
	WEDGE (WECG)	(W) CG خج to split (wood)
H_3	WELK, shorten, fade, saturate, flog	(W) LK لوق twist (hence shorten), حلق be dry, to fill, علقة flogging
H_2 ن	WELT, a strip, to beat	(W) LT ليط bark, لطع strike w. stick
●	WHARF, shore	(W) HRF حرف border
	WHEEDLE, to coax, cheat	(W) DL دعل to coax, deceive
●	WHEEL (HWEOL)	(W) HL حول around
	WHEEN (HWON) little	(W) HN هنة a little thing
غ ●	WHEN (H)	(W) EN ايان *when*
	WHEEZE, breathe audibly	(W) HZ هزه murmuring of wind
	WHELK, to roll	(W) HLK حلق to circle over
H_2 ●	WHELM, over WELM (WHELF-an) roll, cover over	(WH) LF لف to roll up, لفع to cover
ن	WHEW, bustle	(W) HW حوا noise
●	WHEW, interjection of wonder or dismay	ويح ، وى interjection of admiration or pity
	GIMLET (WIMBLE) to turn (M)	(W) BL عبل to twist round
	WHIFF, puff of air	(W) HF هف to whizz (wind)

	WHIFF, a kind of fish	(W) HF هف small fishes
	WHIG, urge forward	(W) HG حجا to propel
	WHILE, space of time	(W) HL حال state, circumstance
	WHIMPER, to cry feebly (P)	(W) HMR همر to neigh
	WHINE, plaintive cry	(W) HN هن to moan, weep
	WHINN-y, to neigh (H)	(W) N نح to hum in throat
	WHISPER, to whistle (H)	(W) SPR صفر to whistle
|	WHISS, to whizz	(W) HS هزة murmuring of wind
	WHIZZ, make hissing sound	(W) HZ هزة murmuring of wind
|	WHIS-t-le ,,	(W) HS هز to rustle (wind)
H_2 ●	WHOOP, to cheer, give a loud cry of triumph	(W) HP حفا show honour to a guest, حف to produce a rustle
ن	WHORE, debauch	(W) HR عهر debauchery
	WHIRR-et, give a sharp blow	(W) HR هرى to beat, thrash
	WICKET, small gate	(W) KT=KD خادعة *wicket*, small door
H_3	WISH	(W) SH شاء to wish
	ICHCH-ya, wish (skt.)	CH=S شاء to wish
	CHA-H-na, to wish (Hindi)	CH=S شاء to wish
	WONDER, strange (UNDR)	NDR ندر to be strange, rare
H_2	WORRY (WYRG-an) to tear w. teeth, to trouble	(W) RG حرج to gnash the teeth, احرج to put in a strait
	WHOOPE, exclamation of delight	(W) HP حفي show delight and honour
	WRITHE (RIDHA) twist	(W) RD حرد to twist
ن	WOOUBIT (WOLBEDE) tiger-moth	(W) LBD لبود tick-worm
ن	WRAP (WLAPP-en)	(W) LP لف to *wrap*, roll
	WUZZLE, to jumble	(W) ZL هوذل be tossed about
	ZITHER, stringed instrument	(Z) TR وتر string of musical instrument
	GUITAR=قيثار (Arabicised)	GTR=VTR وتر string of musical instrument

وتر=GUITAR, because V passes into G which passed into Z=ZITHER.

Prosthesis with Metathesis

Remove the initial consonant, transpose the remaining consonants and apply triliteral or biliteral formula.

	para-STICHY (STICH-os) row	(S) TK=KT خط line
H_2 ●	STITCH, line, stitch	(S) TK=KT خط line, خاط to *stitch*
●	STEEK, stitch	(S) TK=KT خاط to stitch
	PSYCHR-os, cold	(P) SKR=KRS قرس severe cold
	SCAL-ene, oblique	(S) CL=LC لوق to bend
	ob-LIQUE	LQ لوق to bend, twist
	SKELP, slap	(S) KLB=LKB لخب to slap
	CLAP, strike palms together	CLB=LCB لخب to slap
●	SLUMMOCK, to wolf down	(S) LMK=LKM لقم to gobble
	SQUEEZE (QUEEZE)	(S) QZ=ZQ ضك to *squeeze*
●	STEG-O, covered (nom. O)	(S) TG=GT غطا to cover
●	STEW (STUBE) room	(S) TB=BT بيت room
●	STICK-le, regulate	(S) TK=KT خط line vfn.
●	STRAP, band	(S) TRB=RBT ربط bind, رباط bond
	STRAPA-do, to pull	(S) TRB=RBT ربط bind (hence pull)
	BEND=BIND (N)	BḌ ابض to fasten, (hence bend)
	STRUMA, tumour, swelling	(S) TRM=TMR طمر to swell
اصل	TUMOUR (TUMEO) swell	طمر to swell, ↑ طموح swollen

N.B.—TUMOUR has become STRUMA. The impact of prosthetic S has transposed the letters of TUMOUR. This is exactly what the formula "Prosthesis with Metathesis" means.

●	SULK, to be sullen	(S) LK=KL كلح to meet w. stern face
●	SCOWL, look sour, frown	(S) CL كلح to meet w. stern face, frown

N.B.—This also vindicates the formula Prosthesis with metathesis so that SULK and SCOWL is the same word.

●	TELE-STITCH, end+row	TL طلع shore, (S) KT خط line
ش ●	BLESS	(B) LS=SL صلى to bless
اصل	BRIGADE, sub-division of cavalry (BRIGA) strife	(B) RGD=GRD جريد detachment of cavalry, ↑ (B) RG هرج faction
	FROG	(F) RG=GR قرة *frog*
●	FROGG-Y, cold	(F) RG=GR قر cold
	STRIPE, band	(S) TRB=RBT ربط to bind

Toning up

Toning up of K

(a) Restore the lost initial K :

●	ACATALEPSY (LAB) to grasp	LB=KLB قلب to handle
●	ANALAPTIC (LAMB-ano) to take (M)	LB=KLB قلب to handle
●	DIELEMMA (LMB-ano) take (M)	LB=KLB قلب to handle
	LUMP, mass (M)	LB=KLB قالب mould, clog
	LABEFACTION (LAB) to totter	LB=KLB قلب to be unsteady
●	LAB-ile, liable to change	LB=KLB قلب to change a th.
	LOB, lump	LB=KLB قالب mould, clog
	LIMP, flaccid (M)	LB=KLB قلب to be flaccid
ش	LION (LABIA) lioness (K elided)	KLB قلوب lion, ↑ لبأة lioness
●	LOIN (LUMB-us) (S elided) (M)	LB=SLB صلب loins
	LUP-ine, of wolf	LB=KLB قلوب wolf
●	UMBLES (LUMB-us) loin (M)	LB=SLB صلب loins
ن ●	BAIL, security	BL=KBL قبالة suretyship
●	DEAF d/t	TF=KTF خطف to deafen
	DORMANT (DOR-mio) to sleep	DR=KDR خدر to benumb
	DOR-mi-tory, DREA-m ,,	DR=KDR خدر to benumb
●	cf. NUMB (B)	NM نام to *benumb*, sleep
	DUR-ess (DUR-us) hard	DR=KDR غدر hard (ground)
●	FUR, sheath, soft hair	FR=KFR غفر to cover, soft hair
	INTER (TERRA) earth	TR=KTR قطر territory
	TERRI-tory	TR=KTR قطر *territory*
●	NACHE-SCHLAG, after + strike CH/S	NS=KNS خنس to hold back, (S) SLG صلق to strike
L_2 ●	LAIK, people	LK=KLK خلق people
ن ●	LOK, people (Skt.)	LK=KLK خلق people
	LIPPIE, basket	LP=KLP قليف basket
●	LOG, clog, block of wood	LG=KLG غلق lock of wood
	POT, jug, deep vessel	PT=KPT كفت *pot*
●	CLOG, to obstruct	CLG غلق to constrain (See log)
	TUB, vessel	TB=KTB قطب to fill a vessel nfv.
	TUBE, pipe	TB=KTB قتب intestine
ن	STI-ng-y, niggardly (NG)	ST=KST قسط to be *stingy*
●	LOUD (KLY-t-os) renowned	L=KL قال public talk
	LUG, pull, drag	LG=KLG خلج to pull out, drag
	NOB (KNOB) head (N)	B=KB قب head

	NEBU-la, cloud		NB=KNB قنيب dense clouds
	NEPH-os, cloud		NP=KNP قنيف rain-clouds
	NUP-tial (NUBEO) to veil		NB=KNB قنبع to conceal
	NYMPH, veiled one	(M)	NB=KNB قنبع to conceal
	KNIFE	(N)	F=KF خيفة knife
	NAPE	(N)	P=KP قفا *nape* of neck
●	PAW, hand, clawed foot		P=KP كف hand, *paw* of beast
	REAP, to cut a crop		RP=KRP خرف to pluck (fruit)
	RIPE, reap		RP=KRP خرف to have *ripe* fruit
	RUN, to flee		RN=KRN قرن to gallop
	THIEF, secret stealer cf. (DIEB)	NV	TF=KTF خطف snatch away, خطفة *theft*, ↑ DF دف to snatch a th.
	LOW, inferior, that which lies down (LIG) bed		LG لاق to adhere, to be soft
	LOW, a hill (KLEI)		KL قوعلة hill
	LOW, flame (LUX)		LK لياق flame
●	LOW-er, to frown		L=KL كلح to frown
	LIE, to rest, bed (LEGH)		LG لاق to adhere, be soft
	LIE, tell falsehood (LEUGH)		LG الق to tell a lie
●	TAR		TR=KTR قطر smear w. *tar*
●	TAR-n-ish, to smear		TR=KTR قطر smear w. tar
●	TEAR, drop of liquid		TR=KTR قطرة drop of eye water
	TEAR, rend (differnt word)		TR طر to cut, tear
●	TATOO (TA) mark		T=KT خط mark
	TAWN-y, brownish		TN=KTN قاتن dark brown
	THIN, TENI-ous, TIN-y		TN=KTN قتين thin
	ATTENU-ate, to thin		TN=KTN قتين thin
ن ●	MAR-oon, fugitive, hidden slave (CIMAR-on)		MR=CMR خمر to hide, اخمر to abscond
●	MAR-oon, brownish crimson		MR=KMR خمرى brown
	TOFFY, sweetmeats		TF=KTF قطيفة sweetmeats
	LAB-our, toil		LB=KLB قلبة toil

(*b*) *Initial vowel stands for initial K :*

●	ab-AF-t, behind		AF=KF قفا to follow
●	AF-ter, behind (ter sfx)		AF=KF قفا to follow
ت ●	APE, monkey (KAPI)		AP=KP قفا follow, تقفة imitate
●	ALVELUS (AL-ve-us) hollow		AL=KL خلا to be empty
●	CHOLI-AMB, lame+leg	(B)	KL قلع to totter, AM=KM قائمة leg
●	ALL		AL=KL كل all

●	ANGI-na, to choke	ANG=KNG خنق to choke
	ADD-er, snake	AD=KD قدة snake
●	ANGU-ish, to choke	ANG=KNG خنق to choke
	ELABO-r-ate, to labour on	ELB=KLB قلبة toil
	ELY-tron, sheath	EL=KL خلة sheath
غ	ESS-ence, extract (ESSE) be	ES=KS قش pull out, ↑ عاش to live
●	ETU-I, small case	ET=KT غطا cover nfv.
	EUNUCH	ENS=KNS خنثى *eunuch*
●	EUROPE	ERB=KRB غرب west

N.B.—This shows that Europeans came to Europe from East.

●	ADOPT (OP) to choose	OP=KP قفا to prefer
	OPERATE (OP-us) work	OP=KP قفع toil
	ABOLISH (OL) to grow	OL=KL غلا to grow
	ADULT (OL) to grow	OL=KL غلا to grow
	CATA-OP-tric (OPE) to see	OP=KP كفا to watch
	DIA-OP-tric (OPE) to see	OP=KP كفا to watch
	OPTICIAN (OPE) to see	OP=KP كفا to watch
	ADOLESCENT (OL) to grow	OL=KL غلا to grow
●	INOPERCULATE (OPER) to cover	OPR=KPR كفر to *cover*
مم ●	COVER (CO-OPER)	CFR كفر to *cover*, ↑ OPR=KPR
	OM-us, highest point, shoulder	OM=KM قمة top
	OP-ine, suppose, think	OP=KP قاف prognosticate
	OID-me, swelling	OD=KD غد to be swollen
	OILIO (OLLA) jar, urn	OL=KL قلة jar, jug
	ORCH-id, plant	ORS=KRS غرس plant
	INN, house, abode	IN=KN كن house
●	UMBA, boss of shield (M)	UB=KB كعب protuberence
	YATT-er, persistent chatter	YT=KT قعط to *chatter*, cry
	CHATT-er	KT قعط to *chatter*, cry

(*c*) *Change initial H into K :*

اصل	AD-HERE, to stick to (GHAIS)	HR=KR غرا to stick to, ↑ غز to stick
	IN-HERE, stick to	HR=KR غرا to stick to
	CO-HERE, stick to	HR=KR غرا to stick to
●	HOLLOW, empty	HL=KL خلا to be empty
	HILL (COLL-is)	HL=CL قوعلة *hill*
●	HORN (CORNU)	HRN=CRN قرن *horn*
	HIEM-s, winter (KHIEMO)	HM=KM قمع to blast plants (cold)

	● HOLE (KOIL-os) hollow	HL=KL خلا be empty, خلة *hole*
	HANDJAR (KHANJAR) dagger	HNJR=KNJR dagger (خنجر)
	● APPREHEND (HEND) seize (N)	HD=KD اخذ to seize d/z
	● APPRENTICE (HEND) learn (N)	HD=KD اخذ to take f. a.o. d/z
	● COMPRE-HEND, grasp (N)	HD=KD اخذ to seize d/z
L_3	● KHAD, to seize (Aryan)	KD=KZ اخذ to seize d/z
	● KHANDA-no, seize (Greek) (N)	KD=KZ اخذ to seize d/z
	● CATCH, seize CH/S	CS اخذ to seize
	● SEIZE S/K	SZ=KZ اخذ to seize
	● PREY (prae+HEND) seize (N)	HD=KD اخذ to seize d/z
	● REPRE-HEND, seize (N)	HD=KD اخذ to seize d/z
خ	CAGE, prison (CAV-us) hollow	CG=CZ اخذ to seize, ↑ خوى empty
	EMPRISE, ENTERPRISE (HEND)	HD=KZ اخذ to seize
ن	● HAND, to seize (N)	HD=KZ اخذ to seize nfv.
	● HAND-SEL, hand-gift (N)	HD=KZ اخذ to seize nfv., صلة reward
	SURPRISE (HEND) seize (N)	HD=KZ اخذ to seize

N.B.— KHAD = KHAND=HEND, SEIZE, CATCH, CAGE are varying forms of اخذ. Philology has many surprises.

	● CATHEDRAL (HED) to sit	HD =KD قعد to sit
H_2	● CATHOLIC (HOLOU) whole	HL=KL كل all, قلة health
H_2	WHOLE, in good health, unbroken	HL=KL قلة health, كل all
	HEAL, HEAL-th, HALE	HL=KL قلة *health*
	● ex-HORT (HORI) incite, encourage	HR=KR اغرى incite, render fond
	HADD-ock, cod	HD=KD قد a kind of fish
	COD	CD قد a kind of fish
	● HAF-t, handle	HF=KF كف handle
	HALS, sea	HLS=KLS قلاس raging sea
	HAL-t, lame	HL=KL قلع to totter nfv.
L_2	HAM-ate, crooked	HM=KM قمع to bend (خميدن)
	HOM-ose, hooked	HM=KM قمع to bend
	HAMPER (HEMM-en) impede	HM=KM قمع to prevent a.o.f.
	HAMPER, large basket (M)	HPR=KPR قفير large basket
اصل	COFFER, basket (KOPHI-n-os)	CFR قفير basket, ↑ قفة basket
	HAR-K, go in quest (K sfx)	HR=KR قرا to pursue
	● HARN-s (KARNI-on) brain	KRN قرن top
	● HATTI, writing	HT=KT خط to write
	● HAULM, reed	HLM=KLM قلم reed
	HEAD (HEAFO-d)	HF=KB قب head, قحف skull

	NOLL, top of head (HNOLL) (N)		HL=KL قلة top of head
غ	HEAVY, weighty (HEBB) rise		HB=KB كب to be *heavy*, ↑ هبا to rise
	HEAV-en		HV=HB هبا to rise (correct root)
	HEBE-t-ate, dull, blunt		HB=KB خبا to subside
●	HEDDL-es, small cords		HDL=KDL غزل spun thread
	HEIFER, young cow		HFR=KFR غفر calf
	HELVE, handle	V/B	HLB=KLB قلب to handle
	HEM, border		HM=KM كمع side
	HEMP (KANNAB-is)		HMB=KNB قنب *hemp*
	HEOR-te, feast		HR=KR قرى entertainment
●	HERESY (HAIRE-sis) choice		HR=KR خار to choose
	HEROE		HR=KR قريع *heroe* of his time
	HIDE, skin		HD=KD قد lamb's skin
●	HIDE, to conceal		HD=KD خدع to *hide*, conceal
	HETMAN (HAUP-t-man) captain		HB=KB قب chief, head
	HIDD-er, young male sheep		HD=KD=KZ غذى lamb
	KID (KITZE)		KD=KZ غذى lamb
غ	HIN-t (كان) *hinting*		HN=KN كنا to hint
	HIP (KUB-us)		HB=KB كعب any protuberant th.
	HELL, originally, to hide		HL=KL كلى to come to secret place
اصل	HESITATE (GHAIS) to stick to (HAERE) to stick to		HS=GS غز to stick to, ↑HR=KR غرا to stick to
	HATCH, emerge f. egg		HK=KK كيكة egg vfn.
	HIP, render melancholy		HP=KP قفع sorrow, grief
	HIPO, horse		HB=KB قب horse
	HOBB-Y, small horse		HB=KB قب horse
ن ●	HOB, thick head (كعب : كل ما ارتفع و علا)		HB=KB كعب protuberance
	HOBBLE, walk lamely		HBL=KBL خبل to cripple
	HIRE		HR=KR كراء *hire*
	HIVE, basket in which bees live		HF=KF قفة basket
	HOB-o, wandering workman		HB=KB قبع to ramble (nom. o)
	HOLI-DAY		KL خلا to be free+DAY
	HOL-ster, pistol case		HL=KL خلة scabbard
●	HOL-y, set apart		HL=KL خل to specify
ث	HOM-age, dutiful reverence		HM=KM قمع to subdue (not foll.)
	HOMO, man, *i.e.*, earthly		HM=KM كمع level ground
	HUMBLE (HUM-us) ground		HM=KM كمع level ground
●	HOME, abode, dwelling		HM=KM كمع house, قوم dwelling
●	HOOD, covering for head		HD=KD خدع to conceal
●	HUB, nave of wheel		HB=KB كعب protuberance
●	HUBR-is, insolence		HBR=KBR كبر insolence

HURDY-GURDY musical instrument	HRD=KRD غرد to sing, GRD غرد to sing
HUS-k, shell (K sfx.)	HS=KS كشخ shell
● HOMER (KHOMER) heap	KMR=RKM ركام heap
● HYBR-id (HYBR-is) insolence	HBR=KBR كبر insolence
HYP-sos, height	HP=KP قف height
in-HERSE, to enclose	HRS=KRS كرس to enclose
in-HUME (HUM-us) ground	HM=KM كمخ level ground
● OCTAHEDRA (HED-ra) seat	HD=KD قعد to sit
● PRISON (HEND) seize (N)	HD=KD اخذ to seize
PTERYLA (HYLE) forest	HL=KL غيل forest
REIN-DEER (HRAN)	HRN=KRN قرون galloping animal f. قرن to gallop+DR در to run
● LADD-er (HLAE-der)	HL=KL قل to lift nfv.
SCAL-A, ladder	(S) CL قل to lift

(*d*) *change Y into K, because K has softened down to Y* ı

YATT-er, chatter	YT=KT قعط to chatter
CHATT-er CH/K	KT قعط to *chatter*
● YEAD, to go	YD=KD غدا to go
YEARN (GEIR-n-an) desire	YR=GR غرى to desire
YELLOW (GEOLO)	YL=GL قلح to be *yellow*
● YELP, to bark (GELIP)	YLB=GLB كلب to bark
YODEL, to sing (JODEL)	YDL=GDL غزل to sing
YOLK (GEOLO) yellow	YL=GL قلح to be yellow
● YAMMER (GEM-or) sad	YM=GM غم sadness
YARD (GYR-d) rod	YR=GR قرية stick, *yard* of ship
YARD (GEAR-d)	YR=GR قرعاء courtyard
YATE (GATE) way	YT=GT خط thoroughfare

(*e*) *Restore the middle K* ı

VOICE (VOX)	VX=VKS وقش voice
VICE, (VICIOS-os)	VC=VCS وقص *vice*, defect
NIP, to pinch	N—I—P=NKP نقف to fillip
NIP (KNIPA) (metathesis)	KNP=NKP نقف to fillip

(*f*) *Restore the final K which has been subjected to APOCOPE :*

FRY, swarm of young	FRY=FRK فرخ swarm, young bird
FRY (FRIG) to cook in fat	(F) RY=RG روغ put grease in food
● ALLOW (ALLOC-ate)	AL=ALC علق to pertain to
AZURE, blue	AZR=AZRK ازرق blue
LOW (LOGI) flame	L=LG لياق flame
LAW (LAGU) lay	L=LG لاق to adhere, befit

	LIE (LUG-en)	L=LG الق to tell a lie
	LIE (LEKH-os), bed	L=LK لاق to adhere, be soft
●	LIEU (LOC-us) place	L=LK علق to pertain to
●	ALLOY (ALIG) to bind	ALY=ALK اعلق to fasten
	BREAD (BRADOZ) B/F fragment, piece, loaf	FRDZ=FRZDK فرزدق a piece of bread
	ALLY (ALIG) to bind	ALY=ALG اعلق to fasten
	FRAY (FRIC) to rub	FRY=FRC فرك to rub
	IMPLY (PLICO) to fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
●	PLAY (PLEG) be glad	(P) LY=LG لاغى to sport, joke
	PLY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
	emPLOY, fold (PLICO)	(P) LC لوق to bend
	CRANE (KRANICH)	CRN=CRNK غرنق *crane*
	CHOAR, thief (Hindi) CH/S	SR=SRK سارق thief
	NUISANCE (NOC) hurt	NU=NC نكى to hurt
	FRIGH-t (G written but silent)	FRI=FRG فرق be *frightened*
	BRIGH-t, shining ,,	BRI=BRG برق to shine
	LIGHT (LUX) ,,	LI=LK الق to flash
	FLAW (FLACA) ,,	FLA=FLG فلقة scar, brand
	TOR-t (TORQUE) to twist	TR=TRQ اطرق to twist
	TOR-t-ure (TORQUEO)	TR=TRQ اطرق to twist
	WAI-t (WAC-an) watch	WI=WC وقى to *watch*
	SHIN (SCH-an) N	S=SK ساق *shank*
	RU-t (RUGO) to roar	RU=RG رغا to roar
	MARROW (MERG) pith w. fat	MRW=MRG مرغ to grease
ن	MARROW, a mate	MR مرء man (different word)
L_2	DAY (DAG) to burn, hot, not cog. w. DIE-s	DG=ZK ذكا blaze, be hot (sun), ↑ DIE ضياء sunlight
	ZAG, day (Tibetan)	ZG ذكا blaze, be hot (sun)

N.B.—Etymology of DAY is dubious.

(*g*) *Change a labial into a guttural:*

●	PIECE (QUETTI)	PC=QT قطعة a piece
	PEEP (PEEK) look narrowly	PP=PK فقح to open eyes (whelp)
	PALE (KHOLE) (GALL)	PL=KL قلح to be yellow
	APPAL, make pale	PL=KL قلح be yellow
	FLA-v-us, yellow	FL=KL قلح be yellow
	PALLEO, to be yellow (Latin)	PL=KL قلح be yellow
	FOB, cheat, FUB, deceive	FB=KB خب to deceive
	FOLD, to wrap	FLD=KLD قلد to wind upon

	FORTUITOUS (FERO) chance	FR=KR قرعة lot
	FORTUNE (FERO) chance	FR=KR قرعة lot
	FOR-um, court	FR=KR قرعا courtyard
	FRAUD, to deceive	FRD=KRD قرد to deceive
ن ●	FREAK, abnormality	FRK=KRK خارق extraordinary
	FREEZE (FREOS-an)	FRS=KRS قرس to *freeze*
	FROCK, coat	FRK=KRK خرقة coat
غ ●	FUND, foundation, bottom (FUD) pour	FD=KD قاعدة *foundation*, ↑FD افاض to pour (wrong root)
H_2 ●	FUNDA-ment, bottom, buttock	FD=KD قاعدة basis, قعدة posteriors
●	nom-de-PLUME, pen	PLM=KLM قلم pen
	PALLONE (PALLA) ball	PL=KL كلة ball
H_2 ●	POD-ex, rump, fundament	PD=KD قاعدة basis, قعدة posteriors
	POLL, top of head	PL=KL قلة top of head
	FLOWER (FLO-r-is) blossom	FL=KL قعل to blossom
	FLOU-r-ish, to bloom	FL=KL قعل to blossom
	BLOW, burst into flower	BL=KL قعل to blossom
	BLOO-m, to bear flowers	BL=KL قعل to blossom
●	POOP, after part of ship	PP=KP قفا behind
●	PROFOUND (FUND) botton (N)	FD=KD قاعدة basis
●	PUDD-le (PUDD) ditch	PD=KD خد trench
●	VERBERATE (FER) beat, scourge	FR=KR قرع beat, قارعة calamity
L_2	VER-m-is, insect WOR-m	VR=KR قر insect (m sfx.)
	KIR-m, insect (Persian)	KR قر insect
	WALL-et, bag	WL=KL قلع bag
	WALL	WL=KL قل small wall
	WAN-GLE, obtain by trick	WN=KN قنى obtain, GL غل deceit
	WIN, gain, mine	WN=KN قنى to acquire, dig
	WAP, to strike	WP=KP قفع to strike w. stick
	WAP, to wrap	WP=KP كف to wrap in a rag
	WAPP-ened, fatigued	WP=KP قفع fatigue
	WASH	WSH=KSH قشا to *wash* (face)
	WATER	WTR=KTR قطر rain
	HUDOR, rain, water	ADR عدر rain (not prec.)
	WEAL, health, wealth	WL=KL قلة health, wealth
	WERE-WOLF, man wolf	ورى man, WLB=KLB قلوب *wolf*
●	WHELP, cub, sprocket	WLB=KLB كلب dog, iron hook
	WOBBLE, move unsteadily	WBL=KBL خبل to limp
	WOLF (LUP-us)	WLB=KLB قلوب wolf
	WOOLD, to wind	WLD=KLD قلد to wind upon

H_2 WOUND, to cut, bruise (N)	WD=KD كدا cut, كدح scratch
اصل • CLA-n, tribe, family (PLA-nta) shoot	CL كل family, ↑ PL=KL اخلع to, send forth leaves

TONING UP OF S

Restore the lost initial S :

• CHUTE, fall, para-CHUTE	KT=SKT سقط to fall
ش DEW, to moisten (W)	D=SD ثاد dew, ثدا to moisten
• DEX-TER, right side	DK=SDK صدق right, TR طرة side
L_2 CHIN (KINN)	KN=SKN ذقن *chin*
CHANA, chin (Persian)	KN=SKN ذقن *chin*
• DISGU-st (GUO) to taste	G=SG ذاق to taste
• DIADEM (DEO) to bind	D=SD شد to bind tightly
ت FALL, to come down (FALL) deceive	FL=SFL سفل to *fall* to the lowest, ↑ FL فلح to deceive
GENIO, chin	GN=SGN ذقن *chin*
LAPSE (LABI) slip, glide	LF=SLF زحلف to roll along
LOC-ust (St.)	LC=SLC سلقة *locust*
• NEA-t, shining	N=SN سنا to shine
NASTY (SN-asty) foul (ST)	N=SN صن to stink
LOIN (LUMB-us) (M)	LB=SLB صلب loins

Initial vowel stands for the lost S :

غ ADDIC-t, apply habitually (DIC) say	ADC=SDC سدك to be *addicted* to, ↑ DC دق to manifest
• ECHO, ringing noise	EK=SK صخ to resound, صاخة noise
EPULOTIC (OULE) scar	OL=SL سلع to brand
EWER (AQUA) water	AQ=SQ سقى to water nfv.
ULO-sis, scar	UL=SL سلع to brand
APIARY (AP-is) bee	AB=SB ثواب bee, honey
CAT-ECH-ise (ECHO)	EK=SK صخ to resound
ICE C/K	IK=SK صقيع *ice*
• HOMI-ly, same + (ILE) company	HM=SM سمى equal, alike, IL=SL ثلة class
ACACIA=AKA-nth-us=AKE, point	AK=SK شوكة point
INO-STIL (IN-os) sinew	IN=SN ثنى to curvc
SINEW, wiriness	SN ثنى to curve
OPIU-m (OP-os) sap, juice	OP=SP صفا to cream
SAP, vital juice	SP صفا to cream, take the best of

	UMBEL (UMBRA) shade (B)	UMR=SMR سمر shade
	WEAVE, WEB (OOF)	OF=SF سف to *weave*
	WOOF (OOF) to weave	OF=SF سف to *weave*
	ARABLE (ARO) to plough	AR=SR ثار to till ground

Restore the final S :

	ADIPO-CERE, fat+wax	ADP هدف fat, CR=CRS خرشا **wax**
	ADVOCATE (VOC) call	VC=VCS وقش voice
	AVOUCH (VOCO) call	VC=VCS وقش voice
	CON-VOKE, call	VK=VKS وقش voice
ت	pro-VOKE, irritate (VOCO) call	VK=VKS وقس scab, mange, ↑ VK=VKS وقش voice
	KER-os, wax	KR=KRS خرشاء wax
	OPPONENT (PO-no) to place	P=PS=VS وضع to place
	OPPOSE, place opposite (PO-no)	P=PS=VS وضع to place

Change H into S :

	EPHEBE (HEBE) early manhood	HB=SB شب become youth
●	HAIR	HR=SR شعر hair
●	HOUR, time	HR=SR عصر time
ت	HEAP (HOB) cf. (KUPU)	HB=SB صوبة heap, ↑ كوفة mound
ن ●	HOPE, desire (HABBA)	HB=SB صبا long for, incline to
	YOUNKER (HERR) lord	HR=SR سرى generous lord
	HALF, side, one of two equal parts	HLF=SLF سالفة side, سالف to be equal
	HAL-ma (HALL-mai) leap	HAL=SAL صال to leap
	HANK-er, yearn (N)	HK=SK شوق yearning
●	HAP, chance, accident	HAB=SAB صاب to befall
●	HAPP-y, chance, accident	HAB=SAB صاب to befall
●	HAPTERON (HAPTE-in) fasten	HBT=SBT ثبت to fasten
●	HARB-our, shelter	HRB=SRB سرب den, shelter
●	HAR-m, to injure, hurt	HR=SR ضر to injure, *harm*
●	HEMI=SEMI	HM=SM سمى equal, alike
L_2 ●	HEPAR, sulphur colour	HPR=SPR اصفر yellow
●	SULPHUR (SOUFFRE) (French)	SFR اصفر yellow
L_3 ●	HEPTA, seven	HBT=SBT سبت week
●	HAFT, seven (Persian)	HBT=SBT سبت week, seven days
●	SAT, seven (Hindi)	ST=SBT سبت week (B dropped)
	HERR, sir, lord	HR=SR سرى generous lord
	HIBER-n-ate, to winter	HBR=SBR صبرة intense cold

HID-r-os, sweat	HD=SD سدى to moisten, اسدى sweat
HONE, to sharpen	HN=SN سن to sharpen
HONE, to moan	HN هن to moan
HON-est (HON-or) office of dignity	HN=SN سنى to be high in rank
HON-our, high estimation	HN=SN سنا to exalt, high rank
● HOUN-d (CAN-is) dog	HN=CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
● HUE, shouting	H=S صاح to cry
HUM, buzz like bee	HM=SM زم to buzz (wasp)
ZOOM, to buzz	ZM زم to buzz
HYPO, under (SUB)	HB=SB صب to go down
L_3 HYP-n-os, sleep	HB=SB سبح to sleep
SOP, sleep (Latin)	SB سبح to sleep
SUP-na, sleep (Skt.)	SB سبح to sleep
NEEDLE (NAH-en) to sew	NH=NS نصح to sew
اصل ● HEIN-ous (HAIR) to hate	HN=SN شنا to hate, ↑ هر to hate

TONING UP OF Z

Change Y into Z :

● YAW, to deviate (JAGA)	JAG=ZAG زاغ to deviate
● ZIG-ZAG, to turn	ZG زاغ to deviate
YEAN, to bring forth	YN=ZN ضنا to be prolific
YERK (JERK) throw suddenly	YRK=ZRK زرق shoot w. javelin
YOICK-s, cry	YK=ZK زعق to dry
● YOKE (JUG) = (ZYG)	YG=ZG زوج to join

TONING UP OF G OR J

Change I or Y into J or G :

GO=GEH=I, to go (See Skeat)	I=G جحا to walk
ob-I-t (I) to go	I=G جحا to walk
ex-I-t (I) to go	I=G جحا to walk
JUNITOR (I=JAU-na) to go	I=J جحا to walk
Ex-i-t (I) to go, EX-EA-t	I=J جحا to walk
PERME-ate (EO) to go	E=J جحا to walk
ADIT (EO) to go	E=J جحا to walk
● VIA, way	VI=VG وجه way
● TRI-VIA-l, three way	TR وتر odd number (*i.e.*, three), VI=VG وجه way
● CONVEY, CONVOY (VIA) way	VI=VG وجه way

● OBVIATE (VIA) way	VI=VG وجه way
● ENVOY (VIA) way	VI=VG وجه way
● WAY (WEG)	WY=WG وجه way
GEO, earth	GE=GG جعجاع earth
● ORIG-in (ORI) rise	ORI=ORG عرج to ascend
HAW (HAGA) hawthorn	HA=HAG حاج thorny plant
YANK, to move w. jerk	YNK=JNK جنق to hurl
● YEAR, season (GERA)	YR=GR جرى course, جار instant *year*
ن ● ALLEY	ALY=ALG ولج *alleys*

N.B.—Skeat says, "the etymology of ALLEY is not yet settled."

OBVIOUS (VIA) way	VI=VG وجه way
ن BOWL, drinking cup, (BUL) to puff, swell	BL=JBL جبل large *bowl,* ↑ BL حبل to swell

Toning down

(*a*) *Change K into A :*

ACROSS, from side to side	CRS=ARS عرض side
CROSS	CRS=ARS عرض to place opposite
CRAZE, insane fancy	CRZ=ARZ عرض be seized w. madness
ANACLASTIC (KLAO) to bend	KL=AL عال to deviate, incline
● CAEC-um, blind, CECI-ty	CC=AC عشاء blindness
● CLING (N)	CLG=ALG علق to *cling*
● CLUTCH, tight grasp	CLK=ALK علق to catch
COMM-on	CM=AM عامة *common*
● GOVERN (GUBER) to steer	GBR=ABR عبر to cross a river
● GURGI-ta-tion, surging motion	GRG=ARG عرج to ascend
KECKLE, to bind w. rope	KKL=AKL عكل to tie, عكال rope
غ ● GRAFF, count	GRF=ARF عريف chief
غ INCLINE (KLI-no)	KL=AL عال to incline (not قل lift)
CRUS-ade, cross	CRS=ARS عرض to place opposite

(*b*) *Change K into H :*

اصل ● CABLE (CAP) to hold	CBL=HBL حبل rope, ↑ كف restrain
● CET, whale	CT=HT حوت large fish
CRAF-t, art trade	CRF=HRF حرفة *craft*, profession
CUSHI-on, stuffed	CSH=HSH حشا to stuff (a cushion)
GIBBON, ape	GBN=HBN حبن monkey
KISS, to touch gently	KS=HS حس to feel
CENT, hundred t/d	CND=HND هنيدة flock of 100
HUNDRED (HUND)	HND هنيدة flock of 100
CANNIBAL (CARIB-al) brave	CRB=HRB حرب brave
KAMA, god of love (Skt.)	KAM=HAM هام to love w. passion
AMO, to love (Latin)	AM هام to love passionately

(*c*) *Change G into V or W :*

GUISE (WISE) style	GS=WS وضع manner
ن GALLOP (WALLOP)	GLP=WLP ولاف *gallop*
GAUDILQUIVIR (وادى الكبير)	VDIL KBR وادى الكبير
GIVE, GIFT (GEB)	GB=VB وهب to gift
GOOSE	GS=VS وز *goose*
GOWL, to howl	GL=VL عول to *howl*
GUITAR, lute (قيثار is Arabicised)	GTR=VTR وتر string of a musical instrument

GUARD (WARD) watch over	GRD=WRD ورد look out
re-GARD, keep watch	GRD=WRD ورد look-out
re-GUERD-on, reward	GRD=WRD وارد income
re-WARD, AWARD	WRD اورد to present, offer a.o.w.

(*d*) *Change G into Y :*

NEG-ate, deny	NG=NY نهى prohibition
re-NEG-ade, denying	NG=NY نهى prohibition
YES (GE)	GE=YE اى yes
JUVEN-ile, young	JFN=YFN يفعان young
JAWAN, young (Hindi)	JFN=YFN يفعان young
JUNI-or (JUV) young	JF=YF يفع young
ن CALF, thick fleshy part of leg behind (GALBA)	GLB=ALB علب to become tough, hard (flesh)
ن CALF, young of cow	CLF=CRF خروف *calf*

Phonetic Equations

SOUND-SHIFTS

In this part various sound-shifts have been demonstrated by means of equations and the Triliteral or Biliteral Formula has been applied. The equations illustrated are :—

A=H
H=A
CH=K
CH=S

D=Z
L=D
D=S
S=D

R=D
Loss of D
G or J=Z
Z=J

C=S
C=K
K=S
S=K

L=R
R=L
R=S
S=R

L=M=N
S=T
T=S

All these phonetic changes are an admitted fact in philology.

A=H

	AD-OR-n (OR-no) fit out, equip	OR حرى fit to, suitable
	● AD-UL-ter-ate (AL) change	AL حال to change
H_2	● ACT (AGO) set in motion, do	AG هاج to be stirred, جاء to do
	● AGI-t-ate	AG هيج *agitation*
	● AGILE (AGO) to move	AG هاج to be stirred
	● AGO-n-ise (AG) to contend	AG هيج contention
	● ALI-as, other	AL حال to change
	● ALIE-n-ate, to transfer	AL حال be changed
ن	● ALL-ure, entice	AL حال to shift, use deceit
	● AL-t-er, to change	AL حال to be changed
	● ALTERCATE (AL-t-er) other	AL حال to be changed
	● ALTERNATE (AL-t-er) other	AL حال to be changed
	● AMADOU (AMO) to love	AM هام to love desperately
	● AMATEUR (AMO) to love	AM هام to love desperately
	● AMO-r-ous (AMO) to love	AM هام to love desperately
ت	● AMBI-tion (AM-bi) go round	AM همة ambition, zeal, ↑ حام to go round
مم	● AM-BASSA-d-or, minister sent (AMBI) about (AG) drive (B)	A, euphonic, M nasal, BS بعث to send, بعيث messenger, ↑AM حام to go round, AG هاج be stirred

N.B.—Root given is meaningless. Real root is بعث. See em-BASSY.

	● AMI-able (AMO) to love	AM هام to love
	● PRODIGAL (AG) to drive	AG هاج to be stirred, حجا propel
	ELSE (ALI-as) other	AL حال to change
	● AMI-C-us CURIAE, friend of court=assembly	AM هام to love, CRIAE قارية house full of people

	COUR-t, enclosed space	CR قرعا *court*-yard (not prec.)
	ALMS (ELE-os) pity	EL حلا to give gratuity to
●	AMI-c-able (AMO) to love	AM هام to love
●	ENAMOUR (AMO) to love	AM هام to love
●	PARAMOUR (AMO) to love	AM هام to love
●	INDIGENT (EG) to need	EG حاج to need
	PROSODY (OIDE) song	OD هود to sing
	ART (AR) fit	AR حرى fit
●	AVE, welcome	AF حفا to welcome
	AVI-ate (AV-is) bird	AF هفا to fly
●	AUGUR (AV-is) bird	AF هفا to fly
	(GAR) make known, shout	GR جهر to be known, be loud (voice)
●	AUG-ment, to raise	AG هاج to be raised
●	AUCTION (AUGEO) increase	AG هاج to be raised
●	AUGUST (AUGEO) inspire awe	AG هاج be disquieted, disturbed
●	AWE (AG-an) fear	AG هاج be disturbed
●	CO-GENT (AG) to drive	AG هاج to be stirred, حجا propel
	ODE, song	OD هود to sing
	ODI-um, musical theatre	OD هود to sing
	ODI-um, hatred	OD حاد to shun, turn away f.
	OUST (OT-er) to remove	OT حطأ to turn a.o. back f.
	OUT, in a remote position	OT حط to leave off a th.
H_2	OVA-tion, rejoicing, exult	OF هفا be glad, حفا to honour
H_2	PROSIT, be of use, to be (ESSE)	ES حسى put to test, عاش to live
●	AGENT (AGO) set in motion	AG هاج to be stirred
●	AV-id, greedy	AV هوى desire
●	ASTUTE (AS-t-us) cunning	AS حس cunning
●	AVARICE (AVA-r-us) greedy	AV هوى desire
ت	ANGRY, ANG-er, rage	ANG حنق rage,
	(ANG) choke A/K	↑ ANG=KNG خنق to choke

H=A

	HARD, coarse, strong	ARD عرد thick, *hard*
●	HASP, fasten	ASB عصب to bind
●	HEARTH	ART ارة *hearth*
●	HEARSE, car for coffin	ARS عرش bier for the dead
ن ●	HAWSER, rope	ASR اسر rope, strap
●	HEIR (HERES)	ARS ارث inheritance
	HYAL-ine, clear	AL ال to be clear, shining
	HYDRO, water	ADY عدر rain

●	in-HERIT (HERES)		ARS ارث *inheritance*
	ex-EGE-sis (HEGEO) lead		AG اجاء to bring
	HAR-lot, prostitute		AR عری *harlot*, prostitute
	HEEL, to incline, tilt		AL عال to incline on one side
	HOV-er		AV=AF عاف to *hover*
	AROIST (HORIZO) limit		ARZ عرض side
	APHRISM (HORIZO) boundry		ARZ عرض side
●	HORIZ-on, limit		ARZ عرض side

CH=K

ت	CHANCE, (CAD) fall		CḌ قضا fate, lot, ↑ قض to fell
	CHANN-el	NV.	KN قناة *canal* f. قنی to dig
	CHANT (CAN) sing		CN غنا to sing
	CHAP, jaw		KP=PK فک jaw
	CHAPE, cap	nv.	KB قبوعة cap, قبع to conceal head
ت	CHAP-el, cell of church (CAPPA) cloak		KB قبو underground room, ↑ قبا cloak
	CHAP-man (CEAP) to barter		CP كافأ to requite
H_6	CHAR-ge, care, load, duty, attack, fill, blame		KR قرح ب to regard, وقر load, كر work by turns, كرة charge of war, و كر to fill, قرع to upbraid
ت ●	CHARI-ty (CAR-us) dear		KR خير goodness, ↑ غری to be fond of
	CHAR-y (KARA) care		KR قرح ب to regard, care for
	CHASE, pursue, drive		KS كسأ to pursue, to urge (a beast)
H_2	CHASE, engrave, enshrine		KS كشح to bark (wood), كسی to encase
●	CHAS-m, deep fissure		KS قض to crackle, bore a hole
●	CHOOSE, to specify (KIES)		KS خص to specify
	CHIS-el, cut, carve (CAED)		CD كدا to cut off
	CHAS-te, virgin		KS قضة virginity
ت	CHAS-t-en, to discipline		KS قضع to subdue, ↑ قضة virginity
●	CHASU-ble, vestment		KS كسی to dress
	CHATEAU, country house		KT خط quarter in a town
	pur-CHASE, pursue		KS كسأ to pursue
غ	CHURCH (KIRCHE)		KRS كرس to consecrate (a church)
	CHASS-ure, shoes		KS كوث shoe
اصل	CHAW, to defeat utterly (CHEW)=(KAUW-en)		KA كاح to overpower, ↑ KW=KB قب to gnash the teeth
ت ●	CHEAP, low in price (KAUF-en) to buy		KP خف to be less valuable, ↑ كافأ to requite (*i.e.,*) buy

ت ●	CHEAT, to deceive (CAD) fall	CD خدع to deceive, ↑ قض to fell
	CHER-ish, cling to, foster	KR غرى to stick to, be fond of
H_3	CHES-t (KIS-te) box, case, part of body enclosed in ribs	KS قشوة basket, كيس bag, قص *chest*
	CHIDE, to scold	KD قدح to impugn
	CHIFFON (CHIFFE) rag	KF كيفة rag
ن	CHIT, child (KIT) cat	KT قط cat
L_2 ●	CHIT, letter	KT خط letter (چٹهی)
	CHIT-CHAT, idle tlak, cry	KT قعط to hold obscene talk, cry
	CHIVE (CEPA) onion	CB قبة dome (simile)
	CHOIR, dance, CHOREA	KR كرا to round, repeat
	CHOLE, yellow, gall	KL قلح to be yellow
	CHOP, to cut	KP كاف to cut
	CHOP, to be inconstant	KP اكفا to incline
	CHOR-is, apart	KR خرع to split
	CHOR-us, thing sung by many at once	KR كرا to repeat
	CHOU (CAUL-is) cabbage	CL قلة top of head (simile)
H_2	CHEW, indent w. biting, eat	KW=KK قب to gnash teeth
L_2	(KAAUW-en) W/B	+ قأب to eat
	CHABA-na, to bite w. teeth (Hindi)	KB قب to gnash teeth
ن علم	CHOUSE, to swindle	KS خاوذ to cheat
	CHUCK-le, to laugh	KK قهقهة to laugh aloud
ن	CHUM, to occupy rooms together	KM كامع to sleep together, كمع bed-fellow
	CHUR-l, person of low birth	KR قيور person of low birth
ن	BUTCH-er, slaughterer	BK بعق to slaughter
●	ARCH, curved bow	RK ركع to be bent
●	ARC, bow, to curve	RC ركع to be bent
	ARCH, chief	RK روق chief
	ARCH-ean (ARKHE) beginning	RK روق beginning
	ARCHIVE (ARKHE) rule	RK روق chief, *i.e.*, ruler
	ACHIL-os (KHEIL-os) lip	KL خل to slit nfv.
	CACHA-lot, large tooth	CK=SK ضاحک tooth displayed
	CACHI-nn-ate, laugh aloud	CK قهقهة to laugh aloud
	PACHY, thick	BK باک to be fat
ن	PER-NICHE-ty, finical	NK نيقة foppishness, daintiness
●	ROACH, curve	RK ركع to bend
	HUTCH, box	HK حقة small box
	CHAP-ter, head	KB قب head

	DICHO, asunder	DK دق to break
	HATCH, aperture	HK هک to widen a hole
	HATCH, engrave	HK حک to scratch
ن	HATCH, emerge f. egg H/K	HK=KK کیک egg vfn.
	ITCH, irritation	IK حكة *itch*
ن ●	CHOWDER, pot	KDR قدر earthen pot
	CHALET (CASA) cottage	CS خص cottage
	CHALK (CALC-is) lime	CLC كلس lime
●	CHERUB (KRUB) angel (not كروب)	KRB قرب to be near to a king
	CHERVIL (KHAIRO) rejoice	KR قر to rejoice
	CHEVALIER (CAB-all-us) horse	CB قب stout horse
	CHEVAUX (CABA-ll-us) horse	CB قب stout horse
	CHEVRON (CAPER) goat	CPR غفر goat
	CHIC-ane, cheat C/S	CH-C=KS غش to deceive
	CHIC, CHICK-en	KK قاق to cluck (hen) nfv.
	CHIEF (CAP-ut) head	CB قب chief, head
	CHILL=COOL, shiver	KL قل shiver
ن	CHIMERE, bishop's robe	KMR خمار covering
ت	CHIPPY, dry (CHIP) to cut	KP قف to dry, ↑ كاف to cut
	CHIP (KIPP-en) to cut	KP كاف to cut
	CHIVA-l-rous (CABA) horse	CB قب stout horse
	CHITIN, tunic	KTN قطنية garment of cotton
●	CHOICE, CHOOSE (KIES) select	KS خاصة chief men, خص specify
	CHORD, string R/L	KRD=KLD قلد rope
	COR-d, rope	CR كر rope
●	CHRON-ic, of time	KRN قرن time
	CHURN, to make froth	KRN غرين froth
	CHYLE (KHL-os) juice	KL خل sour juice, vinegar
	CHART (KARTA)	KRT خريطة *chart*
	CHAUFFER, basket	KFR قفير basket
اصل	COFFER (KOPHI-n-os) basket	KFK قفيز basket, ↑ KP قفة basket
	CHARACTER (KHARATTO) engrave	KRT خرط to remove bark

CH=S

●	CHAFF, husk, fodder	SF عصف dry leaves of corn produce
	CHAP, crack of skin	SP سئف to *chap*
●	CHAR, to burn, scorch	SR سعر to burn, scorch
	CHARE, turn	SR صار to return

●	CHAR-m, to bewitch	SR سحر to bewitch
	CHESS, kings	SS ساس to rule
ن	CHIM-NEY, smoke tube	SM سحم black (*i.e.* soot), N نای pipe
ت	CHINCHILLA, small rodent (SIM-ex) smell	SM شيام rat, KL قل to be small, ↑ شم to smell
	CHINE, narrow ravine	SN صنو water flowing between two hills
ن	CHINE, backbone joint	SN سن backbone joints
●	CHIRO, hand up to arm	SR ذراع fore-arm
●	CHIT, sprout, shoot	ST شطا to sprout forth X SHOOT
●	CHOCK, log, block of wood	SK شقة splinter
	CHOCK, wedge	SK شكة wedge
	CHRI-sm, to anoint	SR صهر to anoint
	CHRI-st, anointed	SR صهر to anoint
●	MESSIAH, anointed	MS مسح to anoint
	CHUCK, call of fowl	SK سقع to crow (cock)
	CHUCK, to fling, throw	SK صقع to fling down
●	ACHAR-ne-ment, ferocity	SR سعر to be furious
ن ●	CACHI, to hide	CS غشى to hide
علم	COACH, carriage	CS كسا to drive nfv.
ن	COACH, to train	CS=SS ساس to train
ن	FITCH, polecat	FS=BS بس cat
	PUSS, cat	BS بس cat
	NICK, NOTCH, NICHE, indent	NS نوش to bite w. teeth
●	QUAICH, cup	QS كأس cup, قصعة cup
	QUACH, betray confidence	QS غش act dishonestly
H_2	QUEACH, thicket, boggy	QS كث to be thick, كثعة slime, mire
L_2	KEECH, slime (Hindi)	KS كثعة slime
L_3	QUITCH, grass	QS غيث grass
	GHAS, grass (Hindi)	GS غيث grass
	KAH, grass (Persian) H/S	KH=KS غيث grass
	RIS-ma (CHR-ISma) anointed	SR صهر to anoint
	COUCH, grass	CS غيث grass
	FICHU, shawl	FS=VS وشاح scarf, sash
●	ICHN-os, track	SN سن to follow a path
●	ICHOR, juice	ISR عصير juice
H_2 ●	CHEER, gladden, face	SR سر to *cheer*, صورة face
	CHEEK, side of face	SK شق side (خد side, cheek)
	CHECK, restrain, stop	KS صک to close a door
	CHERRY, red	SR ذريح red
	CHALYB-eate, steel	SLB صلب hard (فيه بأس شديد)

SID-r-os, iron	SD شدة hardness (فيه بأس شديد)
IRON (IS-on) hardness	IS عسا to be hard (فيه بأس شديد)
CHEQUE, written order	SQ صک written agreement

صک : و هو الکتاب ، و ذالک ان الامراء کانوا یکتبون للناس بارزاقهم و عطیاتهم کتبا فیبیعون ما فیها قبل ان یقبضوها تعجلا ، و یعطون المشتری الصک لیمضی و یقبضه ، فنهوا عن ذالک لا نه بیع ما لا یقبض .

"SAK—it was a document which the chiefs used to write for people for their allowances and stipends. This document was hastily sold before its maturity and handed over to the purchaser in order that he may realize it afterwards. Such a transaction was afterwards prohibited as it was a sale without possession." Needless to say that this is the origin of modern banking and exchequer in an elaborate form.

|	CHIRR, to make a trilling sound	SR صر to squeak, creak
|	CHUR, trilling sound	SR صر to squeak, creak
	CHIN-elle, small dog nfv.	SN سن to seize w. teeth (L diminutive)
	CHAUFFE-UR, fireman, stoker	SHB شب to kindle fire

D=Z

	DAM, barrier	DM=ZM ضيم side of mountain
	DAM-age, loss	DM=ZM ضيم loss, *damage*
	DAM-n, to censure	DM=ZM ذم to reprove
	DEAR, to love	DR=ZR ضری to excite desire
H_2 ●	de-CAD-ence, fall, deterioration	CD=CZ قض to fell, قضئ to be rotten, worn out
●	de-CEASE (CED) go, die	CD=CZ قضی be finished, قضی death
ت ●	de-CIDE (CAED) cut	CD=BZ قضی decide, ↑ كدا to cut
●	DEEM, think	DM=ZM زعم to think
●	de-RIDE, laugh (de badly)	RD=RZ رضی to be pleased
●	RIDI-cule (RID) laugh	RD=RZ رضی be pleased, قل be small
●	ARRIDE, be pleasing	RD=RZ رضی to be pleased
●	DEI-ty, beaming=god	DIE=ZIE ضياء sunlight (sun as god)
	ZE-us, god (Greek)	ZE ضح sun (sun as god)
●	DEO-ta, god, beaming (Skt.)	DEO=ZEO ضو sunlight

N.B.—Sun was god of many people ; hence the Quranic injunction : لا تسجدوا للشمس و لا للقمر و اسجدوا لله الذی خلقهن ان کنتم ایاه تعبدون. *"Prostrate not yourselves before the sun, nor before the moon but prostrate yourselves before Allah, Who created them, if it is Him Whom you really worship"* (41 : 38).

N.B.—Due to religious schism DEV (good, beaming) of *Aryans was ironically called* DEV (*i.e.*, demon) *by Iranians* (Biograply of words by Maxmuller P. 147).

●	DISMAL (DIE-s) day, (MAL) bad		DIE=ZIE ضياء sunlight, ML معالة evil	
	DIV, evil spirit, god		DV=ZV ضو light (sun as god)	
	DODGE, shift about		DG=ZG ضوج winding of river	
●	ENDORSE (DOR-s-um) back		DR=ZR ظهر back	
●	HED-one, pleasure		HD=HZ حظ pleasure	
	HEED, to care		HD=HZ حاذ to keep w. care	
	HIND, back	(N)	HD=HZ حاذ back	
	KID (KITZE)		KD=KZ غذى *kid*	
●	DOR-s-um, back		DR=ZR ظهر back	
●	DOR, to scoff		DR=ZR زرى to revile	
	DIRE, dreadful		DR=ZR ذعر to terrify	
●	IMPUD-ent (PUDEO) be ashamed		PD=PZ فضوح shame	
	INCUS (in-CUD-is) anvil, forge		CD=CZ قض to pound, beat	
	INCUSE (CUDO) strike, beat		CD=CZ قض to pound, beat	
غ	NUDE, undraped		ND=NZ نضى to undress	
	ODALISK (ODAH) chamber		ODH=OZH حوزة enclosure	
●	ODONT (OD-ous) tooth		OD=OZ عض bite w. teeth	nfv.
●	PARADOS (DOR-s-um) back		DR=ZR ظهر back	
●	PREROSION (RODO) gnaw		RD=RZ راضعة tooth	vfn.
●	PUD-ency, shame		PD=PZ فضوح shame	
	RED, clear, tidy		RD=RZ رحض to wash	
	RED, prepare		RD=RZ عرض to prepare	
●	REDD, to arrange		RD=RZ عرض prepare, review	
	REDE, advise, counsel		RD=RZ عرض to propose a th.	
●	RI-ant, gay (RIDEO) be cheerful		RD=RZ رضى to be pleased	
	RID-ent, cheerful		RD=RZ رضى to be pleased	
ن	RIG, joke	G/Z	RG=RZ رضى be pleased	
●	RIDI-cule, deride, laugh		RD=RZ رضى be pleased	
●	RISI-ble (RIDEO) cheer up, laugh		RD=RZ رضى to be pleased	

N.B.—رضى has assumed four forms viz. RIS, RIG, RIDEO, R-ant i.e., Z has passed into S, G, D, and is lost in Ri-ant (“*D sometimes lost*” *Liddel, P. 171*).

L_4	BIND, باندھنا	(N)	BD=BZ ابض to fasten	Z=d
	BAJJ-A, bound	(Punjabi)	BJ=BZ ابض to fasten	Z=J
	BAS-tan, to bind	(Pers.)	BS=BZ ابض to fasten	Z=S

●	RIS-us (RIDEO) cheer, laugh	RD=RZ رضى to be pleased
●	ROD-ent, gnawing	RD=RZ راضعة tooth vfn.
●	A-DIEU, to god	DIEU=ZIEU ضياء sunlight (sun—god)
ت ●	ACCIDENT (CAD) fall	CZ قضا fate, ↑ قض pull down
●	CAD-ence, fall	CZ قض pull down
●	CORRODE (RODO) gnaw	RD=RZ راضعة tooth vfn.
●	DIA-DELPH-os, brother	DIA=through, ZLP زلفة nearness
	DRIBB-le, flow, drop (DRIB)	DRF=ZRF ذرف flow, drop
	DRIP, DROP, flow, drop	DRP=ZRP ذرف flow, *drop*
	DRIF-t, urge by blows	DRB=ZRB ضرب to beat
	DRIVE, urge by blows	DRB=ZRB ضرب to beat
	DRUB, to beat	DRB=ZRB ضرب to beat
	DROOP, to drop	DRP=ZRP ذرف to *drop*
	DROVE, beat	DRB=ZRB ضرب to beat
●	EARTH (ARD)	ARḌ=ARZ ارض *earth*
	EAT (ED) gnaw	EḌ=EZ عض bite w. teeth
	HARRID-an, lean horse	HRḌ=HRZ حرض lean, sickly
	HOARD, to store	HRD=HRZ حرز to store, preserve
ن	HUDDLE, drive in disorder, hustle, put hastily	HDL=HZL هوذل to be shaken, tossed, هذل to hasten
	INDEMNITY (DAM) loss	DAM=ZAM ضيم loss
ت ●	OCCASSION (CAD) fall	CZ قضية event, ↑ قض to fell,
ت	OCCIDENT, setting of sun (CAD) fall	CD خدع to set (sun), ↑ قض to fell

L=D (*e.g.,* ULYSSES=ODYSSEY)

LACRY-ma (DAKRU) tear	TKR=KTR قطرة drop of eyewater
LANGU-age=DINGUA (N)	DG=LG لهجة *language*, tongue
TONGUE = DINGUA = LINGUA (N)	TG=DG=LG لهجة *tongue*

N.B.—It may seem strange but لهجة*=Lingua=dingua=tongue N is nasal. In Greek L changed into D which has passed into T.*

CAR-OL, round dance+ (OUL-os) flute	CR كرا to round, OL=OD عود lute

D=S (see Liddel's Greek Dictionary, P. 171).

MID (MES-os)	nv.	MD=MS مسء *middle* of road
ADEL (AETHAL) noble	TH/S	ADL=ASL اصل be noble
ALBERT (AETHAL) noble (BRIGH-t) shining		ATHL=ASL اصل to be noble, BRG برق to shine

غ	CURD (GRUTH)	GRTH=GRS قرش to curd (milk)
	ADDEL, mud	DL=SL ثلة mud
	MEDDLE (MISCEO) mix	MD=MS ماث to mix
	MEDLEY (MISCEO) mix	MD=MS ماث to mix

S=D

ن	CURSE	CRS=CRD قرد to *curse*
	ROSE (RHOD-on)	RS=RD ورد *rose*

R=D

غ	RUBBISH	RBSH=DBSH دبش *rubbish*

Loss of D

"D is sometimes lost" (Liddel, P. 171).

DEFY (FID) trust	FY=FD=VD وديعة trust
CONGEAL (GELU) frost	GL=GLD جليد frost
JELLY (GELU) freeze	GL=GLD جلد to be frozen
JAM (JAMAD) freeze	JM=JMD جمد to freeze
JEW (YEHUDA)	J=Y=YHD يهود Jew
SEE (SED) sit	S=SD=KD قعد to sit
SE-lle, saddle (SED) sit	S=SD=KD قعدة *saddle*
RI-ant (RIDEO) be glad	R=RḌ رضى to be pleased

N.B.—In all these words the final D has been lost.

G or J=Z

	ADJECTIVE (JAC) to throw	ZC زخ to throw into abyss
●	ADJUST (JUNGO) join (N)	ZG زوج to join
	AGIO, ease	AZ عزى to receive comfort
	AGNATE (GEN) to beget	ZN ضنى to be prolific (woman)
	AGN-us-DEI, lamb of God	ZN ضائنة ewe DEI, ضياء sunlight
	GEN-us, race	ZN ضنء race, offspring
	GENI-al, begetting	ZN ضنى to be prolific (woman)
	GEN-re, kind	ZN ضنء race
	GENE-r-ate, beget	ZN ضنئ to be prolific (woman)
H_2 ●	GER-m, offspring, sprout	ZR زرع offspring, seed
●	GER-man, closely related	ZR زرع offspring, seed
	GER-us, old age	ZR ذروة old age
●	GER-us, bearing	ZR ذرأ to produce
●	GERU-nd, bearing	ZR ذرأ to produce
L_2 ●	GRAIN GRA-n-um) seed	ZR زرع seed (Russian=ZER-no)
H_2 ●	GROW (زرع) to *grow* up	ZR ذرأ to sow, produce, increase

●	GREEN (GROW)	ZR ذرأ to produce, زرع *grow up*
L_2 ●	GRE-nade, grain	ZR زرع seed (Russian=ZER-no)
	GYNAE—CE-um, woman+ house (OK)	ZN ضانیء prolific woman (زن), OK عکی to stay in a house
	proto-GYNY, woman	ZN ضانیء prolific woman
	UGLY (UGGR) fear	ZR ذعر fear
	AG-ain, second time	AZ آض to come back, ایضاً *again*
	AGAI-n-st, opposite (St)	AZ ازا opposite, in front
	ABJECT (JACIO) to throw	JC=ZC زخ throw into abyss

Derivatives : *subject, object, reject, project, eject, deject, ejaculate, etc.*

●	AGRI, field	ZR زرع field
	COGNATE (GEN) beget	ZN ضنئی to be prolific (woman)
●	COGNITION (GEN) know	ZN ظن to know
●	CORN (GRA-n-um) grain	ZR زرع seed, *corn*
●	CORN (GRA-n-um) to sprinkle	ZR زرع to cast seeds, ذر sprinkle
●	enGAGE, to bind by marriage	ZG زوج to join, marry
	exAGGERATE (AGGER) to heap	GZ زز to heap
	GAG, to choke up	GZ جئز to be choked
●	GAGE, to engage	ZG زوج to join, marry
	GAOL, prison	ZL ازل to confine, detain
ن ●	GAUGE, to adjust standard	GZ جاز to be allowable, lawful
	GAUN-t, thin	ZN ضن thin, sickly
	GREE-t, to weep	ZR اذری to shed tears
ن	JIFFY, an instant	ZF زفة one time
●	JOKE, JOCU-nd	ZK ضحک to laugh, *joke*
●	JUG-al, JUG-ate, join	ZG زوج to join, couble
●	JUGU-l-ar, joining	ZG زوج to join
●	JUNCTION, JOIN (ZYG)	ZG زوج to join, couple
	KIND (CYN) race	CN=ZN ضنء race
	MEGA, big	MZ مز to excel

Deriv. : *magnify, magnitude, magistrate, magnanimous, major, majesty.*

●	NORM (GNO) to know	ZN ظن to know

Deriv. : *note, notify, notice, know, can, acquaint, notion, notorious.*

●	ONAGER (AGR-os) field	ZR زرع field
	JEOPARDY, equal chance in sport or game (JOKE)+(PAR-s) divide	JK=ZK ضحک to sport, joke, *i.e.*, game, PR فرع to divide

	OOGONI-um, offspring	ZN ضنء numerous offspring
	OWN (AG-en) to possess	AZ حاز to possess
•	OWE (AG-en) to possess	AZ حاز to possess
	PEASANT (PAG-us) rural	PZ فضا open plain
	PEJ-or, worse	PZ فظيع ugly, abominable
•	sub-JUG-ate, yoke under	ZG زوج to join, couple
L_2	GYNE, woman	ZN ضانئ prolific woman (زن)
ن •	VOGUE, fashion	VZ وضع manner
•	WAGE, to pledge	WZ وضيعة trust, deposit
	WAG-er, to bet	WZ واضع to bet
	CON-GEN-er (GEN-US) kind	ZN ضنء race
•	CON-JUG-ate, joint together	ZG زوج to join
•	CON-JUNCT (ZUG) join	ZG زوج to join
ن •	GALL-ery, covered space	ZL ظلة covering, shed
•	GUIL-t, sin	ZL زلة sin, error
	KIN (GEN-US)	ZN ضنء race
	KIND (GEN) race	ZN ضنء race
ت •	KIND, doing good (CYNN)	CN صنع to do good, ↑ ضنء race
•	KITH (GEN) to know	ZN ظن to know
•	ACKNOWLEDGE (GEN) know	ZN طن to know
	ACER-v-ate (AGEIRO) to heap	ZR زر to heap
•	ACQUAINT (GEN) know	ZN ظن to know
	FRAG-ile, easily broken	FRZ فرز to separate, divide
	FRAG-ment, detached piece	FRZ فرزة share, separated part
	FRAIL (FRAG-ile) break	FRZ فرز to separate, divide
	AGGLOM-er-ate (GLOM-us) ball	ZLM زلم to round a th.
•	GLOOM, darkness, obscurity	ZLM ظلمة darkness, obscurity
	GLOOM-y, depressed, dismal	ZLM ظليم oppressed, vexed
•	AGORA, assembly	AZR حضيرة party of men
خ	AIGER, sour	AZR حزر to be sour
	ALMAGEST (MAG-us) great	MZ مز to excel, overcome
•	ARGUE, indicate, oppose	ARZ عرض to expose, عارض to oppose
	ar-PEGGIO, strike notes of cord	PG=BZ بظ to strike cords of lyre
	BANJO, guitar played w. fingers or plectrum (N)	BJ=BZ بظ to strike cords of lyre
ن •	CAJOLE, to coax	CZL خذل to induce to forsake
	DE-JEC-t (JACIO) to throw	ZC زخ to throw into abyss
	DISMAY (MAG-an) powerful	MZ مز to excel, overcome
ن	en-GRAI-l, to indent	ZR زر to bite w. teeth
	GLABA-n-um, gum-resin	ZLB زلب to stick to

ن ●	GINGER (ZINGIBER)	R/L	ZNGBL زنجبيل *ginger*
	GIRAFEE (ZARAFAH)		ZRAFAH زرافة *giraffe*
	GLAIK, dazzling		ZLK ذلق to shine
	GLAUC-us, greyish blue	L/R	ZLC=ZRC ازرق grey, blue
	GLOM-us, ball		ZLM زلم to round a th.
	GLUM, sullen		ZLM ظليم vexed, wronged
	GLUT, to swallow greedily		ZLT زلط to gobble, or زلع swallow
	IRRIG-ate		IRZ اراض to water (land)
	TURG-ent, thick		TRZ ترز to be thick and dry
●	GNOME (GNO) to know		ZN ظن to know
	GOGGLE, to roll the eyes		ZGL زغل to squint
	GOGL-et, water cooler	nfv.	ZGL زغلة jet, زغل to pour (water)
ن	GORGE, narrow opening		GRZ غرض rent
ن	GORGE, to feed greedily		GRZ جرز to be voracious
	GORG-on, terrible		GRZ غرض من to fear a th.
	GREY, ذرأ to become *grey*		ZR ذر to become hoary
	GRIM, angry		ZRM ازرام to be angry
ن	GRIM-al-KIN, old cat		ZRM آزرم cat, KN=SN سنه to be old
	GRI-nd, to sharpen	(nd)	ZR ظر to sharpen (a stone)
ن	GRO-in, fold between belly and thigh		ZR زر socket of the thigh
	GRUDGE, to be loath		GRZ غرض من to feel disgust at
	GRUM, surly, morose		ZRM ضرم to rage against
	GRUM-ble, to growl	(B)	ZRM ضرم to rage against
ن	GROUP, a number of persons		ZRP زرافة party of men f. 10 to 20
●	IN-CO-GNI-to (GNO) to know		ZN ظن to know
	IN-JEC-t, throw in (JACIO)		ZC زخ to throw into abyss
ن ●	IN-JURE, harm		ZR ضر harm
	JAC-ta-tion (JACIO) throw		ZC زج to throw
	JACULATION (JACIO) throw		ZC زخ to throw
●	JAG, to cut in notches		JZ جذ to cut
H_2	JAM, full, press tight, crowd		جم to fill, زحم to press (crowd)
علم	BEG, be poor, beseech		BZ باذ be poor, be humble
	AB-JEC-t (JACIO) to throw		ZC زخ throw into abyss
ن	GAR-land, decoration, wreathe of flowers (GHIR-land)	(N)	ZHR زهرة flower, beauty, LD=LZ لز to fasten (N)
	JERK, stroke		ZRK زرق to shoot w. javelin
	JESS (JACIO) to throw		ZC زخ to throw
	JOG, to push w. elbow		ZG زخ point of ellow vfn.
اصل	JET, throw (JACIO)		ZT زت to throw away, ↑ زخ to throw
	JUT, to fling, JETTY, JUTTY		ZT زت to throw away

KIN (GEN-us) race	ZN ضنء race, offspring
● KNOW (GNO)	ZN ظن to know
MAGNIFY (MAG-us) great	MZ مز to excel, مزاة great (men)
MASTER (MAG-n-us) great	MZ مز to excel ,,
MAXIM (MAG-n-us) great	MZ مز to excel, overcome
MAYOR (MAG-n-us) great	MZ مز to excel Z=Y
MIGHT (MAG) be powerful	MZ مز to overcome
● NOTE, NOTION, NOTICE (GNO)	ZN ظن to know (Z elided)
● NOTORIOUS (GNO) know	ZN ظن to know ,,
ن ● PROG, to pierce	PRZ فرض to pierce
PRO-GNO-sis, know before	ورا before, ظن to know
REG-ma, breaking	RZ رضح to break
REJECT (JACIO) to throw	ZC زخ to throw
SUBJECT (JACIO) throw	ZC زخ to throw
● CAN, to know (GEN)	ZN ظن to know
DECA-GYNIA, ten+woman	DC=CD عقد 10 to 20, ZN ضانئة woman
INGENUOUS (GEN) beget	GN=ZN ضنأ be prolific
GYNE, wife	ZN ضانىء prolific woman (زن)
CO-GNI-tion, knowing	ZN ظن to know

Z=J

غ SIZE, measure (SED) sit Z/J	SZ=SJ سجج measure *size*, ↑ SD= KD قعد to sit, ↑ قد *size*

N.B.—Root is سجج, *i.e*. measure, *size*. It has been wrongly traced to SED, *i.e*., sit. It could have been traced to قد size. But the true root is سجج and not قعد or قد.

C=S

CALIDUS (CAL) be hot	CL=SL صلاء heat
CAN-ine, of dog, pointed tooth	CN=SN سن sieze w. teeth, سن tooth
CALO-ri, heat	CL=SL صلى to heat
CAR-eer	CR=SR سار to go, سيرة way of life
CLE-ment, mild	CL=SL ساهل treat kindly
COL, COLL-ar, neck	CL=SL ساعل throat
CON, to study, learn	CN=SN صنع to train
CON-CILI-ate	CL صالح *conciliate*
CON-CINNI-ty, elegance	CN=SN صنع arrange, embellish
CON-COC-t (COQUO) cook	CQ=SQ سخا burn fire under pot

	COOK, prepare food by heat	CK=SK سخا burn fire under pot
	CORI-um, leather	CR=SR سير leather
	CRAW-l, creep, move slowly	CR=SR سرى to creep along
	CUNN-ing, skilful, sly	CN=SN صنع make skilfully, deceive
	CURRI-er (CORI-um) leather	CR=SR سير leather
	DE-COC-tion, cook	CC=SC سخا burn fire under pot
	CANI-ster, basket	CN=SN صن basket (ster sfx)
	CLACK, sharp sound struck together	CLK=SLK صلقع to emit a sharp sound
	CLA-sh, dash together noisily	SL صل to *clash*, resound
	CULT-er, knife	CLT=SLT صلت large knife
	COB, spider	CB=SF سف to weave nfv.
	COIN, stamped money	CN=SN سن to make picture
	CUNE-us, wedge	CN=SN سن to spear
●	COBLE (CEUB-al) boat NV	CB=SB سابحة boat, سبح to swim
L_3	CAKE (COQUO) to cook	CQ=SQ سخا to burn fire under pot
	KITCH-en (COQUO) to cook	CQ=SO سخا to burn fire under pot
	SOKH-tan, to burn (Persian)	SK سخا to burn fire under pot
	SEK-na, to heat (Hindi)	SK سخا to burn fire under pot
	BISCUIT (COQUO) to cook	CQ=SQ سخا to burn fire under pot
	COURAGE (COR) heart	CR=SR سر heart
	CURRACH, boat	CRK=SRK زورق boat
	CUTL-ar (COULT-er) knife	CLT=SLT صلت large knife
	CRAN, chink, crack	CRN=SRN شرن crack in a rock
	COLANDER (COL) to strain	CL=SL سلأ to extract (oil)
	CULL-is, strain	CL=SL سل draw, سلأ extract
	dis-CREP-ent (CREP) to sound	CRP=SRP صرف to squeak (wheel)
	per-COL-ate, strain through	CL=SL سل to extract slowly
	con-CORD (COR) heart	CR=SR سر heart
	CORDIAL (COR) heart	CR=SR سر heart
H_2	CORE, heart, rope	CR=SR سر heart, سريحة rope

C=K

CON-CER-n, regard	CR=KR قرح to regard
CON-CER-t, agreement	CR=KR قار to agree
CEIL, roof	CL=KL قل to rise, lift
CELE (KELE) tumour	CL=KL قل to rise
CELESTIAL (CAEL-um) heaven	CL=KL قل to be high nfv.
CERULEAN (CAEL-um) sky	CL=KL قل to be high nfv.

CEN-TAPH, empty tomb (KEN)	CN=KN خن to empty, طف raised place
CELEB-ate, unmarried B/V	CLV=KLV خلو alone
CIRCI-n-ate, to compass	CRC=KRC كرس to enclose
CIRR-us, curl	CR=KR كر to be wound
CUR-l, spiral, incurved	CR=KR كر to be wound
NOCU-ous, hurtful	NC=NK نكى to hurt
NOC-ent, hurtful	NC=NK نكى to hurt
IN-NOC-ent, not hurting	NC=NK نكى to hurt
ob NOXI-ous (NOXA) hurt	NC نكى to hurt
con-CEAL (KEL) hide	CL=KL كلى to come to a hidden place
HEL-m (KEL) hide	KL كلى to come to a hidden place
HELL (KEL) hide	KL كلى to come to a hidden place
ث CELL (KEL) hide	KL قلية cell, closet, ↑ كلى ,,

K=S

CROCK, earthen jar	CRS خرس earthen jar
CRICK, sudden stiffness	CRS كرش to be coutracted
CROOK, shepherd's hooked staff	BRS خرش to draw w. hooked stick
CROQ-ette, to crunch	CRS قرش to craunch
ا CRAUNCH (N)	CRS قرش to *craunch*
NOCK, to notch	NS نهش to bite
QUAG, mire	SG سواخ mire, slime
ن KICK, hit w. foot	KK=SK ساق leg vfn.
CREAM (KHEIRO) anoint K/S	KR=SR صهر to anoint
CHRI-st, anointed K/S	SR صهر to anoint
QUICK, active	QK=QS كاص to walk *quickly*
KEEN, sharp	KN=SN سن to sharpen
KEEN, wail	KN خن to weep
KENN-et (CAN-is) dog	CN=SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
CLEPSDAR (KLEP- to) to steal, (HUDOR) water	KLP=SLB سلب theft, plunder, ADR عدر rain, *i.e.*, water
KENN-el, house for dogs	KN=SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
CYN-ic, dog-like	CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
ن GRIM-al-kin, old cat	ZRM ازرم cat, KN=SN سنه be old

S=K

ab-SURD, deaf, voiceless	SRD=KRS قرد to remain silent
SAVAGE (SILVA) wood	SLB=KLB غلباء thicket of trees
SIZE, glue	SZ=KZ غز to be attached

ن	SLEEVE	SLF=KLF خلاف *sleeve*
	SLAB, mud	SLB=KLB خلب mire
	SLIP, counterfeit coin	SLB=KLB قلب reversal
	SLIP, a strip, cutting	SLP=KLP قلف tree bark, to cut
	SLIP, slime	SLB=KLB خلب mire
	SPIDER (SPIN)	SPN=KPN كفن to spin
	SPIN	SPN=KPN كفن to spin
	STALE, cover to a purpose	KTL ختل to approach game ***stealthily***
	STEAL, to pass quietly	KTL ختل to approach game ***stealthily***
	STALE, dupe	KTL خطل foolish
	STAL-k, steal up to game	KTL ختل to approach game stealthily
	STAM-P (P)	KTM ختم to *stamp*
	STAP-le, post, support	STB=KTB قطب pole, pivot
	STAMP-ede, hurried movement (M)	STP=KTP خطف to walk quickly
	STEP nfv.	STP=KTP قطف to walk at quick pace
	STEP, to deprive	STP=KTP قطف to snatch away
	SPEED	SPD=KPD خفد to walk quickly
	STR-ut	STR=KTR خطر to ***strut***
	STOOR, formidable, great	STR=KTR خطير monstrous
	STAP-le, heap	STB=KTB قطب to collect
	STOP, fill, cram, close	STB=KTB قطب to fill, close
●	STUPU-r-ate, to ravish	STP=KTP خطف to ravish mind
●	STUP-or, to deafen, dazzle	KTP خطف to deafen, dazzle
	STRU-t, start w. fear	KTR خطر to quiver
	STRU-nt, to strut خطر *strutting*	KTR خطر to shake o's self in walking
	STR-ut, rod	KTR خطر branch
	STUL-ti-fy, foolish	KTL خطل foolish
	SYLVIA, wood V/B	KLB غلباء thicket of trees
ا	SOB	SB=KB خبع to be choked by ***sobs***
●	DESSIDENT (SED) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
●	SIT (SED)	SD=KD قعد to sit (not سدة seat)
●	PARA-SITE (SIT-os) food	ST=KT قوت food
●	ASSESS (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
●	ASSIZE (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
	ASSORT (SOR-s) lot	SR=KK قرعة lot
●	INSIDIOUS (SED) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
●	SADD-le	SD=KD قعد ***saddle***
●	SED-ate, allaying, sitting	SD=KD قعد to sit

●	pre-SIDE, sit before	SD=KD قعد to sit, PR=VR ورا before
●	SEDI-ment, sitting	SD=KD قعد to sit
●	SEE (SEDEO) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
●	SEJ-ant (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
ن ●	SEIZE	SZ=KZ اخذ to *seize*
●	SESSILE, SESSION (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
●	SIEGE (SED) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
●	SUBSELLIUM, SUBSIDE (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
●	super-SEDE, sit above	SD=KD قعد to sit (S) PR فرع top
	ASBEST-os (SBE-nnu-mi) to quench	SB=KB خبا to extinguish
●	OBSESS (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
	CONSORT (SOR-s) lot	SK=KR قرعة lot
●	SAWD-er, to flatter	SD=KD خادع to fawn on, deceive
●	SEAT (SEDEO)	SD=KD قعد to sit (not سدة seat)
H_2 ●	SILO (SIR-os) pit, vessel	SR=KR قعرة pit, قرو trough
●	SELLE, saddle (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit, قعدة *saddle*
	SEEL, eyelid, cover (CIL)	CL=KL كلة veil, curtain
	SERO, lot	SR=KR قرعة lot
	SURA, leg of calf	SR=KR كراع shank
	SYBOW, onion (CIB-ol)	CB=KB قبة dome (simile)
	SPOOR, to track	SPR=KPR قفر to track
	SPIN-dle, SPIN-ster, to spin	SPN=KPN كفن to spin
	SURD, voiceless	SRD=KRD قرد to remain silent
●	SET (SED) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
ن	SET, group	ST صت crowd
●	ENSILAGE (SIR-os) pit	SR=KR قعرة pit
●	SORE, ulcer, wounded	SR=KR قرح to wound
	SAL-oon, dwelling (SAL)	SL=KL (ب) خلا to reside in a place
	SIL-ent, without sound	SL=KL كل to be blunt (tongue)
	SILVA, wood	SLB=KLB غلباء thicket of trees
	SLIV-er, piece cut off	SLF=KLF قلف bark of tree, to cut
ت	SW-oon, fainting fit (SOUGH) to sigh. resound, to sweep	SW=KF خفع to fall in *swoon*, ↑ SG شهق to sob, صخ to resound, سحق to sweep (wrong roots)

N.B.—The root SOUGH is a different one, *i.e.*, SG صعق *i.e.*, to faint at the sound of thunder, which has been confused with سحق ، صخ ، شهق. SW-oon=KF خفع to *swoon*.

L=R

	CLUCK		CRK قرق to *cluck* (hen)
	FLAX		FRK فرق *flax*
	FLOCK		FRK فرق *flock*
	GARGLE		GRGR غرغر to *gargle*
H_2	LUXURY, plenty (LUX)		LX=RKS رخص plenty,
	abundant, provision		رغس wealth, blessing
	LOAM, muddy soil		RM رم moist earth
L_2	SIFFLE, to whistle		SFR صفر to whistle
	SHAPLI-dan, to whistle (Persian)		SPR صفر to whistle
	LIQU-ata, liquify		RQ ريق water, راق to flow
ن	CALF		CRF خروف *calf*
ن	LUSH, juicy		LSH=RSH رشح to ooze
ن	LUSH, to drink		LSH=RSH رشح to lick
	PROLIX (LIQUI) to flow		LK=RK راق to flow
	LIQU-id,		LQ=RK ريق water
	LIQUI-d-ate, clarify, liquid		LQ=RQ راق be clear, to flow
●	LIF-t, LOF-t, A-LOF-t,		LF=RF رفع to *lift*, extol
	to elevate, in the air		(in the air is secondary sense)

R=L

غ	BREAM, fish		BLM بلم small fishes
	CRAB, claw		CLB خلب *claw*
	CLAW	W/B	CLW=CLB خلب *claw*
	FIRK, to beat, whip		FLK فلخ to strike
●	REEF, fold, gather		LF لف to fold, collect
●	WRAP (WLAPP)		RP=LP لف to *wrap*
	KERF, to cut		KLF قلف to cut

R=S

	RIP, handful		SP سفة handful
	ROT, decompose		ST ثعط to stink
	TAHR, goat	(H)	TS تيس goat

S=R

	ASS		AS=AR عير ass
	SIS, head	(Skt.)	SS=RS رأس head
ن	NOISE		NS=NR نعرة *noise*
	MASCULINE (MAS) male		MS=MR مرء man
	OS (OR-is) mouth		OS=OR عوار opening

cf. فوه *orifice, mouth,* فم *orifice, mouth. MUKH i.e., mouth in Sanskrit=MK* مكى *deep hole. The non-Arabic languages do not possess exact words for human limbs. Hence they coin such words.*

L, M, N interchange

pro-NOTUM (NOTON) back	N/M	NTN=MTN متن back
PERI-DIN-os, whirl	,,	DN=DM دوم to circle, دوامة whirlpool
● UHLAN (OGLAN) young man	,,	GLN=GLM غلام young man
MAT, to interweave (NATTA)	M/N	MT=NT نطا to weave (a fabric)
OMPHAEAN (OMPHE) voice	,,	MP=NP نوف voice
MAIM, to mutilate (MAIN)	,,	MM=MN من to cut, weaken
MAMM-on, riches	,,	MM=NM نعمة wealth
MEMB-er, limb (B)	M/L	MM=LM لأم to join, لحم to solder
LIMB (LIM)		LM لأم to join, لحم to solder
NIM, take, steal	N/L	NM=LM الما take away stealthily
ANIL-ine (NIL) blue	N/M	NL=ML ملح bluish

S=T

CHILD	CH/S	SLD=TLD تليد child
SPUE, con-SPUE, to spit		SP=TP تف to spit
SPEW, spit		SP=TP تف to spit
SPIT (SPUE), SPITT-le (SPUE)		SP=TP تف to spit
SPIT	t/d	SPD سفود iron *spit*
SPI-t, to dig		SB سبح to dig
MASSYMORE=MATTAMORE subterranean chamber		MS MR=MT MR مطمورة underground cellar

T=S

THONG, strap	T/S	SNG شنق to tie, شناق strap
● THROB	,,	SRB ضرب *throbbing*
ث THYLAC-ine, wolf (THULAK-os) bag	,,	SLC سلق wolf, ↑ شلاق bag

N.B.—To say that wolf is a bag is senseless etymology.

TALLOW (TALG) grease	SLG سلق to grease
TINE, horn	SN سن horn
TIND, kindle	SND زند to strike fire
TINGE, dye	SNG سنج to dye, to stain

	TINT (TINGE) dye		SNG سنج to dye
	TRACHEA, rough	CH/S	SRS شرص rough
ن ●	TRAFF-ic, barter		SRF صرف exchange
	TRENCH, TRUNK, to cut		SRNK شرنق to cut
	TRUNC-ate, to cut		SRNK شرنق to cut
	imPETUS (PETO) seek		PT=PS فحص to seek
	NUTRITION (NUT-ri-re)		NT=NS نشأ to rear (a child)
	re-PEAT (PETO) seek		PT=PS فحص to seek
	TOLL, to sound a bell		SL صلة clank, صل to resound
	TORRE-fy, to scorch		SR سعر to scorch
	TOAST (TORREO) parch		SR سعر to scorch
	TIFF, to sip		SP سف to drink
	TIFF-in, drinking		SP سف to drink
	TIG, touch		SG ساجى to touch
	TIGE, stem		SG ساق stem of plant
H_2	TER-g-al, dorsal, hide		SR ظهر back, ضرخ skin
●	THIGH, part of leg f. knee to trunk		SG ساق leg (transf.)
	TIMON (TEMO) a beam, helm		SM سهم beam, mast of slip
L_2 ●	ALBERT (ATHEL) noble		ASL اصيل noble
	(BRIGH-t) shining		BRG برق to shine
●	BHARG, shine	(Skt.)	BRG برق to shine
ن	CURD (KURTH)		KRS قرش to curd (milk)
	GRATE, basket, hurdle		GRS خرص basket
	be-QUEATHE, say		QS قص to state
L_2	QUOTH, said		QS قص to state
	KATHA, story	(Skt.)	KS قصة story
L_2	TITLE (TITU-l-us) heading		TT=ST سطح top
	CHOTI, top (Hindi)	CH/S	ST سطح top
	TETE, head		TT=ST سطح top
	SYMMETRY (METI-or) to measure		MT=MS مسح to measure
	MET-er, measure (MESS)		MT=MS مسح to measure
	ATHL-ete (ATHL-on) prize		THL=SL صلة free gift
	IMMENSE (METI-or) measure		MT=MS مسح to measure
	POSTULATE (PET) seek		PT=PS فحص to seek
	RUTH, pity		RTH= RS رثى to pity
	sym-PIESO-MET-er press+ measure		PS فش to squeeze, MT=MS مسح to measure
	DE-TAIL (TAILL-er) cut, sew		TL=SL شل to cut, sew
L_2	TAIL-or		TL=SL شل to sew, to cut
	SIL-na, to be sewn (Hindi)		SL شل to sew

Surplus Letters Sifted

This part illustrates the removal of surplus letters viz., nasa N; nasal M produced by B or P; surplus B or P produced by M; epenthetic R, S, W, T suffixes ST, ND, nasal NG, and X as paragoge. After removing the surplus letters the Triliteral or Biliteral Formula has been applied.

Triliteral Formula—NASAL N

Remove nasal N.

	ALLONG-E, gummed	ALK علک gum
ن	ANNOUNCE, to make known	N(N)C نث to divulge (news)

Derivatives : ***pronounce, renounce, denounce, enunciate, nuntio.***

●	ASYNDETON (SUNDEO) to bind	SD شد to bind tightly
	BANDY, wide apart at kness	BD بد to widen (feet)
	BANJO, musical instrument	BJ=BZ بظ to tune musical instrument
ن ●	BANTER, to talk jestingly	BTR بطر to be saucy, insolent
	BLUND-er, to act stupidly	BLD بلادة stupidity
	BLIND, without moral light	BLD بلد to be stupid (transf.)
	BRINDLE (BRAND) streaks	BRD برد streakly cloth
	CALEND-er, roller	CLD قلد to twist, wind upon
	CANDY, sugar, to sprinkle	CD قض to sprinkle (sugar)
علم	CANTER, easy gallop	CTR قطر to run away (horse)
	CANT-on, quarter	CT خط quarter of a town
L_2	CANT, edge, corner	CT قاطع side of a river (گھاٹ)
	CHINK, cleft, crack	SK شق *chink*, crack
	CHINK, sound of glass	SK صخ to resound
	CHUNK, lump cut off	SK شقة splinter
	CLANG, loud sound, صلق to shriek	CLG صلقع to emit a sharp sound
	CLINK, to make a sharp sound	CLK صلقع to emit a sharp sound
	CLANK, metallic sound	CLK صلقع to emit a sharp sound
	CLENCH, to close the teeth tightly	CLK صلق to grate the teeth
	CLINK, to lock up	CLK غلق lock
	CLUNCH, lime-stone	CLS کلس lime × CALCI-um
ن	COUNT, to reckon, number	CT کت to reckon, number,
	(com-PUTE)	↑ BT بيت to value, appraise
	A-KUT, uncounted (Skt.)	A, not KT کت to *count*
	COUNTRY, region, territory	CTR قتر region, side

	CRANK, to curl up	K/S	CRS كرش to be wrinkled
●	CRANK, eccentric person		CRK خارق extraordinary
	CRANK, liable to capsize		CRK خرق hole
	CRANK-y, crazy		CRK خرق stupidity
ن	CRAUNCH		CRS قرش to *craunch*
ا	CRUNCH		CRS قرش to *craunch*
	DANG-le be suspended		DG دج to let down (a curtain)
ا	DING-DONG, to jingle		DG دق to strike (clock)
	DINGLE, dell shaded w. trees		DGL ادغل bushy place
	DRINK, DRENCH (TRINK)		TRK طرق to *drink* (turbid water)
	FLENCH, cut up, flay		FLS فلذ to cut a slice
	FLICH, give way, draw back		FLS فلص to escape
	FLIND-ers, fragments	D/Z	FLZ فلذ to cut into slices
	FLINT, brick		BLT بلاط paving stone
	FLOUNCE, move abruptly		VLC ولس to walk quickly
	FLOUNCE (FROUNCE) strip		FRC فرزة separated part
●	FRANCH-ise (FRANC) free		FRC فرغ to be free
●	FRANK, candid expression		FRK فرق to explain distinctly
	FRANK, free		FRK فرغ to be free
L_2	FRANGI-ble (BREAK)		FRK فرق to separate, فرقع to burst
	FRINGE, border	G/Z	FRG=FRZ فروز *fringe*
●	GLANCE, to slip	,,	GLC=ZLC زلق to slip
●	HANGAR, shed		HGR حجرة cattle shed
	HAUNCH, part between ribs and thigh		HK حق upper part of *haunches*
ا	JANGLE, JINGLE, to sound as bell		JGL=ZGL زجلة confused sounds
	JUNGLE, dense thickets	J/d	JGL=DGL دغل thicket
●	MANDUC-ate, to chew		MḌC مضغ to chew
●	MASTIC-ate, to chew	(T)	MSC مضغ to chew (T intrusive)
●	MANGER, MANDIBLE (MANDUC-ate)		MDC مضغ to chew
●	MANGY, scabby (MANDUC-ate)		MDC مضغ to chew
غ	CENTRE, point		CTR قطرة point
	PARANG, heavy knife		PRG فريغ sharp knife
	PLANGO, to strike		PLG فلخ to strike
	PLANG-ent (PLACO) to beat		PLC فلخ to strike
●	PLANK, a board		PLK فلق wood split in two, splint
	PLINTH, squared stone		BLT بلاط paving stone
	POPINJAY, parrot	J/K	BBK ببغاء parrot

	POPJAY, parrot	J/K	BBK ببغاء parrot
ن	PRANCE, to bound f. hind legs		BRC بركع to rise on his legs (horse)
ن	PRANK, to bound f. hind legs		BRK بركع to rise on his legs (horse)
	PRANG, to smash		PRG فرقع to burst, explode
	PRANK, trick (origin—show)		BRK برق to shine, glitter
	QUANDR-y, perplexity		QDR خدر to be perplexed
●	PRANK, to dress showily		BRK برق to attire, glitter (woman)
●	PRINK, to deck up		BRK برق to glitter, attire (woman)
●	PRIG, dress w. finery		BRG برق to attire, glitter (woman)
	PRONG, fork افرق having parted teeth		PRG فرق parting of teeth
	RANT, to speak aloud		RT رط to shout
	RENS-la, searching		RS رس to enquire, scrutinize
●	SLINK, slip away, miscarry		SLK زلق to slip, زليق abortive foetus
●	SPANK, move w. speed		SBK سبق to outstrip
	SPANK, slap		SPK سفق to slap
مم ●	SURREND-er (REND-er)		RD رد to return a th. to
	TANGLE, confusedness	t/d	DGL دغل confusedness, thicket
	THINK=THANK (DANK) seem		DK دق to manifest
H_2	SLING, loop for carrying weight, throw		SLG سلق to insert a stick into loop of sack, (S) LK لقع to throw
مم ●	REND-er, give back		RD رد to return a th. to
	(RE) again (DA) give		↑ راع to return, D ادى to pay
	ASSENT (SENTIO) perceive		ST سطع to perceive by smell

Biliteral Formula

Nasal N

Remove nasal N :

●	ADJUNCT (JUNG) join	JG=ZG زوج to join, couple
	AMONG (GE-MENG) mingle	MG ماج to *mingle*
	MING-le	MG ماج to *mingle*
غ	AMOUNT, MOUNT	MT امطى to *mount*
	ANA-CONDA, large snake	CD قدة snake
	ANCHLO-sis, crookedness	CHL=SL عصل to be crooked
	ANKER, a liquid measure	KR قرة measure
ت	ANKLE (AN-CLEOW) to bend	CL كاحل ankle, ↑ عصل to bend
	APPOINT (PUNGO) prick	PG فقأ to slit
H_2	SCENT, perceive by smell, perfume (SENT)	ST سطع perceive by smell, سعيط perfume
	ATTAIN (TANGO) touch	TG=SG ساجى to touch

	BAND, BIND, BOND	BḌ ابض to fasten (hence bend)
	BANK, raised ground	BK بقاع raised ground × BENCH
	BE-LONG, pertain to	LG علق to pertain to
	BEND=BIND	BḌ ابض to fasten (hence bend)
ن	BUNCH	BCH=BK باقة *bunch*
ن	BOQUET, bunck of flowers	BK باقة bunch, nosegay NV
	BOUNCE, rebound	BC ابز to leap
	BUND-le, (BIND)	BD ابض to fasten
	BUNK, to vanish, make off	BK باق to disappear
	PEND, APPEND, DE-PEND, be heavy	PD فدح to be heavy
	CENS-or, to tax	CS قاس to take the measure of
H_2	CENS-ure to tax, blame	CS قاس ,, + قس to slander
	CENS-us, rate	CS قاس to measure, pattern
	CENTO, patchwork	CT قطعة a piece
اصل	CHANGE, to exchange G/Z (CAMB) to barter (M)	CH-G=KZ قاض to *exchange*, ↑CB عقب to barter (wrong root)
L_2	KENG, change (Chinese)	KG=KZ قاض to *exchange*
	CINCTURE (CING) to gird	CG سيج to fence
	CINGU-l-um, belt	CG سيج to fence
	CONCH, shell CH/S	CS كشح *conch*, shell
	CONSANGUINE (SANG) blood	SG ثج to flow (blood) nfv.
	CONSENT (SENT) perceive	ST سطع to perceive by smell
	SCENT, SENSE (SENT) perceive	ST سطع to perceive by smell
	CONSENSUS (SENT) perceive	ST سطع perceive by smell
خ	CONTACT (TANG) touch	TG=SG ساجى to touch
	CONTUSE (TUND) to thump	TD وطدة violent blow
H_2	DANCE, beat the ground, move w. rythmatic step	DC داس tread on ground, دحس throw about feet
●	INCENDI-ary (CAND) glow	CD وقد to kindle fire C/K
●	INCENSE (CAND) burn	CD وقد to kindle fire ,,
●	INCENSE, enrge (CAND) burn	CD وقد to kindle fire ,,
●	CAND-le (CANEO) shine	CN سنا to shine
	CAND-our, brightness, hence sincerity	CD وقد to kindle
	DUNK, dip	DK داك to dip in water
	DANK, soaked, oozy	DK داك to dip in water
	DE-PEND, hang down, weigh	PD فدح to be heavy, DE down
●	DIMENSION (MENS) measure	MS مسح to measure
	DING-y, dark	DG دجية darkness
	DISPATCH (PANG) fasten	PG=BG بوق to bind

	EFFIGY (FINGO) fashion	FG عفق to patch
●	E-VICT (VINCO) overcome	VC=FC فاق to overcome
●	VANQU-ish, overcome	VQ=FQ فاق to overcome
	EXCISE (CENS) estimate	CS قاس to measure
	EX-PAND, spread out	PḌ فاض to spread
	EX-PEND, weigh	PD قدح to be heavy (weight)
	EX-PUNGE, prick	PG فقأ to slit
	EX-SCIND (SCIND) cut	SD صدع to cut asunder
	FOUNT (FUNDO) reservoir	FḌ فيض abundance, river
	FOUND, pour, melt	FḌ افاض to pour, فاض to flow
	FUNG-us, mushroom	FG فقع *fungus*
	FUNK, draw back	FK افک to deter, be weak-minded
	FICK-le, weak-minded	FK افک to be weak-minded
●	HAUNT, to frequent	HT=AD عاور to come time after time
	HUNG-er	HG هجىء to be *hungry*
●	INCENSE (CANDO) kindle	CD وقد to be *kindled* (fire)
غ ●	KIND-le	KD وقد to *kindle*
	INFUSE (FUNDO) pour	FḌ افاض to pour
●	INJUNCTION (JUNG) join	JG=ZG زوج to join
	INTEGER (TANG) touch	TG=SG ساجى to touch
●	INVINCIBLE (VINCO)	VC=FC فاق to overcome
●	JOIN (JUNG)	JG=ZG زوج to join
●	JUNTA (JUNG) join	JG=ZG زوج to join, pair
●	KNELL (CNYLL) sound of bell	CL صل to resound
	KNIFE	KF خيفة *knife*
●	KNOB, protuberance	KB كعب swelling
H_2	KNOLL, small hill, clod	KL قوعلة hillock, قلاعة clod
	LANCE, to fling	LC=LK لقع to throw
ن	LANGUAGE (LINGUA)	LG لهجة *language*
	LANGU-ish, be thin	LG لحق thin (horse)
●	LANK, lean	LK لحق to be thin
	LAUNCH, to hurl	LK لقع to throw+القى to throw
	LINC-t-us, licking	LC لق to *lick*
	LING-er, to move slowly	LG حلج to walk slowly
	LINGO, language	LG لهجة *language*
	LINK, ring	LK حلقة ring of metal
	LINK, torch	LK لياق blaze
	LINK, move briskly	LK ولق to walk quickly
	LINK, flat ground	LK لياق pasture land

ن	TONGE=DINGUA=LINGUA d/l	LG لهجة *tongue*
	LING, connected	LG الحق to connect
H_2 ن	LONG, to pertain, befit	LG علق to pertain, لاق befit
	LONG, far extending	LG علق to hang, suspend
	LOUND-er, bethump	LD لهد to strike in repelling
	LOUNGE, idle stroll	LG حلج to walk slowly
ن	LUNCH, slight repast	KL علاق remainder of food
غ	LUNG	LG علق to be suspended, معلاق lung
	LUNGE, lengthen	LG علق to hang
	LUNGE, rope	LG علق well-rope, حلقة rope
	MANCHU, pure race	MS محض to be of pure race
●	MENS-es, monthly	MS مسح to measure (transf.)
●	MENSU-r-are, measure	MS مسح to measure
	MING, MING-le, mix	MG ماج to mix, *mingle*
	MONGREL (MENG) mix	MG ماج to mix
●	MOUND, raised bank	MD مهد elevated ground
●	MOUND, world	MD مهد ground, مهاد ground
غ	MOUNT, climb	MT امطى to *mount* upon a beast
ا	MUNCH, to chew	MS همس to chew
●	MUND-ane, earthly	MD مهد ground
	MUNDI-fy, to clean	MD محض pure
	NEPENTHE (PENTH-os) grief	PT قطأ to grieve
	OB-TUND, thump	TD وطدة violent blow
	OB-TUSE, not pointed (TUND)	TD وتد peg, tooth, ob., not
	OUNCE=OKE	OC اوقية ounce
	ASEND, de-SCEND etym. dub	SD صعد *ascend*, or عثن ascend
	PAINT (PING)	PG فقع to dye red gfp
	PANG, violent pain	PG فجع be distressed painfully
	PANG, to fill	PG=PZ فاض to be filled
	PARA-MOUNT, superior	PR فرع to overtop, MT مطى to *mount*
	PERTUSE (TUND) strike	TD وطدة violent blow
	PINK, to stab, pierce	PK فقأ to slit
	PINK, light red, yellow	PK فقع to be red, yellow
	PINK, highest point	PK فاق to be above a.o.
	PINK, to peep, wink	PK فقح to open the eyes (whelp)
	PINK, to knock, tinkling sound	PK فقع to burst, crack fingers
	POINT, APPOINT (PUG) prick	PG فقأ to slit
	PUNCHE-on, to prick, stab	PG فقأ to slit
	PUNC-tu-ate (PUG) prick	PG فقأ to slit
	PUNC-tu-al (PUG) prick	PG فقأ to slit
	PUNG-ent (PUG) prick	PG فقأ to slit

	POND, enclosure	PD فضاء enclosure
ث	POND, pool, lake, *i.e.*, enclosure	PD قاض to fill (a vessel), ↑ فضا enclosure
	POND-er, weigh, hang	PD فدح to be heavy (weight)
	POUND, weight	PD فدح to be heavy (weight)
	POUND, walk heavily, beat, strike	PD فد tread heavily, trample upon
	PRECINCT (CING) to gird	CD سيج to fence
	PUNCH, thick and short	BK باك fat, بق stout
ن	BUNCH	BK باقه bunch
	QUENCH, to extinguish thirst	QS قصع to allay (thirst—water)
	QUINCHE, to stir, move	QS قحز to stir about
●	RANCH, farm	RS حرث tillage
	RANCH, to tear	RS حرص to tear
	RAND, border	RḌ عرض side
●	RAND-an, uproar	RD رعد to thunder, noise
H_2	RAND-om, gallop, haphazard	RḌ عرر to run, عرض to run away horse, عرضاً at *random*
	RANGE, set in a row	RG عرق row of bricks, animals
H_2 ●	RANK, row, grade, راق to excel	RK عرق row, رقى to rise gradually
H_2	RANK, proud, strong	RK روق proud, ريق strength
ن	RANK-le, fret, chafe, irritate, inflame, fester DRAK-on (wrong root)	RK حرق to gnash the teeth at, حرق to rub, scorch, حراقة blister ↑ DRK=KDR قدار large snake
	RANT, to speak aloud	RT رط to shout
	RE-CENSE, revise C/K	CS قاس to take the measure of
	REND, to tear	RD هرد to tear
	RENT, tear	RT=RD هرد to tear
●	RENT (REDD) pay	RD ردة profit, return
	RE-PENT (PAINTEO) to be sorry	PT فطا to grieve
	RESENT (SENT) feel	ST سطع to perceive
	RETUND (TUND) beat	TD وطدة violent blow
	RIND, strip, peel	RD هرد to tear
	RINSE, wash	RS رحض to wash
	SANG, blood	SG ثج to flow (blood) nfv.
●	SEND, cause to go, direct, one sent to fetch bride (HENT)	HT=HD هدى to go the right way, to direct towards, to bring (bride)
●	SHANK	SK ساق *shank*
	SING, warble, succession of voice	SG سجع to coo (dove), سجعة rhyme
●	SPAWN (ex-PAND) spread	PḌ فاض to spread out

	SPEND (ex-PEND) weigh out		PD فدح be heavy (weight)
	SPONDEE, pour out		S=out, PD افاض to pour
	STAIN (TINGE) make foul		TG طاخ make foul, defile
	SUCCINT (CING) gird		CG سيج to surround, fence
●	SUND-er, SUND-ry, separate		SD صدع to split, cut *asunder*
	sur-CING-le, belt		CG سيج to surround, fence
	TANG-ent, touching	T/S	TG=SG ساجى to touch
●	TANK	,,	TK=SK سقاية *tank*
●	TANK-ard, drinking cup	,,	TK=SK سقاية cup, سقى give drink
●	TONG-s, two-legged instrument		TG=SG ساق leg
	VENER-ate, to fear		VR وهرة fear
	re-VERE, to fear		VR وهرة fear
	VICTIM (VINCIO) bind		VC=BC بوق to tie
●	VICTOR (VINGO) overcome		VC=FC فاق overcome
●	WANG, cheek		WG وجه side (cf. خد side, cheek)
●	CHEEK, side of face		SK شق side
	WING, side		WG وجه side
اصل	WANT, lack (VANR)		WT وتح scarcity, ↑ VR اوعر to lessen a th.
	WONK-y, shaky, unsound		WK وعک to be *weak*, weary
	WRANG-le, noisy dispute		RG هرج riot, make a faction
	WRENCH, to pull or twist		RS رعص to drag
	re-SCIND, to cut		SD صدع to cut asunder
	RED-OUND, overflow		RD رد to return
	(RED)+(UNDA) back+flow		UD ودى to flow
H_2	UNDU-l-ate, curve, flow		UD اود to curve, ودى to blow
	AB-OUND, overflow (VOD)		UD ودى to flow
	REDUNDANT (UNDA) wave		UD اود to curve+ودى to flow
	WHANG, sound of blow		WG وقع sound of bow
L_2	SHUNT, to hasten		ST ستا to hasten
	CHHET-I, haste (Punjabi)		ST ستا to hasten
اصل	ANXIOUS (ANG) press tightly		A, euphonic, N nasal, X=KS كشع to be *anxious*, ↑ عنق to squeeze throat

N.B.—عنق *to squeeze the throat, is a kin of* خنق *to throttle.*

H_2	SCANT-ling, cut piece, pattern	(S) CT قطعة piece, قطيع similar, alike
ت	CANT-le, small piece	CT قطعة piece,
	(CANTH-US) corner, side	↑ CT قاطع side
	MENSU-r-able, measurable	MS مسح to *measure*
	IM-MENSE, not measurable	MS مسح to *measure*

	MEAS-ure	MS مسح to *measure*

Triliteral Formula

Remove Nasal M produced by B or P.

	AMBLE, walk, to go	BL بل to go away
	pre-AMBLE, go before PR=	VR ورا before, BL بل to go
	AMPUT-ate (PUT) prune	BT بت to cut
●	CAMPHOR NV	CPR كافور *camphor*
	CLAMP, clasp, to fasten	CLB خلب to clutch, خلب rope
	CLASP (intrusive S)	CLB خلب to clutch
	CLUMP, cluster of trees	CLB غلباء thicket of tangled trees
●	COMPASS, to grasp	CBS قبض to grasp
	CRUMP-le, to become curved	CRB عقرب to bend
	pro-CUMB-ent, lying down	CB كب to prostrate
	RUMPLE, wrinkle=RUFFLE	RPL رفل wrinkled
	SLUMP, marshy place S/K	SLB=KLB خلب mire
	TAMBOUR, drum R/L	TBR=TBL طبل drum
	TABOR, drum ,,	TBL طبل drum
	TIMBAL, kettledrum	TBL طبل drum
	TRIUMPH, to rejoice	TRB طرب to rejoice, sing
H_2 ●	CHUMP, fool, head	KP خف light-minded, قحف skull
	KEMP (KEMPR) woollen hair	KPR غفر down on the neck
	AMPLE, abundant	APL حفل to be abundant
	LYMPH, pure	LB لب heart, pulp
	CLAMP, peat	CLB خلب mire
	CLAMP, to hold fast	CLB خلب to clutch w. claws
	CLAMP, piece of timber	CLF قلف tree-bark

Biliteral Formula

Remove Nasal M produced by B or P.

ن ●	AM-BASSA-d-or	BS بعث to send, بعيث messenger
	CAMB-er, vault	CB قبة vault
	CAMBI-um, exchange	CB=CF كافا to requite
	ABRUPT (RUMPO) break in pieces	RP=RB رأب slit, cut
	AL-EMBIC, cup	BC=FC فاق cup
	CHAMP, to munch fodder	CH-P=KB قب to gnash the teeth (animal)
	CHUMP, thick end (CHOP) cut	CH-P=KF كاف to cut
●	CYMBAL (KUMBE) cup	KB كوب cup
●	CYMBA, boat	CB سابحة boat

ن	DUMP, short and thick	DP هدف bulky
ن	DUMP, let fall w. bump	DP دفعة a push, rush
	ERUPT (RUMPO) tear, break, cut	RB رأب slit, cut
	IRRUPT (RUMPO) break, tear	RB رأب slit, cut
	JUMP (GUPPA) to leap	GP=ZP زاف to leap
	JUMP, petticoat	JB جبة coat
●	JIMP, slender	JP عجيف thin
ن	LAMP-oon, to satire	LB لحب to abuse a.o., هلب to satire
	LAMBREY (LAMBO) to lick	LF لحف to lick
ت	LAMB-ent, softly radiant	LB=LF لفح to burn (fire),
	(LAMBO) to lick	↑ LB=LF لحف to lick
●	RUMP-us, uproar	RP رفع to speak loudly
ن	RUMB-le, to make grumbling noise	RB رعب to coo, threaten, terrify
	PAMPA, treeless plain	PP=VP وعف hard ground
	SHAMPOO, massage, rub	SHP شاف to polish
H_2	TAMP, to fill, pack round	TP اطف to fill, عطف to fold
H_2 ●	TEMP-er, disposition, softening	TB طبع temper, طب to act mildly
	TUMP, hillock	TP=DP هدف hill

Biliteral Formula

Remove Surplus B produced by M.

	CRUMB (KRUM) NV	KRM قرامة piece of bread in oven
	RAMBLE, to wander in talk	RML رمل to walk quickly
●	OMBRO, rain storm	OMR همرة shower of rain
●	IMBRI-c-ater (IMBER) shower	IMR همرة shower
ن	NUMBER	NMR نمر to *number*
	ENUMER-ate, NUMER-al	NMR نمر to *number*
	SOMBRE, shade	SMR سمر shade of moon
	SOMBRE, dark and gloomy	SMR سمر night, اسمر dark brownish
ن	NIMBLE, light in motion	NML نمل light-handed
	ASSEM-B-le, to collect	SM ثم to collect
ت	SUM, total (SUMMA) highest	SM ثم to collect, ↑ سماء height
H_2	COMB (KAM) to clean, top	KM قم to sweep, قمة top
	ZIMB, fly	ZM زم to buzz nfv.
	GRUMB-le (GRUM) anger	GRM=ZRM ضرم to rage

Biliteral Formula

Remove surplus B produced by M.

LIMB (LIM) a member	LM لأم to join, لحم to solder
LIMB (LIM) border	LM علم limit-stone

	MEMB-er, limb	M/L	MM=LM لأم to join
	LAMB (LAM)		LM=ML حمل *lamb*
	GAMBREL (CAM) crooked		CM قمع to bend (خميدن)
●	be-NUMB (NUM)		NM نام to *benumb*
ت	AMBI-tion (AMBI) go round		AM همة *ambition*, ↑ حام go round
●	en-JAMBENT (JAMBA) leg	J/K	JM=KM قائمة leg
	JUMB-le, to mix confusedly		جم to cram, زحم pressing crowd
	DUMB (DOM) stupid		DM عدم to be a fool
●	GAMB-ol (GAMBA) leg		GM قائمة leg
	REMB-le, to remove		RM رام to depart f. a place
	THUMB (TUMEO) to swell		TM طام swollen
	CLIMB (KLI-mm-en)		KL وقل to *climb*
ت	TOMB, mound (TUMEO) to swell		TM اطم fort, ↑ طما to be swollen

Triliteral Formula

Remove surplus P produced by M.

ت	TEMPLE, side (TEMP-us) cut		TP طف side, ↑ طم to cut
ت	TEMPO, time (TEMP-us) cut		TM عتمة delay, ↑ طم to cut
ت	TEMPLE, grand edifice (TEMP) cut		TM اطم fort, ↑ طم to cut
ت	TEMP-est, storm, time		TM طما to be swollen (sea), ↑ عتمة time
خ	TIME, mora		TM عتمة delay, hence time
H_2	DAMP, choke, moisten		DM دم to stop a hole, دوم to moisten
	STAMP	S/K	STM=KTM ختم to *stamp*
	DIMPLE, pool, small hollow	d/t	TML طميلة pond

Biliteral Formula

Remove surplus P produced by M.

	AMPHI, around	AM حام to go round
	CAMP, level ground	CM كمع level ground
	CAMP, tent, lodging	CM خيمة tent
	CAMP-aign, open country	CM كمع level ground
	CHAMPERTY (CAMP-us) field (PAR-s) part	CM كمع level ground, PR فرع to divide
	CHAMPI-on (CAMP-us) field	CM كمع level ground
	ex-TEMP-ore (TEMP) time	TM عتمة delay (hence time)
خ	TIME, mora	TM عتمة delay
	GUMP-tion, enterprising spirit	GZ=ZM عزم resolve, firm purpose

	LAMP, to shine	LM لمع to shine
	PAMP-er, to gratify to the full	PM فأم to fill the mouth
	ROMP, to move quickly	RM رمع to walk quickly
	TEMP-t, tend to pursuade	TM اطمع to render eager
	KAMPTULICTION (KUMP-t-us) flexible	KM قمع to bend
	CON-TEMP-l-ate, gaze upon	TM طمح raise the eyes towards
	CON-TEMP-t, disobey	TM طمح to disobey

Remove Epenthetic R.

	BURL-y, corpulent nv.	BL عبيل thick, fat
●	EARL (JARL) noble	JL جل illustrious, great
	FLIRT, sudden jerk	FLT فالط to meet a.o. unexpectedly
غ	LEARN, to get to know	LN لحن to understand
●	MARGRIN, pearl	MRGN مرجان pearl
	SCRUFF (SCUFF) nape of neck	(S) CF قفا nape of neck
ن	SHRILL, piercing sound	SL صحل to be rough, hoarse (voice)
	SPRECK-le (SPECK) بقعة stain	(S) BK بقع to be spotted white and black
	TARTAR	TTR تاتار Tartar
	TRAP, snare (عطوف) snare	TP اطف to lay snare
	URN, water vase	UN اناء vase
H_2	LURCH, to filch, glutton	LS لص thief, لحوس glutton
	LURCH, to roll on one side	LS لاص to incline to
	FART, to break wind	FT عفط to break wind
	NARK, nose (NAK)	NK نكعة tip of nose
	JARL, earl, chief	JL جل to be illustrious, great

Remove Epenthetic S.

●	GRASP (GRIP) handful	GRP غرفة handful
	GASP, to strain for breath	GB قبع to pant, be out of breath
	CLASP, hold closely	CLB خلب to clutch
	RASP, RISP, to grate as w. rasp	RP ارهف to whet (a blade)

Remove Ephenthetic L.

ن	CELEB-r-ate, to praise, honour	CB ثبى to praise, to collect people
ن	BLUR, to smear w. ink	BR حبر ink, scar
ن	BLUSH, to be red w. joy	BSH بش to have cheerful face
ن	FILCH, to pilfer	FS فش to pilfer
ن	FILLIP, to strike w. finger-nail released f. ball of thumb	FP فاف to put the thumb nail upon the nail of forefinger

ن	FLURRY, agitation, commotion	FR فرية disturbance, confusion
ن	RIBALD, mean, low (RIBAU-D)	RB رويع mean, small
ن	BAULK, hinderance	BK بكّ to obstruct

N.B.—The roots of these eight words are unknown to the English etymologists because they did not recognise the intrusive L and did not revert to Arabic.

	BULGE (BOUGE) to swell	BG بغا to swell
ن	CALM (KAUMO) stillness	KM عقم to be silent
●	MOULD, earth (MOUDE)	MD مهد earth
	MOULD, measure (MODE)	MD مدّ measure
	OLD (OUD)	OUD عود old
ن	SCALP (SCAUP) skull	(S) CP قحف skull
	SHOULDER (SCHOUDRE) CH/S	(S) SDR اسدر shoulder
	SULPHUR (SOUFFRE)	SFR اصفر yellow
	SALAMANDER	SMNDR سمندر *salamander*
H_2	SCLAFF, light slap	(S) CF خف light, كف slap

Remove Epenthetic W.

	SWEEP, move w. trailing drapery (W)	SB سحب to trail, to drag a th.
	SWAGG-er, walk like superior (W)	SG ساج to walk gently, وسج walk quickly
	SWIF-t (W)	SF سفا to be *swift*
	SWIG, draught (W)	SG ساغ to swallow easily
H_4	SWAG, bundle, to sag brag noisily, depression (W)	SG وثق to fasten, صغا to incline, صح to resound, ساخ to sink
H_2	SWAGE, die for shaping iron (SOUGE)	SG صاغ to mould, pattern, to fashions, سكة die for coining
	SWEAT=SWID=SUD-or	SD سدى to moisten, استدى to sweat
	SWARM, a throng	SRM صرم crowd

Remove Epinthetic T.

●	MAS-ti-C-ate, to chew	MSC مضغ to chew
	MANDU-C-ate, to chew (N)	MḌC مضغ to chew
اصل	CASTLE (CASTR-um) (CASA) hut	CSR قصر castle, ↑CS خص hut

ST as suffix.

	BLA-st, gust of wind	BL بل to blow (wind)
H_2 ●	BUR-st, to split, suddenly issue forth	FR فرى to split, to rip, فار spurt forth

	EA-st (EO-s) dawn	EO ايا sunlight
	FIR-st, to begin w. (FOR)	FR افرع to begin
	FIR-st-ling	FR فرع *firstling*
	FOR-est (FORA) outside	FR=VR ورا beyond
●	TWI-st, to roll	TW طوى to roll, fold up
	MOLE-st, to vex	ML مل to be tedious, to weary
H_2	ROBU-st, strong, thick	RB ارب to strengthen, رعيب fat
	sub-TRI-st, sad	TR ترح to be sad
	HARVE-st, crop (CROP)	HRV=KRF خراف crop, fruit-season
	CROP	CRP خراف harvest-time
ن	THRU-st, to push suddenly	TR طرح to fling, ↑ طرد drive back
	TRI-st, sorrowful	TR ترح to be sad

ND as suffix.

	BRA-nd (URO) burn	UR ارى to kindle fire
	GRA-nd, magnificient	GR جهر to magnify, جاهر grand
	GRI-nd (GAR) sharpen	GR=ZR ظر to sharpen (stone)
	GROU-nd, bottom	GR قعر bottom
	ROTU-nd (ROTA) wheel	RT=TR اطار circle
	JOCU-nd (JOKE)	JK=ZK ضحک to laugh
●	MERCHA-nd-ise (MERO) gain	MR مار to convey food to family
	STA-nd (STA)	STA=SDA صدأ to stand erect
	SLE-nd-er, thin	SL صعل to be thin
	SOU-nd, echo, noise	S صاح to cry
	SOU-nd, healthy	S صح to be healthy, ***sound***
	SPLE-nd-id (SPLENDEO) shine	SPL=LSP لصف to shine
	WI-nd (VA)	VA هوا *wind*
	WI-nd, to twist	VA عوى to twist
	FRIE-nd, pleasing	FR فرج to rejoice, to be pleased
	FIE-nd (FO-on) to hate	F عاف to hate
	STE-nd, to stride vigorously	ST سطا to step widely
ن	STRA-nd, string	(S) TR وتر string
ن	STRA-nd, margin of sea	(S) TR طرة river bank, shore
●	SURROU-nd	SR حصر to ***surround***
	TREME-nd-ous, to be trembled at	TMR ترمع to tremble
	AGGRA-nd-ise, make large	GR جهر to magnify
	TRE-nd, bend	TR اطر to bend

Nasal NG as suffix.

	BRI-ng, to carry	BR عبر to convey
	SWI-ng	SW شوح to *swing* arms

	STRI-ng	(S) TR وتر string
●	SPRI-ng, to move suddenly	(S) PR فار to spurt forth
●	SPRI-ng, to move rapidly	(S) PR فار to spurt forth
غ	STRA-nge, alien (ex-TRA-ne-ous)	(S) TR طرا to arrive f. afar, طوری *stranger*, ↑ TR طرة side
	STRO-ng	(S) TR حتر to strengthen
	SI-nge, to scorch	S حس to put meat on burning coals
	STI-ng, pole	ST سطاع pole
	STI-ng, to pierce	ST شحط to *sting*
ن	STI-ngy, niggardly (K lost)	ST=KST قسط to be stingy
	STRA-ngu-l-ate	(S) TR حتر to tighten (a knot)
	TWI-nge, to constrain	TW طوى to roll, fold
	WRI-ng, to twist	R روى to twist

X as Paragoge.

	CALICLE (CALI-x) cup	CL قلة cup	X for H
	ACALYC (KALI-x) cup	KL قلة cup	,,
	GREGARIOUS (GRE-x) flock	GR قرة flock	,,
	CON-GREG-ate (GRE-x) flock	GR قرة flock	,,
	SE-GRE-g-ate (GRE-x) flock	S صاع to separate+قرة	,,
	GREGARI-ous (GRE-x) flock	GR قرة flock	,,
	AGGREG-ate (GRE-x) flock	GR قرة flock	,,
	SEIGNIOR (SENE-x) old	SN سنه to be old	,,
	SENI-or, SEN-ile, SEN-ate	SN سنه to be old	,,
	ROOT (RADI-x)	RD ردح be firm, fast	
	DERACINATE (RADI-x) root	RD ردح be firm, fast	,,
	RADICAL (RADI-x) root	RD ردح be firm, fast	,,
●	RUME-x, lance	RM رمح lance	,,
ن	CORNICE, corner (CORNI-x)	CRN قرنة *corner*	
●	CODE-x, body of laws	CD قاعدة rule	,,
	CONSENE-scence (SENE-x) old	SN سنه to be old	,,
	CODE-x, tree trunk	CD قدو trunk	
ت	CHINCHILLA, small rodent (SIME-x) smell	SM شيام rat, ↑ شم to smell	

N.B.—Please note the uniform rule that X stands for H generally.

English prefixes and suffixes traced to Arabic

Nearly all the prefixes are independent words. However, only some of the suffixes are independent words. Mostly suffixes are artificial signs and symbols used to denote different shades of meaning. Jesperson thinks that out of the English prefixes only seventeen are independent words. The following list will show that Arabic can solve nearly all the prefixes :—

Apply one of the four basic formulas as the case may require.

AB, APO, OFF, away	AB هب to be away
AM-bi, AM-phi, round about	AM حام to go round
AN-ti, before	AN عن to come before
AN-ti, opposite	AN عان to oppose
● AN, UN, N, not	N نهى prohibition
ARCH, chief, beginning	RK روق chief, beginning
● BI, twice	B ب with
● BY, at the side of, near to	B ب at, *by*, for, in
● BYE, subsidiary	B ب by, during
CIR-c-um, circle	CR=KR كور circle, كرة sphere
COM, together	CM كم to collect
CACO, evil	CC خس to be vile
CALCI, lime	CLC كلس lime
CENTI (HUND) hundred	HND هنيدة flock of 100
● CHRONO, time	KRN قرن time
● COSMO, order	CSM قسم to dispose of methodically
DE, down	D هد to pull down
DER-m (DERO) flay	DR درع to skin
● DI, separate	D هد to break
● DU, two (DVA)	DV=ḌF ضعف to double
EN, IN, EN-de, in	EN عن to confine
EO, dawn	ايا sunlight
EU, good, happy	هاء to rejoice
● EX, out of	KS قصا to be remote
EX-TRA, outside	prec.+TRA طرة side
● FORE, PRO, PRE (VOR) before	VR ورا before
● PARA, beyond	PRA=VRA ورا beyond
AGAI-n-st, opposite (ST)	AG=AZ ازا opposite
● HEMI (SEMI) half, equal	SM سمى equal, alike
● HOMO, similar	HM=SM سمى alike
● HYPO (SUB) under	SB صب to go down
● JUXTA (JUNG) joint (N)	JG=ZG زوج to join
MALE, evil	ML معالة evil, mischief

H_2	META, with, change		MT مطو companion, ماط to remove
●	MIS, wrong		MS مساء to wrong
●	MIS (MIN-us) less		MN من to cut, weaken
●	MON-O, alone		MN من to cut (*i.e.*, seclude)
	OB, in the way of		OB اوب way
	OVER, above		VR=FR فرع to overtop
	PAL-in, again		PL فلة return
	PERI, round		PR فرع to go round
	POLY, many		PL حفيل abundant
	PRO-to, first		PR افرع to begin
ن	RE, again		R راع to return
ن ●	RED, again		RD رد to return
	RE-TRO, back-side		R راع to return, طرة side
●	SINE, without		SN ثنية exception
	MESO, middle	NV	MS مس middle of road
	NEO (NOV-um) new		NV=NF انف new
	OM-ni, all		OM عم to include all (همه)
	PALE, ancient		BL بلى to be worn out
●	SUR, over		SR سار to ascend
	SYM, together		SM ثم to collect
●	TELE, far		TL طول distance
	TRI, three		TR وتر odd number (applied to 3)
	UP, high		UP يفع to climb

Metathesis

●	CRYP-to, hidden	CRP=CPR غفر to hide
●	DECA, ten	DK=KD عقد number f. 10 to 20
	POS-t, behind	PS=SP ثفا to follow
●	PHILO, love	PL=LP الف to love

Prosthesis

HYPER, above	(H) PR فرع to overtop
SUPER, above	(S) PR فرع to overtop
OVER, above	VR=FR فرع to overtop
HETERO, different	(H) TR تر to sever, cut

Some English Suffixes Traced to Arabic :

-ANA, belonging to	AN عن from
-FUL, full	FL حافل full
-CULE, small	CL قل to be small
HEAD (HEIT) state, nature	HT هيئة shape, appearance
RIC, power	RIC ريق strength
ARD, strong, hard	ARD عرد hard
ESQUE, partaking of quality of	ESQ عسق to stick to, عذق to attribute to

Christian proper names traced to Arabic

Says Minan-ul-Rahman :

> (*a*) "And Arabic is the original language given by God and all other languages are like its sons and daughters and they receive outfit from the sacredotal Vestsment of Arabic" (Minan, p. 40).
>
> وليس لفظ عندهم الا من هذة اللهجة
>
> (*b*) "And the non-Arabic languages do not possess *any word* which does not belong to Arabic." (*ibid*, p. 66).

This is an all-embracing principle which gives us boundless field of research now and in times to come. Here also belongs the *monogenesis theory of languages*. This principle has been applied to Christian proper names which have been traced to Arabic in the following list.

Proper names undergo a lot of wear and tear, shrinkage and distortion and thus they lose their identity. For instance, Elizabeth=Elsie, Liza, Libby, Bess, Bet, Betsy; Edward=Ed, Eddy, Neddy; Jacob=James. However, if they exist in true form they can as well be traced to Arabic.

The Christian proper names are also an index of the traditions, culture and beliefs of the Christian people and the reader may note these features in the names given hereunder :

Apply Triliteral, Biliteral or Uniliteral Formula.

● AB-SALOM, father of peace		AB اب father, SLM سلم peace
● ADELA (AETHAL) noble	TH/S	ASL اصيل noble
● ALBERT (AETHAL) noble (BRECH-t) bright		ASL اصيل noble, BRK برق to shine
AFRA, dust		AFR عفر dust
AGATHA, good	T/D	GAD جاد to be good
● AGN-es, chaste		GN غانية chaste (woman)
● ALLAN, musical harmony		LN لحن melody
● AM-able, loveable		AM هام to love passionately
● AM-y, beloved		AM هام to love passionately
● ANNE=HANNAH, grace		HN حن to be kind
ARCHI-BAL-d, genuine bold		RK راق to be pure, BAL بال *boldness*
AS-a, healer		AS اسا to cure (nom. a)
● A-THANAS-t-us, undying	(N)	A not, TS تعس to perish
● AUGUSTUS (AUG) honour		AG=AZ عز be honourable
AVER-IL, boar favour		AFR عفر *boar*, IL الى favour
● AYLM-er, famous, noble		ALM علم to surpass, علم chief

● AB-RAHAM, father of multitude		AB اب father, رهام large number
● ADAM, man, earth, red earth		آدم Adam, اديم ground, آدم brown
● AMA-DE-us, love God		AM هام to love, DE ضياء light (sun-god)
● AMBR-ose, of immortal	(M)	A not, BR بار to perish
● AMELIA, labour		AML عمل labour
● ANDREW, manly (ANER)	(D)	NR=MR مرؤ be manly, مرء man
AENEAS (ANG-us) choice		NG نقوة choice part, نقى pure
ANTHEA, flowery	TH/S	NS نشى to smell (odour) nfv.
● AUDREY (AETHEL) noble (DR-ed) power		ASL اصيل noble, DR=ZR ذرع power
BARBARA, foreign		BRBR بربرى *barbarian*
BEA-T-RICE, making happy		B عبأ prepare, RC عرص be glad
● BERE-NICE, victory bringer		BR عبر to convey, NC نهک to win
BER-N-ARD, bear (wild) hard		BR برى savage, ARD عرد hard
● BERTHA (BERC-ta) bright		BRC برق to shine
● BEN-JAMIN, son of right hand		BN ابن son, YMN يمين right hand
● BORIS, fight		BRS بارز to fight a dual
● CALEB, dog		CLB كلب dog
ن CAN-di-da, white		CN كنه whiteness
CATHER-ine, pure	TH/S	CSR قصر to whiten (cloth),
CHRIST (CHRIO) to anoint		SR صهر to anoint
CHLOE, green shoot, verdure		KL اخلغ to seed, send forth leaves
CHLO-r-is, name of flower goddess, kind of grape		KL قعل to open (vine-blossom) اقتعل to pluck flower, قعال vine-blossom
CLA-ra, bright		CL اقلع to be bright
CEL-ia, heavenly		CL=KL قل to rise high nfv.
CLAUDE, lame	D/Z	CLZ قلز to be lame
● CORNE-l-us, of horn		CRN قرن horn
● COSMO, order		قسم to distribute methodically
CRIS-p-in, curly, wavy		CRS كرش to be wrinkled
CYRI-ac, lordly		CRI سرى generous lord
CHAR-l-es, manly		SR صرى to be manly
● DANI-EL, lord is judge		DAN ديان judge, EL اله God
DAMI-an, to tame	d/t	TAM تام to enslave, تيمة *tame* goat
DAPH-ne, laurel		DB هدب hanging forelock
● DAVID (VEDA) love		VD ود to love
● DIN-ah, judged		DN ديان judge
DOLO-r-es, sorrows		DL دله to sorrow
● DON-AL-d, world chief		DN دنيا world, AL آل to govern

● DOR-een, sullen	ḌR ضرة distress (distressed)
DULCIE, sweet	DLC دلص smooth
● EGBERT (EGB) sword+ BRIGH-t G/Z	EZB عضب sword, BRG برق shine
● EIL-een, pleasant	EL=HL حلا to be pleasing
● ELEA-ZER, God is help=	EL الله God, ZR عزر to help
● ELI, height	EL علا to be high
● EMERY (AMAL) work (RIC) rule	AML عمل work, RC روق chief
L$_2$ EMMA, whole	EM عم to include all (همه)
● EMMANU-EL, with us God	MN معنا with us, EL الله God
ENOCH, teaching	NK نوق to train
EPHIR-am, fruitful	EPR عفر to fecundate
ERAS-t-us, lovely	ERS اعرس to love
ERAS-m-us, deserving love	ERS اعرس to love
EVER-ARD, boar hard	EFR عفر boar, ARD عرد hard
● EZE-k-IEL, God will strengthen	EZ عز strength, EL الله God
● EZRA, help	EZR عزر help, ازر to help
LA-ZAR-us, God is help	L الله God, ZR عزر to help
● ED-GAR, happy spear D/Z	EZ حظ happiness, قارية point of spear
● EDITH (ED-GYTH) happy war ,,	EZ حظ happiness, GT قاتع to fight
● ED-MUN-d, happy protection	prec.+MN منع to protect
● ED-WARD, rich guard d/Z	EZ احظ be rich, WRD ورد look-out
● ENA (EUG-enia) fire	EG اج to burn (fire)
EU-GENE, well-born G/Z	EU هاء rejoice, ZN ضنئى be prolific
EU-NICE, happy victory	prec.+NC نهک to win
● EU-PHE-mia, good report	prec.+PH فاه to speak
● E-va, life (EAU)	حى life
EVANGEL-ine, bringer of good news (EU) (ANGELL) bring news	EU هاء to rejoice, GL جلا to become clear to a.o. (news)
FER-GUS, supremely choice	FR فرع to overtop, GS خاصة choice
● FAITH, trust (FIDE)	FD=VD وديعة trust
● FIDE-lia, faithful	FD=VD وديعة trust
● FRANC-is=FRANK-ish, free	FRK فرغ to be free
GER-ARD, spear hard	GR قارية point of spear, عرد hard
GILE-s (EGIDIO) kid	GD جدى kid
GRIFF-ith, ruddy	GRF قرف red colour
● GEORGE (CEOR-gi-US) husbandman	GR=ZR زرع to till, زارع tiller
GER-AL-d, spear wielder	GR قارية point of spear, آل govern

	GIDE-on, hewer	GD جد to cut off
	ELIZABETH=ELI-SAB-eth, God+oath	EL الله God, SB سب to curse (vulgar oath)
	OATH, curse (EED)	EED عهد *oath* (vulgar curse)

N.B.—Sense of oath is transferred to curse and *vice versa.*

●	GIL-BERT, hostage +(BRIGH-t) shining	GL جعل stipulate, use instead of, BRG برق to shine
H_2 ●	GLO-ria, glory	GL جلا brightness, جل be illustrious
	HALBERT	see ALBERT
	HED-WIG, contention-fight	HD حاد to counter-act, WG وغى war
	HEL-en, ELL-en, bright	EL ال to be bright
	HER-CUL-es, glory of Hera	CL خال to shine+HER
	HIL-ary, cheerful	HL هل to rejoice
	HOR-tensia, gardener	HR حير garden
●	HEZI-ki-AH, Yah is strength	HZ=AZ عز strength, power
	ISI-AH, Yah helps	ISI آسى to help
●	ISSAC (IZZAK) laugh	ZK ضحك to laugh
●	IGOR (ING-V-ARR) watch +ING	R رعية watch+ING
●	INGI-BORG, stronghold of ING	BRG برج castle
●	IR-a, watchful	R رعية watch (nom. a)
●	IR-one, peace	R راحة rest, quiet
	ISRA-EL, ruling w. God	SR سرى lord (*i.e.*, ruler), الله God
●	JACOB, follower J/Y	YCB يعقوب *Jacob*, عقب to follow
●	JAMES (JACOB) J/Y	YCB يعقوب *Jacob*
	JENI-FER, white phanton	JN هجانة whiteness, فرى shine
	PHANTOM (PHAI-no) show	P هف to shine
●	JO-ZEPH, JOSEPH, Yah increases	ZP ضعف to exceed (والله يضاعف لمن يشاء)
●	JOA-CHIM, Yah has set up	KM قوم to set up
●	JOHN (JO-HANN) Yah is gracious	HN حن to be kind
●	JO-EL, Yah is Lord	EL الله God
	JOY, joy	J حجا to rejoice
	LUCI-us (LUX) light=LUKE	LK الق to shine
●	MAL-COLM, Columbias's servant	ML عامل servant+COLM
●	MAL-ISE, servant of Jesus	ML عامل servant+IS عيسى
	MARI-na, of the sea	MR مور commotion of sea+عن

● MILDRED (MILD) (DRE-d) mild power		MLD املد soft, DR=ZR ذرع power,
● MIR-anda, to be wondered at		MR امر wonderful
● MIRA-bel, wonderful		MR امر wonderful
MURI-EL, sea-bright		MR مور commotion of sea, ال be bright
● MOIRA, fate		MR امر decree
● MOR-GAN, sea-shore		MR مور +GN جنح side
MAG-n-us, great		MG=MZ مز to excel
MAXMILIAN (MAG-us) great		MG=MZ مز to overcome
● MANU-EL, with us God		MN معنا with us + اله
MARK, Mars		MRK مريخ *Mars*
● MARTHA, lady, mistress		MRT مرأة woman, wife
● MATHEW, gift of Yah		MT متع to give, let a.o. enjoy+YAH
● MI-CHA-EL, who is like Lord		M ما what, ک like, اله God
MOS-ES, drawn out		MS مسى to extract a th.
● MIL-es, merciful		ML مهل gentleness
● MELLI-CENT, work-strong (SAND)	(N)	ML عمل work, SD شد strengthen
● MINNA, memory or love		MN امعن ponder over, منية desire
● NAOM-I, pleasant		NM نعم to be pleasing
● NICO-DEM-us, victory of people		NC نهک to win, DM آدم man
● NOAH, rest		NH نيح give rest, نياح eternal rest
● NOEL (NAT-ale) birthday		NT=NS نشأ to be born
● OBADI-ah, worshipper of Yah		OBD عبد to worship+YAH
OLAF, ancestor relics		LF لفئى to remain
● OS-BERT, God-bright		OS عز power, glory (transf.)+ برق
OS-CAR, God-spear		prec.+CR قارية point of spear
● OS-WAL-d, God-power		prec.+WL ولاء government
OTHO, rich	TH/S	OS اث be luxuriant
OTILLA, heritage	T/S	OSL اثلة inherited wealth
PETER, rock	t/d	PDR فادرة stone
● PATRICK (PA-ter) father		P=B ابا to be father (ter agent sfx)
PERCI-VAL, penetrate valley		PRC فرص to *pierce*, VL ويل *valley* of hell
● PER-dita, lost		BR بار to perish, to be lost
RAPHA-EL, God heals		RPH رفه to give well-being to+اله
REBECA, noose		RBC ربق noose
● REGI-n-AL-d, power rule		RG ريق strength, AL آل govern
● RHODA, rose		RD ورد *rose*
● ROSE (RHODA)		RD ورد rose

•	RICH-ARD, rule hard	RS رأس be a chief, عرد hard
•	RAY-MUN-d, counsel protector	RY رأى to consult, منع to protect
	RACH-el, ewe	RK رقعاء white spotted ewe
•	REGI-N-ALD (REY-n-AL-d) counsel rule	RY رأى to consult, AL آل to govern
•	RE-NAT-us, born again T/S	R راع to return, NS نشأ be born
•	ROBERT (RUP-BRECH-t) fame-bright	RP عرف to know, عرفة prominence, BRK برق to shine
•	ROD-RICK (RIGO) fame rule	RḌ عرض repute, عرج ascend (*i.e.*, rule)
	RO-GER (ROD-GER) fame, spear	RḌ عرض repute, قارية point of spear
•	REU-BEN, behold son	REU رأى to see, BN ابن son
•	ROW-LA-nd, fame of land (ND)	RW =RF عرف fame, L ليا land
•	ROSAMUND, pure rose (RHODO) (N)	RD ورد rose, MḌ محض pure
H_2 •	SALOME, perfect or peace	SLM سالم whole, سلم peace
•	SAMS-ON, of the sun	SMS شمس sun, ON عن from
•	SAMU-EL, heard by God	SM سمع to hear, EL الله God
•	SAUL, asked for	SL سأل to ask, beg
•	SIM-on, hearing	SM سمع to hear
•	SOLOM-on, peacable	SLM سلم peace
	SOPHIA, wisdom صفح ponder to	SP حصف to have sound judgment
	THOM-as, twin	TM توأم twin
•	TOB-y, Yah is good	TOB طاب to be good+Y=YAH
	THEO-CLA, God-famed	TH=S ضياء sunlight (sun-god), قال talk

N.B.—Sun was god of many people. ضياء=ZE-us, DEI-ty, DEO-ta, and THEO, *i.e.*, Z=D=T.

	THEO-DO-er, gift of God	D هدية gift+THEO
	TIMO-THY, honoured of God	TM=SM اسمى to raise+THEO
	THEO-DO-si-us, gift of God	D هدية gift+THEO
	ULYSSES (ODY-ss-eus) angry	OD حد to be angry
	URB-AN, of town	RB ربع quarter of a town, عن from
	URI-AH, Yah is light	UR ارى to kindle (fire)+YAH=AH
	VAL-entine, healthy	VL=BL بل to recover health
•	VERA, true	VR=BR بر to be truthful
•	VIC-t-or, conqueror	VC=FC فاق to overcome
•	VINC-ent, conquering (N)	VC=FC فاق to overcome
•	WAL-ter, rule-people	WL ولاء government (ter sfx.)
•	XAVIER (ZAVI-ER) splendid	ZV زهو splendour
•	ZACHARI-AH, Yah is renowned	ZKR ذكر fame+Yah

Prosthesis

BLANCHE, white	(N)	(B) LK لهق to be white
BRIG-id, strength		(B) RG ريق strength
● ATHEL-STAN, noble stone		HLS اصيل noble (S), TN طاحون millstone

Toning up

● ADOLPHUS (AETHAL) noble (OLPH) wolf		ASL اصيل noble, OLB=KLB قلوب wolf
HELGA (HAL) healthy		HL=KL قلة health
RUD-OLF, fame, wolf		RḌ عرض repute, OLB=KLB قلوب wolf
● FULK, people	F/K	FLK=KLK خلق people
FLO-rence, blooming	,,	FL=KL قعل to blossom
● WIN, acquire, be attractive	W/K	WN=KN قنى to acquire, اقنى to please
● BAL-d-WIN, bold friend		BL بال boldness+اقنى to please
ن ● GOD-WIN, God-friend		GD اوجد to create (God)+prec. nfv.
● OS-WIN, God-friend		OS عز be powerful (transf.)+prece.
● ED-WIN, rich friend		ED=EZ احظ to be rich, حظ luck +prec.

N.B.—The sense of friend appears to be based on acquiring or pleasing. Also, FRIE-nd means, pleasing=FR فرح *to be pleased. GOD means creator=GD* اوجد *to create (God). The root of God is not known to English. YAH=*ياهو*. It take the forms of Jo as well of* Jehovah (YAHOVAH).

English numerals traced to Arabic

Like proper nouns numerals also undergo metamorphic changes. "All numerals are much corrupted" (Skeat's Dictionary under the word thousand). The following is an attempt to trace English numerals to Arabic :—

1. One, *i.e.*, an individual thing or person=عين any one, human being, self.

2. Two (DVA)=DF ضعف to be double. F changed into V which passed into O.

3. Three=TR وتر odd number. Three is the first odd number after one.

4. Four (CHATUR)=QUATOR=QUADRI=QDR قادر to commensurate a thing. Four sides of a thing make it commensurate. Compare the sense of four with square. SQUARE, *i.e.*, equilateral, rectangle, *consistent with*, *reconcile* (S) QR قار *to agree with.*

5. FIVE (PANK-an) PK=KP كف hand, *i.e.*, five fingers which give the natural sense of five.

6. سدس to be sixth. But "D is sometimes lost" (Liddel's Greek Dictionary, P. 171). Therefore سدس=SHASH (six) in Persian by loss of D.

   (*a*) SHASH=SIX in English, because "S changes into X" (Jesperson, P. 199).

   (*b*) SIX=HEX in Greek, because "S changes into H" (Jesperson, P. 199).

   (*c*) SHASH=CHIH in Hindi, because final S changed into H (*ibid.*).

   (*d*) In Arabic سدس has been contracted into ست, *i.e.*, six. (See Raghib, P. 227—ست اصله سدس).

   (*e*) Therefore Sanskrit and Nepali have SHAT, *i.e.*, six.

N.B.—The original root سدس is not found in other languages. It has been contracted or changed as shown above.

7. SEV-en (SEB-en)=سبع (seven).

8. OCTA ?

9. Nine ?

10. Ten of English is rooted in DAK-anta of Sanskrit and DECA of Latin. This is DK=KD عقد number from 10 to 20. This is so because "Latin is addicted to the transposition of letters (Jesperson, P. 50) and DECA=DECI-mal=DAS (ten) in Hindi=DAH (ten) of Persian by change of S into H.

11. CENT=HUND=HUND-red=هنيدة flock of one *hundred*, *century*.

12. The word THOUSAND is a contraction of DAK-anta+HUND, *i.e.*, عقد+هنيدة, *i.e.*, ten hundred.

13. SABBATH=سبت week or seven days. S changed into H and it is HAFT (seven) in Persian. =HEPTA in Greek=SEPT in Latin. B is sometimes lost, *e.g.*, TABULATA=TALLATA, LUMB-us=LOIN. Therefore by loss of B, سبت=SAT (seven) in Hindi.

14. The Arabic word ميل (Meel) means a way mark on an elevated place to guide the traveller and to make him reckon distance (Munjid). These way-marks were placed at a distance of *1000 fathoms* whence we have the Latin word MILLE, *i.e.*, a thousand. Its augmentative form is MILLIO, *i.e.*, the great thousand or a thousand thousand, *i.e.*, a MILLION and BI-MILLION, TRI-MILLION were contracted to BILLION and TRILLION, by deleting M. Therefore it is quite true that "numerals are much corrupted." But the corruption can be removed as shown above.

و آخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين

ERRATA

Page	Line	For	Read
1	4	James	Jones
1	26	Questiculation	Gesticulation
1	27	illustrative	illustrative of some utterance
3	20	Portridge	Partridge
17	6	KAK	KAL
18	13	Egytian	Egyptian
30	14	his	His
31	13	فعل	ضعل
35	22	وافحلوا	فحلوا
40	23	با خيالات	بالخيالات
54	6	حتم	صم
61	12	قصبح	قصبع
61	26	قسوه	قشوه
61	28	قرت	قرف
63	12	roa	roe
64	9	DB	BD
65	17	see	sees
66	38	ASTE	ASTR
71	7	to	of
84	17	tarted	started
86	9	US	UL
92	3	سماوات	سموات
94	3	ZIN-er	ZIN-en
112	20	greek	Greek
116	34	Lughatil	Lughatul
125	34	asend	ascend
128	35	CM	CN
135	13	RUP	RNP
140	29	CASH	GASH
141	35	قراقه	قرافه
145	4	خانة	خانه
148	27	Cub	cut
148	35	قد	فد
154	14	gentty	gently
157	22	شفعه	شعفه
158	35	وخض	وخص

Page	Line	For	Read
161	4	فتلة	فتله
161	25	(TEN)	(TEM)
173	12	KE	KF
181	29	road	rod
185	37	(TR)	(AR)
187	1	VN	VL
188	9	VE	VF
191	21	قوة	قوه
193	32	فاة	فاه
195	4	live	line
198	4	CSB	CLB
201	7	ID	JD
202	38	SIP	LIP
206	13	NAURISH	NOURISH
206	28	نض	نص
211	30	per-Pare	prepare
212	32	صحت	صحف
215	31	قزع	قرع
222	3	سراخ	سواخ
225	32	poh	pot
228	10	TC	VC
233	1	sight	sigh
233	21	كوة	كوه
233	26	كوة	كوه
233	28	كوة	كوه
234	14	abligation	obligation
236	3	duest	dust
237	32	هير	هر
238	18	expense	expanse
242	8	to but	to bud
245	22	BARE	BAKE
246	27	SCH	SCL
248	1	strife	stripe
249	11	قبه	قبس
253	9	guarrel	quarrel
255	15	رشا	دشا
256	9	هف	صحف
259	7	gueer	queer
260	36	peer	peel

Page	Line	For	Read
262	5	قاة	فاه
262	10	guarreling	quarreling
268	2	عر	غر
270	23	قرة	قره
271	16	قنس	خنس
272	15	chiffings	clippings
273	16	SCU-age	SCUT-age
274	30	قمع	قمح
276	23	نكة	نكه
276	25	نكة	نكه
297	1	اسدى	استدى
302	38	ADY	ADR
307	24	BZ	CZ
308	1	good	god
311	17	GR	ZR
311	27	couble	couple
317	38	قعد	قعدة
318	14	SK	SR
321	16	ضرخ	ضرح
322	1	nasa	nasal
324	32	قرة	قرء
325	6	bunck	bunch
326	14	عاور	عاود
328	16	عرر	عرد
329	25	blow	flow
334	25	صح	صخ
335	28	فرج	فرح